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East Europe Report

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AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LONG-TERM EFFECT OF HERBICIDES ON FARM PRODUCE DETAILED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German
No 6, 1985 pp 507-509

[Text] The necessity of effective, well-timed and sufficient herbicide programs for the production of high-yield, stable harvests of good quality, and as a condition of the trouble-free utilization of modern harvesting and processing technology in farm produce production is sufficiently known. It is even more important for the production of vegetables and vegetable seed stock. Vegetables with slow initial growth and low weed resistance, such as onions, carrots, parsley and others, are seriously threatened by weeds and suffer considerable losses through weeds in a short time. In vegetable seed production, weeds often cause problems during seed processing. In addition to normal seed cleaning, other seed stock processing measures are necessary that often result in seed elimination and thereby cause considerable losses of processed plant seeds. It happens not infrequently that the entire seed stock is finally eliminated when weed seeds cannot be cleaned out. For the increase of pure seed stock, which is the primary purpose of vegetable seed production because the seeds cannot be used in any other way, this means not only a loss of earnings but also additional uncovered costs.

In GDR vegetable seed production, high demands are made on weed elimination in stock increases as well as recognized seed stock. The decisive factor here is not only the total tolerable quantity of weeds but especially the particular kinds of weeds. Special attention must be paid to weeds that in the size, form and density of their seeds are similar to the seeds of the respective vegetables, and that thereby cause problems in seed processing. In past years the fruits of thistle bedstraw (galium aparine) caused special problems for cleaning the seeds of spinach, red beets, radishes, cabbage, carrots and parsley. Also, the seeds and fruits of "gaensefuss" and "melde" weeds (chenopodium spec., atriplex spec.) cannot be sufficiently cleaned out of the raw seeds of carrots, parsley and celery. The problem of cleaning depends strongly on the size of vegetable and weed seeds which is determined by conditions in a particular year, for particular kinds and environments. Millet seeds (echinochloa crus-galli, digitaria and setaria species) cause processing problems for onions, chives, chicory and lettuce. Wild oat seeds (avena fatua) cause problems for peas (during "wickler" butterfly infestations), comfrey and, at times, spinach. Fruits and seeds of couch-grass (agropyron repens), "trespe" grass (baromus spec.) and other wild grasses cause problems for comfrey seed processing.

Focal Points of Herbicide Research

Under conditions of industrial production, a well-timed and sufficient herbicide program must be developed that involves the least amount of labor and combines measures of soil cultivation, mechanized cultivation (disking, hoeing) and the application of selected herbicides adapted to specific kinds of plants.

In the last 10 years the following problems were especially investigated in herbicide research:

1. Development and expansion of possibilities of using herbicides before and after germination against early and late weed infestation especially for vegetables for which these herbicies did not exist at all, or not in sufficient quantity.

2. Improvement in the herbicide spectrum and effectiveness through spraying tank mixtures and spraying sequences.

3. Control of specific problem weeds such as thistle bedstraw (gallium aparine), chicken millet (echinochloa crus spec.), camomiles (matricaria spec., anthemis spec.) and amaranth (amaranthus retroflexus).

4. Determination of the spectrum of herbicides suitable for controlling weeds in vegetable cultures in order to select the most suitable means of control.

5. Determination of the herbicide tolerance of specific kinds of vegetables for selected herbicides.

6. Increase of the herbicide effectiveness potential by adding non-herbicidal synergistic additives and thus reducing the quantity of herbicides and threats to the environment.

7. The possibility of applying antidotes in order to improve the herbicide tolerance of sensitive species of vegetables.

8. Increased examination of new test herbicides and spraying tank mixtures made from herbicides of the production of the GDR and other RGW countries.

Test Methodology

Tests were conducted for several years in several locations, usually as small lot tests on from 10 to 20 sq meter lots, and four repeat tests for each variant. Variants that proved to be positive were soon given parallel examinations and tests in large lot tests (about 1...2 ha per variant).

The herbicide tolerance of cultivated plants (phytotoxidity) was determined in several tests, and results were thereby established. Tests were conducted through pregermination application 2, 4 and 8 weeks after germination, and through postgermination application 2, 4 and 8 weeks after spraying, and also in both cases shortly before harvesting.

In tests on seed carriers the germinative potential and thousand-grain mass was determined in order to understand eventual effects on seed stock quality.

The success of herbicide control methods was determined according to customary international appraisal methods by determining the degree of decrease in total weed coverage and in the most important kinds of weeds.

Results

Given the great variety of tests performed over 25 years at a greater number of vegetable species, no specific test data and figures can be reported in this context.

Between 1959 and 1974 (15 years) 32 compounds and 7 tank mixtures for 30 species and subspecies of vegetables were licensed by the GDR government as final results of herbicide research and testing with practical applicability, and from 1974 to 1984 (10 years) an additional 31 compounds and 50 tank mixtures. At the present time, licenses are given for 63 compounds and 57 tank mixtures containing 53 different substances that are effective in herbicide control and are differentiated according to 57 species and subspecies of vegetable and vegetable seed cultivation. Of the 63 compounds 10 are combination compounds with two or three effective substances. By preparing combination substances (combination compounds) and individual compounds (tank mixtures), an attempt was made to improve especially herbicide effectiveness in regard to extent, time, and quality and also in part in regard to the herbicide tolerance of cultivated plants. Licensing includes pregermination and postgermination applications of contact herbicides, leaf herbidices and soil herbicides, and compounds with combined effectiveness in differentiated combinations for all important vegetable species, such as cabbages and onions, bush beans chicory, peas, cucumbers, carrots, parsley, radishes, red beets, comfrey, celery, asparagus, spinach and tomatoes. For some of the principal vegetable species there are already more than 20 different herbicide licenses available, which make it possible, on an extensive scale, to select herbicides according to the state of development of cultivated plants and weeks, according to the specific combination of weeds, the climate and other conditions. This is applicable, e.g., for carrots, cabbages and onions.

For other vegetable species that are also important, such as chicory, cucumbers, comfrey and, in part, spinach, there do not yet exist sufficiently effective possibilities for spraying leaves after germination in order to control already grown weeds and the especially troublesome weeds in seed stock production. More work will have to be done in this field in the future. For some vegetable species that are grown less frequently, such as lettuce, winter endives, May and table beets, squash and paprica, licensed herbicides for postgermination application are not yet available.

There is, however, at least the possibility of using contact herbicies before germination. Licenses (see the 1984/1985 "GDR Plant Protection Manual") are based on research and test results of the Institute for Plant Protection Research Kleinmachnow, the Institute for Breeding Research Quedlinburg, the Growers Collective "Vegetables," and the State Plant Protection Service.

It is well known that herbicides used for cultivated plants show effectiveness gaps based on natural conditions. These gaps are caused by the botanical relationship and thereby the insufficient anatomical, morphological, bio-chemical and physiological differences between cultivated plants and weed species.

An important role is also played by agricultural and technical factors that influence the tolerance of cultivated plants, the success of herbicide programs and the appearance of effectiveness deficiencies. Knowledge of the specific weed control spectrum of specific herbicides is of decisive importance for the selection of herbicides and, correspondingly, for the specific kind of weeds that are expected to grow or already growing, and thereby for the total success of an herbicide program.

In order to determine the most frequent and thus most important annual weed species and the best way to control them in the GDR vegetable production, the weed species (from 3 percent coverage) appearing at 20 to 25 herbicide test sites in untreated control lots were correlated with success results in weed control on a long-range basis in lots treated with specific herbicides. It was determined that the most frequent weed species were 28 dicotyle annuals and 5 monocotyle annuals. Only 4 to 6 main kinds of weeds appeared locally in any one test. In addition to the determination of the weed control spectrum, a critical evaluation was made of international literature on appropriate data of compounds with the same substances, and of data provided by producers in pamphlets, manuals and information leaflets. The total result was that, e.g., substances that can be applied to crucifer cultivated plants such as cabbages, radishes, raps, beets and mustard (alachlor, propachlor, desmetryn, nitrofen) understandably show frequent efficiency gaps in comparison with crucifer weeds such as field mustard (sinapis arvensis), hedge mustard (raphanus raphanistrum) field "hellerkraut" (thlapsi arvense) and "hirtentaeschelkraut" (capsella bursa pastoris).

For composite cultivated plants such as chicory, comfrey and head lettuce the primarily applicable substances (chlrophram, in part benfluraline and pendimethaline) also showed efficiency gaps in regard to crucifer weed species such as the common "kreuzkraut" (senecio vulgaris), "knopfkraut" (galinsoga parviflora) and camomile species (anthemis and matricaria species). But it is not always the case that weed species that are botanically related to cultivated plants treated with herbicides are indifferent to these herbicides, and that is true, e.g., for Betanal (phenmedipham) used against the "gaensefuss" and "melde" weed species (chenopodium and atriplex species), when Betanal is applied to beta-beets including red beets, and also to spinach and cultivated "gaensefuss" species.

Benfluraline and Trifluraline are especially effective against thistle bedstraw when applied before seeding, when applied after germination this is true especially for Benazoline (only during warm, growth favoring weather), Methazol and Ethofumesat. Noteworthy is also the good effect of Benfluraline and Trifluraline against millet species, but also their insufficient effect against crucifers and composite flowers. Thistle bedstraw can be controlled to a satisfactory degree with Nitrofen compounds and Bentazon, but only in the first and second whorl phase. This treatment is often not sufficient during strong weed

coverage because thistle bedstraw germinates over a longer period of time in fall as well as spring (hibernation cultures). Benazoline is hardly, or not at all, effective against other weeds, except "vogelmiere." Its importance lies in controlling larger quantities of thistle bedstraw already existing in vegetable growth stock. The herbicidal effect of other substances generally extends to annual weeds. They and other details cannot be covered more extensively.

Summary

This report deals with problems and goals as well as results of herbicide research in vegetable and vegetable seed production in the GDR, especially in the last 10 years. A total of 63 herbicide compounds and 57 tank mixtures for specific plants is licensed by the government for bush beans, chicory, peas, field lettuce, garden cress, cucumbers, cabbages, head lettucem horse radish, carrots, parsley, radishes, rhubarb, red beets, comfrey, celery, spinach, tomatoes and onions. The article also comments on important research results in regard to weed control spectrums and special herbicides used against couchgrass, wild oats, millet species and thistle bedstraw as especially troublesome weeds.

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MINISTER LOOKS AT 1ST YEA[R] OF EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY [i]n Slovak, No 48, 1986 pp 1, 4

[Article by Eng Vladimir Janza, minister and deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Into the 1st Year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] At its 16th session the Central Committee of the CPCZ dealt with the status of work pertaining to the proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan of economic and social development and the proposal of the plan for the year 1986. Simultaneously, it set the directives for party and state organs pertaining to the concluding period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and entry into the 1st year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Anticipated Results

The formation of the program of economic development for the first half of the 1980's was extremely complicated as a result of unfavorable domestic and external economic conditions. The indebtedness of the economy passed on from previous years with respect to nonsocialist countries resulted in their discrimination against us. There was a considerable rise in prices in world markets for basic energy resources, raw materials, and materials, which are essential to the development of Czechoslovak processing industries. There was the need to balance our payments relationships with socialist countries. There was a substantial limitation of sources of refined fuels. Manifestations of the extensive development in internal economics persisted. There was a need for strengthening the defense capability of the country under complicated conditions prevailing in the international situation, etc. This was the accumulation of factors which had to be mastered and for which optimum solutions had to be found under conditions of maintaining and improving the quality of material and cultural levels of the standard of living of the people.

Given such a situation and under such conditions dictating a possible strategic outcome of the programmed solution of economic development at the beginning of the 1980's, the directive of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ stated: "The securing of the goals set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan demands a far more consistent realization of long-term strategies pertaining to the high efficiency of production and quality of all kinds of work."

It is true that the "strategically high efficiency" was not formulated as a portion of economic policy but as a possible starting point for the first time. For the current but also future period it is the only possible way out and, consequently, an economic imperative which must be mastered, pursued and realized in attaining the overall economic and social policy goals.

Mastery of the comprehensive set of unfavorable domestic and external economic influences had to be divided tactically in terms of time segments. With this goal in mind, the first years concentrated on reducing the rate of economic development with emphasis on the gradual creation of an economic balance with the provision that, during the second half of the 5-year plan and following mastery of the economic conditions which arose, but particularly following the mastery of the method of solving them, it was anticipated that an accelerated rate of development of the economy (measured by the rate of national income) would occur.

This strategic approach in conceptualizing the 5-year plan, including its division into time segments, was essentially successfully fulfilled. This is attested to also by the development of basic national economic indicators (in percent):

Indicator	Law on Seventh 5-Year Plan	Anticipated Actual Results
Created gross national income	10.5-13.5	11.0
Gross industrial production	14.0-18.0	14.5
Gross agricultural production	7.0-10.0	9.8
Personal consumption	0.0- 3.0	5.5
Material consumption of nonproductive sectors	12.0-13.3	21.0

The most significant of the attained results is the fact that it was possible to not only maintain the quality of the standard of living but also, to a certain extent, to improve it. Simultaneously, it was possible to fulfill the program of gradual creation of an economic balance in payment conditions relating to nonsocialist countries, despite discriminatory measures taken by these states against socialist countries. We attained these results on the basis of the gradual promotion of intensive directions of development and through increasing the efficiency of the economy, even though this was not always accomplished to the extent and in the direction and with respect to the structures anticipated by the 5-year plan.

It is for this very reason that it would not be objective if we failed to see that the spiritual and material potential of our economy is capable of achieving expressly more positive results. Results which can, for the present, not satisfy us are, primarily, in the areas of the higher utilization of material resources, the higher utilization of basic funds and the efficiency of investments, the development of productivity with respect to social work but mostly with respect to the efficiency of international activities.

The anticipation of attaining expressly better results in these directions continues to rely on the more intensive utilization of scientific-technical developments and the possibilities of the international division of labor, primarily involving the socialist countries.

The 1986 Plan

The proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan is based on the results achieved during the last years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and continues to place emphasis on improving economic efficiency, particularly in those areas which are decisive in this respect.

It is significant with respect to the proposal of the Eighth 5-Year Plan that in working it up attention was paid to the conclusions resulting from the plan for the out years to the year 2000. What is important is the fact that the first proposals for a long-term outlook oriented us toward the areas where there are currently shortcomings and where we are at present, including pointing out these conditions in basic outline with respect to developments through the year 2000. From this results the inexorable fact pointing to the way in which we must behave economically during the current period and pointing the way to the types of economic trends which we must establish in our plans today in order to hold our ground in the world during the time frame under consideration.

From these viewpoints, particularly with respect to the demands placed on the level of efficiency of development in the economy, we are not completely free. The high tasks of efficiency expressed by indicators of the plan are objectively determined not noly by the internal requirements of development of society but, to a considerable extent, by developments throughout the world, particularly those within advanced industrial states. Isolated evaluations, conducted only from the standpoint of domestic economic tendencies, could appear to be "above" the measure of reality. However, evaluations from the standpoint of development in the world are minimal and inexorably force us to assure the requirements of development of our society. These objective development relationships of our domestic economic expansion with developments in the world economy must be constantly borne in mind. This is the essence of the significance of the long-term outlook for conceptualizing the economic program of development over the intermediate range.

The ways toward realizing these demanding tasks of efficiency are known. They consist of increasing the task of science and technology in economic development and in utilizing the possibilities which are presented by the international division of labor in general and particularly, however, involving socialist integration. This is the fundamental approach, the basic philosophy, and the starting point for conceptualizing the program of economic development for the ensuing era, based on domestic economic conditions and in conjunction with world developments.

In the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of CPCZ to the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, it is said: "In close coordination and cooperation with fraternal countries, associated within CEMA, and

primarily with respect to the Soviet Union, we must do everything to assure our technical and technological invulnerability, to match the pace of the most advanced countries in communal productive work more rapidly, to more successfully prevail in world markets and to continuously improve the satisfaction of our own needs at a higher-quality level, including assuring the defense capability of the socialist society."

The state plan for the year 1986 is based on these economic connections and on the conditions of future economic development.

It was not possible to acquiesce to the traditionally repeated demands of economic organs and organizations that the first years of the 5-year plan consider high levels of inputs to the economy (investments, imports, manpower, wages, etc.) and low outputs (exports, savings and valorizations, the effects of utilizing capital assets, etc.). In effect, this means that the development of efficiency at the beginning of the new 5-year plan will be worse in comparison to the results achieved by the end of the current 5-year plan. In contrast to these demands, the plan for the year 1986 contains higher goals with respect to efficiency than those which were attained during the final years of the current 5-year plan.

Increasing Efficiency

For these reasons, the plan for 1986 anticipates an increase of 3.5 percent in the national income, that is to say, a faster rate in comparison with the average attained during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The demanding rate of growth of this national income component is all the more noteworthy since it is supposed to be achieved given a relatively lower rate of net material production (1.8 percent). The relationship of these national economic indicators, processed into the national economic plan, stresses the task of intensive directions in future economic development. A decisive share in attaining this growth in the national income is to be participated in by the following:

a. a lowering of the share of material costs by 1.19 points and of overall costs by 0.93 point and an increase in profits of roughly 12 to 13 percent,

b. an improvement in the results of efficiency with respect to foreign trade transactions, particularly an attainment of higher export prices,

c. a higher valorization of products in the domestic market on the basis of improved quality and technical levels of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

A higher valorization of material resources, expressed in terms of a lowering of the share of material costs in outputs, is showing up expressly in material balances pertaining to energy resources, basic raw materials, and materials.

Given a growth in net material product of 1.8 percent (1986/1985), including the resulting growth of industrial production by 2.7 percent, of construction work by 3 percent, and agricultural work by 0.4 percent, the rate of consumption volume for basic energy resources, raw materials, and materials is essentially stagnating, or is substantially lower in comparison to the above-mentioned rate of net material product and production.

These plan proportions between the rate of production and the development of consumption require the attainment, during 1986, of substantially higher relative savings or substantially higher valorizations than was the case in previous years. The reduction of the energy-intensive component of national income should reach 2.8 to 3 percent (compared to 1.7 percent in 1985), the demanding nature of gross production in terms of energy resources should be reduced by as much as 7 percent. Measurable consumption of metals in relationship with gross production is to be reduced in the engineering industry by more than 5 percent. It will be possible to attain these intentions by achieving the necessary structural changes and by realizing production programs and technologic innovation.

In an overall manner, it is not even possible for the plan to achieve more express progress with regard to better utilization of basic assets, even given a sizable growth (roughly 30 percent) of basic assets which will be retired as obsolete. Even under these conditions, the demanding nature of production in terms of basic assets is growing in industry by 3 percent, in the construction industry by 2.2 percent, and in agriculture by 5.8 percent. Although it is true that unfavorable tendencies are diminishing in the 1986 plan compared to previous years, they have not reached optimum development which limits the attainment of better results in the development of efficiency.

Better utilization of existing basic assets remains one of the most important tasks in raising efficiency in the national economy as well as one of the decisive factors in increasing the efficiency of the reproduction of basic assets and, thus, a factor which must be taken into account in deciding on the structure of investment input.

Inadequate utilization of basic assets also causes inadequate growth of productivity, which is 2.2 percent in industry and 2.4 percent in the construction industry. Not only in industry (6 percent) but also in other branches the capital asset ratio of workers is growing more rapidly than productivity of labor, which is unfavorable.

An increase in production, based on realized inputs from the state plan of technical development, an increase in production on the basis of licenses, and increased production of products of a high technical-economic level, whose overall share in production is to increase to 13.9 percent, should lead to increasing efficiency. However, it is necessary to attain better results in this area, but more importantly it is necessary for the realizational outputs of the plan of technical development to prove the attainment of results expressed in individual indicators of efficiency which appear in the national economic plan.

The plan presupposes the development of production in conjunction with the needs of the national economy while the development of the structure of production is followed with the highest degree of valorization pertaining to material and energy resources. With this goal in mind, the plan anticipates, given a growth of industrial production by 2.7 percent, the highest rate of engineering production (5.2 percent), a rate of electrotechnical industry production (10.5 percent), and production in the pharmaceutical and health care industry (6 percent), etc.

The Structure of Production

Decisive in realizing the plan of production will be the maintenance of planning intentions with respect to the structure of production and its utilization. Demanding tasks in the utilization of industrial production are aimed at exports (growth of 2.6 percent), including exports to socialist countries (growth of 3.7 percent) as well as exports to nonsocialist countries and deliveries to the domestic market (growth of 2.5 percent). The demanding nature of tasks levied upon the structure of utilization of production will require the more consistent adaptation to the requirements of foreign trade and a substantial improvement in the quality and improvement of technical level. A similar situation exists with respect to deliveries to the domestic market where it is required that the inadequate assortment be solved and that the share of more high-quality and luxury products be increased.

The plan for construction work, given the planned growth in its volume of 3 percent, is based on national economic demands and the assurance of integration actions, particularly involving the USSR, activities assuring the energy resources important to life and the raw materials necessary to the development of the economy even in future years, and is further based on assuring domestic requirements for capital construction, repairs, and maintenance of capital assets, including the housing inventory.

The plan for the development of agricultural production is intended to assure the alimentation of the people with growing self-sufficiency but, simultaneously, is intended to create the unavoidable reserves set aside for unforeseen situations. From this standpoint, the requirements in plant production are demanding--it is anticipated that production of grain will amount to 11.4 million tons and that roughly 16 million tons of fodder crops will be produced. In agricultural production it is, however, necessary to devote concentrated attention to efficiency, to lowering costs, to increasing valorization, and to reducing all losses.

The foreign trade plan strives to continue on the path of creating balanced development in external economic relations. The development of foreign commercial transactions is based primarily on the development of cooperation with socialist countries, including the USSR, on the basis of coordination of development plans pertaining to the economies of socialist countries. From this standpoint, it is immensely important that exports aimed at integration actions and exports tied to important imports of raw materials for our processing industries be assured.

It is necessary to more rapidly develop intrabranch and intraindustry division of labor with the goal of improving efficiency of production and attainment of higher technical parameters in such a way as to assure a more rapid rate of turnover in foreign trade which should have a positive influence on the national income.

In the plan of capital construction it is anticipated that the volume of investments in the national economy will rise. By its intentions, the structure is creating the prerequisites for strengthening the intensification of

development, particularly by the fact that it anticipates a higher share of investments in modernization and reconstruction (about 75 percent of the investments in industry). With this intent, deliveries of machines and installations are increased by 11.5 percent and their share in the overall national economy amounts to 45.2 percent and 61.5 percent for industry. However, it is necessary for technical parameters of machines for modernization actions to be substantially higher than those of the machines to be retired. It continues to be necessary to devote great attention to completing construction projects and to reduce the amount of incomplete construction.

On the basis of planned intentions pertaining to the creation of resources and their utilization, it is anticipated that personal consumption will rise by 1.9 percent, real income by 2.2 percent, average wages by about 1.3 percent. The realization of social programs is supported by a growth in material costs in the nonproductive sphere by 3.4 percent. Retail trade turnover is expected to rise by 2.4 percent.

In support of improving the environment, it is anticipated that, in addition to further serious measures, the volume of capital construction will be roughly Kcs 2.5 billion and that some 23 ecologic construction projects will be initiated.

Effective 1 January 1986, a directive pertaining to partial measures intended to improve plan management, which represents a simplification of planning, an increase in the authority of economic organizations, an increase in financial and foreign exchange interests, becomes effective. Also, new principles for central planning were issued which mean a simplification and a concentration primarily with respect to personal material incentives.

The combination of all these measures should incrementally exert a positive influence on the realization of intentions contained in the 1986 plan. In no event can we, however, replace the detailed substantive program which addresses the solution of demanding tasks pertaining to economic development in terms of specific solutions.

The report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ to the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ states: "The coming year will be a verification of how we are prepared to master the tasks of subsequent years. Consequently, it is unavoidable that we work out the tasks of the plan for 1986 in good time and at the required quality level at all levels of management, discuss them with the workers and adopt effective measures in order to realize them, including the systematic control of their fulfillment."

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COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER REVIEWS 1981-1985 PROGRESS

AU151349 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 January on page 2 carries a 850-word CTK interview with CSSR Communications Minister Vlastimil Chalupa, entitled "Continuing to Increase the Speed, Reliability, Availability, and Quality of Communications' Services."

In the interview, Chalupa says that of the results achieved in 1985 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan he values most the fact that the various subdivisions of his ministry succeeded in fulfilling and in many respects even exceeding the tasks entrusted to them by the 16th CPCZ Congress, that is, "in further improving services for the population and socialist organizations." For example, he notes that in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all 6 planned automatic tandem [tranzitni] telephone exchanges were put into operation, raising their total to 14, and a further 13 telephone switching centers [uzlove obvody] were automated, increasing their number to 167, which constitutes 68.4 percent of their total number. The number of telephone subscribers rose by some 433,000, thus exceeding the plan's task by 58,000, Chalupa says, adding that there are now 23.1 telephones per 100 population.

In another part of the interview, the minister praises the accomplishments of the post office and, speaking about radiocommunications, says that the population "certainly welcomed" the fact that the broadcasting network of the second television channel was expanded by five "basic" transmitters, thus ensuring quality reception on 71 percent of the CSSR territory.

Not everything was satisfactory in the past five years, however, he notes. There still are outstanding applications for new telephones and relocation of a number of existing telephones. "A particularly complex situation in this respect exists in Prague and Bratislava, particularly in the new housing developments," the minister says.

Mail delivery was often slow, and the same--including unreliability--applies to the delivery of newspapers and magazines, especially on work-free days. Money-related services provided by the post were far from perfect, Chalupa says.

Asked what he regards as vital for mastering the tasks of 1986, Chalupa says the decisive thing will be that people working in the various divisions of his ministry should not remain satisfied with the--"on the whole good"--results achieved in the past period, and should see what has been accomplished as a "springboard for an even more determined advancement."

By this he means increasing the speed, reliability, and availability of the telecommunications, radiocommunications, mail, and other services, he says.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUAL TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD271609 Prague CTK in English 1336 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jan (CTK correspondent)--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Jaromir Zak and his Indian counterpart Vishvanath Pratap Singh signed here today an agreement to prevent double taxation, the first of its kind concluded by India with a socialist country.

The Czechoslovak minister told a CTK correspondent that the agreement makes it possible to extend cooperation in joint ventures, contacts of experts, study visits and other areas.

He said he also had talks with the ministers of industry, energy, steel, mines and coal on the possibilities of expanding cooperation. India has ambitious plans for the next five years in the fields of energy and metallurgy, light industry and mining. Czechoslovakia can significantly help with the development of these branches. Possibilities are also opening up in international trade as the two countries seek to compliment their mutual needs.

The Czechoslovak minister today ended his working visit to India and left for home.

Czechoslovak-Indian trade came to 2,000 million rupees last year and was balanced.

Czechoslovak exports include 40 percent of engineering products, rolled material, cement and urea. The bulk of Indian exports are raw materials and semi-finished products. However, Czechoslovakia has also started importing some engineering products, machine tools, textile equipment, etc. India pays all its imports from Czechoslovakia with its own goods.

The plan is to increase Czechoslovak imports of both traditional goods as well as new Indian industrial products. "We want to develop industrial cooperation faster as a basic precondition for dynamic development of mutual economic contacts", Jaroslav Zak said.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVLIN ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE

LD160006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The specific course to be taken by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in setting tasks for Czechoslovak science on the basis of draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period of 1986-1990 With Outlook to 2,000 was discussed in Prague today by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Presidium. The meeting was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miloslav Dockal, a department head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at the meeting detailed the tasks arising for all Czechoslovak basic research from the draft of the Main Guidelines.

Comrade Josef Havlin in his speech dealt with the new demands on the broadly-based mission and performance of the Czechoslovak sciences. He said that the party leadership regards research and development, quite logically, as the most important prerequisite of the future social progress. The experiences of the seventh 5-Year Plan have confirmed that the dynamism of social development is influenced to an ever greater degree by basic research, which ensures the necessary time advantage for important practical branches such as, the nuclear power industry, automation, computer technology, new materials for the most varied kins of productions, biotechnology, health care and for the preservation of nature. It is also for these reasons, Comrade Havlin said, that we are now paying great attention to ensuring that we contribute as best as possible to the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries up to 2,000. This program opens up new possibilities for the further economic and social advancement of Czechoslovakia.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BANK ACCEPTS FOREIGN CURRENCY APPLICATIONS

AU010929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Between 2 and 31 January 1986 branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank, in an applicant's place of permanent residence, will accept applications for allocation of foreign currency for private travel to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia in 1986.

The applications are to be submitted on new forms which can be obtained in all branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

The applicants for the allocation of foreign currency for travel to nonsocialist countries can apply for 17 to 20 U.S. dollars per person per day, with a maximum of $400 for the entire trip; and for Yugoslavia 1,800-2,000 dinars per person per day, with a maximum of 40,000 dollars for the entire stay. Those traveling to Yugoslavia with their own car can apply for 15,000 dinars for the necessary purchase of motor fuel in Yugoslavia. The request for the allocation of foreign currency [for that purpose] can be submitted by only one of the persons traveling together in one vehicle.

Children under 12 years of age receive half of the daily allocation.

The bank will inform the applicant only when his application has been dealt with positively by sending a confirmed allocation by 11 April 1986. When dealing with applications, account will be taken of the last undertaken private trip, and preference will be given to applicants who have not yet made a private visit to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia.

The branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank will provide detailed information.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROBLEMS IN WORK ORGANIZATION IN SLOVAKIA

AU151325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jan 86 p 2

["(PA-frm)"-signed report: "Inconsistency is Hampering Progress; the People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR Convened"]

[Text] Bratislava--The People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR convened yesterday [9 January] for its first session this year; it was chaired by Minister Stefan Ferencei, the committee's chairman. The session discussed the report on the inspection of conditions for implementing the progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and on their effectiveness in enhancing the results of work accomplished by the working collectives in selected enterprises of the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak SR.

It was stated at the session that currently the team form a labor organization and remuneration as one of the ways for the transition to an intensive economy. The sum total of knowledge acquired during the check in the sector of the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak SR unambiguously affirms that this progressive form of work reveals reserves and possibilities for raising the output and quality of construction, cutting down costs, improving the return on fixed assets, and eliminating weaknesses in management and organization work; all this leads to a faster growth of labor productivity and efficiency. Wherever the management has mastered the principles of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration and established the necessary conditions for their implementation, the teams not only achieve better results, but the work organization also improved, the percentage of absentees dropped, and the collectives became stabilized.

A differentiated view of the overall results of the establishment of appropriate conditions nevertheless shows that no striking qualitative changes have so far taken place, above all not in the enterprise sphere. This is particularly because many of the managers are not taking advantage of improved planning methods and objective appraisals of operating costs according to the principle of cost accountability. They have not yet sufficiently realized the need to meet these requirements and failed to appreciate the significance and advantages of this collective form of work. The result is that many teams have been established formally, but that neither the economy, nor the organization of work has improved substantially.

A consistent personnel technical-organizational, and economic preparation was not carried out in most teams prior to their establishment--and this applies to both production, and other enterprise units.

The unsatisfactory implementation of the team form of labor organization and remuneration was influenced by several objective and subjective factors. Among the objective factors, we can mention the frequent changes in the structure of the production, the large number of incomplete construction projects; disproportions in material deliveries; as well as specific problems of construction. The subjective causes lie in the insufficient realization of measures and tasks by individuals responsible for developing the production numbers, introducing the intra-enterprise cost accountability, for monitoring the results, and for implementing the principles of merit in renumerating the team members.

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DAILY CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION

AU181823 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 January on page 6 carries a 900-word Boris Latta article entitled "Uniform Standardized Systems--The Road to Savings," in which he notes "persevering, differences in technological norms" that "undesirably effect" the establishment technological standardization.

Latta says that the party and state agencies of the CEMA countries pay considerable attention to the integration process and implementation of the most modern forms of the socialist international division of labor. An example of this is the Comprehensive Program of Research and Development in the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000, signed last December in Moscow.

The document, Latta says, puts emphasis on a most effective common use of the science and technology in fulfilling demanding macro-economic tasks.

"In this connection," Latta says further, "I would like to mention that what has an undesirable effect in the CEMA countries on the establishment of a uniform system of standards is the perseverance, of what we could almost call 'national theories' of different technological norms or standards."

These differences have been causing production as well as numerous trade problems, and resulted in waste of human and material resources. "It is of exceptional importance to find a common language in this area," because it "is beginning to be an increasingly visible hindrance to the development of the socialist international division of labor. At the same time, a wide range of products is involved--beginning with the height of bumpers on motor vehicles, the position of keyboards on computer terminals, automation in metal-working and construction machinery, all the way to determination of the quality of food products," Latta says, adding that it is, therefore, understandable that one of the points of the Comprehensive Program calls for the development of a uniform technological standardization because a uniform system is the prerequisite for a successful advancement in the development of the socialist international division of labor.

However--despite certain progress--we must note that even as regards the implementation of norms that already do exist" in the CEMA community, "this is not on the desired level and considerable problems still exist in that respect," Latta says in part.

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OFFICIAL ON FREEWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED, PLANNED

AU151524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Interview with engineer Zdenek Sikula, general manager of the directorate of freeways, Prague, by URDE PRAVO staff journalist Karel Felt: "In the CSSR there are more than 500 km of freeways; using but also saving"--place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Felt] How many kilometers of freeways are there in Czechoslovakia in operation now?

[Sikula] In the whole territory of the republic there are more than 500 km already. In the past 5-year plan, the entire Prague-Brno and Bratislava route was completed, that is, the D-1 and D-2 freeway sections. Opened to traffic also was a 20 km-long sector of the "Prague" D-5 freeway from Prague to Beroun; motorists are already using the 25 km-long section of the D-11 freeway from Prague in the direction of Hradec Kralove, also a 14 km-long section of the D-1 freeway from Brno in the eastern direction up to Holubice. In Slovakia, a 70 km long section of the D-61 freeway from Bratislava in the direction of Piestany was opened to traffic. Moreover, in Bratislava the unique freeway bridge was inagurated, named the Bridge of the Heroes of Dukl, which is--with underpasses and overpasses-- 7 km long; in the high tatras a 25 km section of the D-1 freeway Ivachnova to Liptovsky Hradek was complted, and an 8.4 km-long section of that freeway between Presov and Licartovce in the direction of Kesice.

[Felt] What sections are envisaged in the construction plans in the coming 5-year plan?

[Sikula] Motorists will gradually get more kilometers at their disposal. The construction of the D-5 freeway continues not only in the direction of Beroun, where a 10 km section will be finished in Bavorina, but also the construction from Plzen in the direction of Prague is to begin. The construction of the 4-8 freeway to the GDR between Prague and Usti Nad Labem will continue. We count on completing more kilometers of the D-11 freeway in the Trebestovice-Libice sector leading to Hradec Kralov, and on the D-47

freeway with the construction and completion of a part of a section between Holubice and Vyskov. In Slovakia we will continue in the Bratislava area the construction of another freeway bridge, the construction of the Chocholna-Nemsova section of the D-61 freeway bypassing Trencin, as well as on the D-1 freeway, a section from Liptov Ky Hradek in the direction of Poprad, and from Licartovce in the direction of Budimir, which will link Presov with Kosice.

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BRIEFS

PRAGUE TRADE UNION CONGRESS--The preparatory commission for the 11th World Trade Union Congress approved today the main draft that includes the third world foreign debt as well as peace activities. World Federation of Trade Unions Secretary General (Ibrahim Zacarias) is presiding the meeting. The Cuban delegation, headed by Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Committee, suggested that the commission include the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt discussion in the Berlin Congress. The 11th World Federation of Trade Unions Congress will be held in the GDR capital in September. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86 FL] /9738

CHINA-CSSR COOPERATION--Prague, 17 Jan (CTK)--There are good prospects for the development of mutual friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and China and there are many fields in which the two countries wish to cooperate, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said in an interview carried by the Czech weekly SVET V OBRAZECH. Mutual support and assistance is beneficial for both sides, the Chinese vice-premier said and recalled that while Czechoslovakia is a considerably advanced country, both in the field of culture and technology, China is a developing country with a huge population. The possible areas where Czechoslovakia and China might cooperate are, for example, electronics, engineering industry, energy and transport, Li Peng said. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1328 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

CSSR-PRC BANK AGREEMENT--The agreement between the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank and the Chinese Bank, signed today, safeguards the possibility of expanding the Sino-Czechoslovak trade agreement in the form of additional exchange of goods. This bilateral initiative follows expansion of Sino-Czechoslovak trade contacts and its aim is to achieve mutual exchange of goods to the value of 20 million Swiss francs. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD] /9738

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, today in Prague received Heinz Fischer, Austrian minister of science and research. In the conversation Lubomir Strougal emphasized Czechoslovakia's interest in all-round development of relations and he recalled that it is necessary for both sides to make suggestions for further widening of

cooperation in the political, economic and cultural areas. In this connection both representatives pointed out the possibilities in science and technology and in solving environmental tasks and problems. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

DELEGATION ENDS LAOS VISIT--Laos: The Czechoslovak Delegation led by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has ended its visit to Laos. The delegation was seen at Vientiane airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission and other Laotian representatives. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

DELEGATION VISIT TO DELHI--Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, stopped in Delhi today on his return from the Vietnamese Socialist Republic [as heard]. He had talks with (Manmohan Singh), chairman of the Indian Planning Commission, about cooperation in planning on the basis of agreement concluded between the central planning organizations of the two countries. The two officials also discussed further development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and exchanged information about economic and social development in Czechoslovakia and India. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

GDR COOPERATION ON ENERGY--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy held talks in Prague today with Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy who is in CSSR on a working visit. The two ministers discussed issues of securing the program for economic and R&D cooperation between the two countries till the year 2000, signed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker at the end of last year. They also informed each other about the situation regarding electricity supplies to the national economy and decided on a measure for cooperative settlement of any unusual situations in the electric power systems of the GDR and the CSSR. [Text] [Pargue Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

CPCZ DISTRICT CONFERENCE MEETING--The preparation of young people for the mass introduction of microelectronics into the national economy has been one of the topics on the agenda at the CPCZ District Conference in Uherske Hradiste. Comrade Zdenek Horeni, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation at the Uherske Hradiste district conference, dealt with the acceleration in research and development as a fundamental condition for the economy's intensification. He brought to the fore the fact that intensification has become a fashionable word today and there exists a danger that some people will develop an extensive use of this word, and instead of intensifying production will only intensify their promises. He went on to note that the new 5-year plan reckons with a maximum mobilization of all intensification factors at each workplace; in popular terms--to mobilize each wise and clever head, each skillfull and inventive hand. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Jan 86 LD] /9738

COOPERATION WITH GREECE--A Greek-Czechoslovak commercial cooperation protocol signed in Prague calls for an increase in Greek exports of industrial goods to Czechoslovakia. Agreement was also reached on payment of $4.8 million as the second installment in an accord covering the transfer of pension and insurance rights of political refugees who have been or will be repatriated from Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed after the participants in the second meeting of the Greek-Czechoslovak intergovernmental committee for bilateral economic, industrial, and technological cooperation concluded their work. The Greek delegation was led by Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy economics minister. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1200 GMT 25 Jan 86 NC] /9738

CSSR-GREEK COMMITTEE--The Czechoslovak-Greek intergovernmental committee for the long term program to advance economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece, began its second session in Prague today. The session was chaired by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Ioannis Papandoniou, member of the Greek Government and deputy minister of national economy. The intergovernmental committee will discuss the further growth of mutual trade and the advancement of economic and industrial cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /9738

CSO: 2400/162

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL BRINGS PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 6, Jun 85 pp 813-27

[Article by Gerhard Scholl, Prof Dr of Economics, Certified Economist. Born 1927. Director of the Research Institute of the Statistical Planning Commission, member of the Editorial Staff of WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT.
Original title: "Comprehensive Intensification and New Demands on the Development, Planning and Measurement of Effectiveness".*]

[Text] At the 9th SED Central Committee meeting Erich Honecker emphasized that intensively expanded reproduction has today become the decisive basis for the growth of our national economy and that thus a basic turning point has been introduced. This process receives strong stimulation through the consistent concentration of management, planning and profitability accounting on the economic key questions of intensification. The question now is to continue along the road of comprehensive intensification with a long-range point of view; this constitutes the content of the new phase of the realization of our economic strategy.[1]

This new phase must be combined with the further perfection of management, planning and profitability accounting, and specifically also with planning and measuring of effectiveness. In supplementing the contribution of S. Wenzel, I shall, in my comments on the further perfection of efficiency planning and calculation, concentrate on the following topics:

1. growth of work productivity;

2. scientific-technical progress, especially innovation processes;

3. relationship between effectiveness appraisal and balancing;

*The basis of this article is a talk given by the author at the meeting of the Economic Council for Economic Research at the GDR Academy of Sciences in January of this year. (Cf also the article by S. Wenzel and the report on this meeting in this volume.)

4. utilization of performance comparisons;

5. performance evaluation and profitability calculation.

The More Effective Influence on the Growth of Work Productivity as the Focal Point in the Growth of Effectiveness

The 9th SED Central Committee meeting concentrated emphatically on the problem of how to move more strongly than before the development and utilization of production forces into the center of our work. The question here is especially how to increase work productivity through the acceleration and better economic utilization of scientific-technical progress.

In discussing this question, it must never be forgotten that in socialism there exists a basic superiority toward capitalism as far as the economical use of time is concerned through the elimination of unemployment, crises and production anarchy alone. The elimination of these forms of waste of work time represents only one side of the economic effectiveness of time in socialism. The decisive superiority of socialism must in the end be reflected in the level of work productivity which is influenced especially by scientific-technical progress and by the organization of the work of society.

Comprehensive intensification makes higher demands on the growth and level of work productivity and on its planning. Starting with international comparisons in respective fields of production, the growth of work productivity must be made the principal starting point for determining all other economic goals for each industrial combine and for each technological complex. This growth must not be conceived as the result of production increase and the development of the number of employees.

During the upcoming phase of transition to comprehensive intensification, new standards in the national economy must be attained for determining the speed of growth in work productivity. At the economists' conference in 1983, Guenter Mittag emphasized that work productivity must grow: 1. faster than production, 2. faster than basic funds supply and 3. faster than average wages. The work time gained by the growth of work productivity must be utilized in the interest of focal tasks of the national economy for comprehensive intensification, for the best possible quality level of production, for the growth of consumer goods production and for the increase in the development of effectiveness methods in order to develop in this way again new possibilities for work productivity growth. For this purpose the principal ways of increasing work productivity in the standards of the national economy as well as for each business unit must be worked out in detail beginning with a thorough analysis of previous developments, and must then be materialized according to prepared plans.[2]

On the basis of net production, work productivity rose by 27.0 percent between 1981 and 1984, that is an annual average of 6.2 percent. In measuring work productivity on the basis of net production, the decrease in total expenditure, expenditure in live as well as produced work, is taken into consideration. In order to reach the level of work productivity of developed capitalist industrial countries we must further accelerate productivity growth in

industry. This requires new concepts and regulations within the framework of efficiency and productivity planning. Among the many measures that have already been introduced or are in preparation are the following:

--the previously achieved results in including previous work when determining and planning work productivity, as it is expressed through the use of net production as the appropriate basis of work productivity and through the use of intensification standards;

--the further perfection of determining factors that influence the growth of work productivity, especially in order to better utilize the influence of science and technology;

--the introduction of reproduction calculations for work forces with the purpose of solving the complex problem of freeing and effectively reassigning employees;

--the introduction of a contribution to social funds with the purpose of better understanding and evaluating the live work forces according to reproduction expenditures of the employees.

These measures proceed from the assumption that the results of scientific-technical progress, especially the key technologies of the national economy, ought to be utilized in a complex way to achieve work productivity growth. But here,too, it is necessary to consider and realize additional steps. The following focal points are especially important:

First the contribution of science and technology, especially the correlation between new products and, respectively, technology and work productivity growth must be understood in even more compelling ways on all levels. In this process assurance must be given that all results prove their effectiveness in the total planning fully and in advance. In this connection, it is especially important to apply consistently the new regulations introduced for the years 1986 to 1990 on how to save work time and how to apply these savings to productivity progress.

Secondly, growth in work productivity must be connected to an even greater extent to reproduction and the utilization of the work potential of society. The freeing of employees and their effective reassignment are connected to many economic and socio-political tasks. Proceeding from the practical experiences of the Schwedter Initiative, it is necessary to consider carefully, in the fields of management, planning and stimulation, the process of gaining new work forces, and especially their reassignment in more effective fields--according to developing needs of the national economy.

Thirdly, in addition to economic regulation, the social consequences of scientific-technical progress must be examined more thoroughly and must be utilized for productivity progress. In this process the relations between industry and territory play an increasingly important role. Finally, it is necessary to direct research work in the field of work productivity increasingly toward promoting new initiatives for socialist competition among employees.

Qualification of Effectiveness Calculations for the Processes of Scientific-Technical Progress

The 9th SED Central Committee meeting issued the challenge to arrive at higher efficiency and production through new products and modern technology. The intellectual and material potential of our country is now concentrating its efforts on meeting this challenge, because it is well known that this is the decisive challenge for achieving comprehensive intensification with a long-range point of view and thereby for materializing the new phase of implementing economic strategy. The renovation process of production, as must the profitability of this process, whereby the industrial combines are the centers of the renovation process of the national economy, must therefore stand in the center of production and efficiency development. In this process it is especially necessary to solve the following two problems relating to efficiency calculations:

First, the selection and materialization of innovation processes must proceed more effectively from economic needs. This includes consideration for the following standards of the national economy:

--The export share of new products must be larger than the total export quota of goods production.

--For exports to socialist or non-socialist industries the foreign exchange indicators of these products must be essentially higher than those of comparable export products, and must be above the average profitability of the total export of the industrial combine or, respectively, of comparable production groups.

--The share of products with the quality label "Q" in the production of new products must grow at an essentially faster pace than production. In evaluating especially creative products, the classification "creative top achievement" is to be applied.

--Cost decreases in the production of new products must surpass in each industrial combine the amount of average cost decreases.

Analytic research in selected industrial combines shows that great efforts are made to raise the innovation degree of production in order to meet the normative requirements mentioned. One of the focal points of production is to achieve progress in economic efficiency through a higher degree of innovation. In this process it has been proven to be effective to support the normative requirements mentioned by specific challenges to the principal directions of scientific-technical progress.

Experiences gained so far, also on the international level, show that through automation far-reaching possibilities can be opened up in principle for the growth of work productivity and efficiency. In order to reach the level of international top achievement during productivity increases, during export profitability of products and during the decrease of production expenditures, high efficiency demands must be made on automation processes. The important points of consideration are as follows:

--to increase work productivity many times;

--to achieve high productivity growth per 1 TM of one-time expenditure (investment quota);

--to assure a short span of return of one-time expenditures;

--to use automated equipment to the best possible time advantage;

--to guarantee a short realization time for each project;

--to keep the construction share in the total volume of investments at a low level;

--to economize in work places and material, and to reduce the specific consumption of energy;

--to lower each firm's own costs considerably.

Secondly, a broader and more effective calculation of production and efficiency must be used in order to select the most effective innovation variants. A principal aspect of further developing productivity and efficiency measures consists in the more effective formulation of efficiency calculation related to tasks and products. Increasingly, calculations of this kind are made for selected projects, products and technologies. They supplement in the field of central national planning the appropriate work of industrial combines and raise this work to a new level.

These calculations contribute especially to the development of a more effective production and export structure, to the solution of tasks related to substitution and refining of materials, to the effective application of new key technologies and to essential growth in the degree of product innovation with guarantees for high profitability effectiveness. Efficiency calculations related to tasks and products make high demands on the degree of concreteness of research, on the relation between efficiency calculation and budget balancing, and on the efficient development of basic information. Practical experience in industry proves that best results are achieved where the following occurs:

--industrial combines develop jointly with scientific institutions the main structures of scientific-technical development for the coming 5-year plan and also establish the strategy for refining products according to refining concepts, and assure quick application of this strategy;

--the speed of production and export is accelerated by intensifying the research and development potential and the production capacities;

--the necessary cooperative efforts and supplies are prepared in time with the appropriate partners and a guaranteed on a high technical-economic level.

Through the total economic calculation for research and development tasks, expenditure and result of scientific-technical work are put in relation to the economic cycle of the total industrial combine and the branch of industry. On

the basis of the appropriate legally established regulations[3] total economic calculation must be perfected as an important instrument of efficiency measurement for the national economy, and must be utilized even more effectively in the planning stages.

A New Level in the Relations between Efficiency, Proportionality and Structure with the Help of Balancing, Especially Interrelated Balancing

A decisive way to further perfect efficiency research consists in the establishment of closer relations between efficiency calculation and balancing. On the one hand, balancing decisions must increasingly proceed from the criteria of growth in efficiency; on the other hand, the possibilities of balancing, especially interrelated balancing, must be fully utilized for qualifying efficiency calculations. In central government planning this is especially important for the application of the natural-value interrelated balance. The growing importance of consistent control of economic interrelations for the growth of efficiency is based on three factors.

Firstly, under the conditions of intensively expanded reproduction, the influence of scientific-technical progress on the structure and dynamis of interrelations becomes ever more direct and decisive. Through material interrelations, the results of science and technology, of new products and technologies become increasingly important in regard to the speed of application to the national economy as well as to economic efficiency. Relations between branches of industry become of primary importance in central government planning, on the one hand, through substitution and innovation processes where new interrelations are emphasized more strongly; and, on the other hand, through the existence of highly productive industrial combines with a relatively closed reproduction cycle and with increasing own responsibility. The speed of the total reproduction and the gain of time in applying scientific-technical progress depend essentially on the consistent control of these three factors by central government planning.

The intensive reproduction system makes higher demands on controlling interrelated balancing on all levels, especially on the level of central government planning. It is becoming clear that the relationship between industrial branches, especially, becomes increasingly complicated when there is a growing internal and international division of labor. Continuity and efficiency of the total national reproduction process and in the end also the practical effect of the establishment of industrial combines depend to an essential degree on controlling these interrelations. With the existence of highly productive industrial combines grows the responsibility of central government management and planning for controlling interrelations in the national economy.

Secondly, an essential task for the GDR national economy and for the efficiency of reproduction process is to provide flexible reaction to changed domestic and foreign market requirements through new products and technologies. The restructuring of our production and export structures connected with this process results in new interrelations. The faster and more efficient control of these new cooperative relationships becomes itself an effectiveness factor; to appear on the market at the right time, i.e., before the competition is an essential condition of the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Because structure development takes place especially in relation to concrete products, the importance of planning and balancing products is growing because of increasing material interrelations. From this point of view, more effective control of interrelations in the national economy appears especially as a qualification of concrete production work. This fact makes necessary new considerations for developing the balancing system and for evaluating the responsibilities of national combines fora the national economy.

Thirdly, the guarantee of dynamic economic growth with the lowest expenditure of fuel, raw materials and materials makes the highest demands on material economy and higher product quality. Decisive effectiveness parameters must be put in effect through lowering production expenditures and thereby through new interrelations, both qualitatively and quantitatively. This process results in an ever closer relationship between proportionality and effectiveness, between material and financial processes. Norms and normatives which characterize interrelationships on the basis of necessary requirements of high effectiveness are therefore certainly growing in importance. Increasing control of interrelationships in the national economy must always be connected with the substantial goal of improving the ratio between expenditures and results because this is an important basis of further growth of the national economy.

In paying attention to the responsibilities mentioned in the three points, we will meet the challenges of the 10th SED Party Congress in regard to qualifying the work of the government planning commission in controlling interrelations in the national economy, in balancing, calculating and influencing the relationship between expenditure and result.[4]

During the past years progress has been made in the application of interrelated balancing. This is true for aggregate as well as partial interrelated balancing. The focal point of the work for better control of interrelations in the national economy by the government planning commission, during past years, was the natural-value-interrelated balance. It was gradually developed into a central interrelation model. This balance comprises about 600 balance positions. At the same time, it is arranged according to 16 industrial sectors and is therefore structured directly according to the appropriate ministries.

The natural-value-interrelated balance:

--proves that, and to what extent, index figures such as those of goods production and final production [available] in the ministries are supported by concrete production. This is of great importance in evaluating the reality of planning;

--makes calculations on the full material expenditure of 600 positions for the production of products on all production levels. Also, the total of import expenditures is established on all production levels, divided according to socialist and non-socialist industrial areas, and the total expenditures of primary energy on all production levels;

--makes calculations in regard to product quality increases in individual fields and in the products of the 600 nomenclatures. The degree of quality is

expressed by the relationship between final product and raw and production materials, and the energy carries utilized.

--makes calculations on the final utilization of important material positions such as, e.g., the final utilization of imports;

--establishes index figures on the principal interrelationships between production positions and the appropriate two advance and subsequent production levels.

Because the natural-value-interrelated balance is calculated through EDVA, variants calculations according to production structures can be made in the planning phase in order to thus guarantee in advance the highest efficiency in interrelationships in the national economy. Especially the calculations of the total expenditure for the national economy make possible the overview of all necessary expenditures in successive levels of production. This is decisive for determining the relationships between expenditure and result in the nation economy. The advantage of calculations of this kind can be best demonstrated in the degree of product quality. The quality degree in the GDR national economy could be raised by about 16 percent between 1981 and 1984. It is obvious that in this field there is still a certain potential. This is proven by the fact that there is a great difference in the degree of quality in the different sectors of the national economy.

In future work three problems must be solved:

1. In order to guarantee proportionality of the reproduction process and the growing efficiency of the national economy there must be a high degree of mutual agreement in balancing. This is true for the comprehensive balances of the national economy as well as for the balances of material, equipment and consumer goods among each other, and the relations between them.

2. Efficiency goals for the total national economy as well as for ministries, industrial combines and firms, as well as effectiveness standards for complex scientific-technical and economic tasks must be derived more strongly from domestic and foreign conditions that are objectively possible and necessary for the GDR. The decisive starting points for determining efficiency goals are therefore the total calculation of the national economy and the calculations of interrelations within the national economy. With this in mind, the function of balancing that determines efficiency must be more strongly developed in the future. This makes it necessary to utilize more effectively in the actual planning process the new possibilitiesresulting from the application of interrelated balances, of the analysis of the national economy, and of efficiency calculation. The application of the efficiency parameter of the national economy to balance material structures is in its content scientific work as well as planning activity on all production levels.

3. Balancing itself has to be developed in a more operative, flexible and thereby economic manner. For this purpose, positive experiences already gained must be generalized on the basis of the extensive work already done. Necessary also re additional steps toward developing the balancing process according to EDV standards, toward working on norms, toward implementing

regulations passed in this field, as well as toward incorporating interrelated calculations into the operative process of balancing and deciding.

The Comprehensive and Effective Application of Performance Comparisons

After the 10th SED Party Congress performance comparison was utilized ever more effectively for implementing economic strategy under the leadership of the party by businesses, industrial combines, government and industrial authorities in close cooperation with the labor unions and other social organizations.

Today we can state that performance comparison has meanwhile become part of the proven methods of socialized industrial management in conjunction with socialist competitions. At a meeting with the first district secretaries in 1982 Erich Honecker described performance comparison as the basic method of the political leadership of economic processes, and at the same time he gave directions on the practical management of performance comparison. Since 1980, the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Guenter Mittag conducts seminar consultations and exchanges of experiences on the basis of performance comparisons with the general managers of industrial combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee.

Today there is probably not one area of our national economy and our life as a society where performance comparisons are not applied. It is a characteristic trait of socialist production standards that--beyond the boundaries of individual businesses, industry branches and districts--the work collectives compare their performances in a friendly and honest manner, that they accept experiences of more productive workers and make these the standard of their own work. Thus it was only logical that the preparation, implementation and evaluation of performance comparisons, up to the stage where plans become reality, was set down in binding regulations as part of the planning order 1986 to 1990.

Within the context of central government planning, performance comparisons were conducted according to industrial combines as well as districts. The results are made part of the planning development. In this process EDV projects are an essential help for making work more economical and statements more meaningful because as a rule an extensive amount of data must here be evaluated. The EDV project "Complex Performance and Efficiency Calculations" was developed which in its current development phase includes an evaluation program for the support of performance comparisons of industrial combines. A condition is a unified set of data of the most essential index figures over long-range, comparable time sequences. meanwhile we have ever since 1975 index figures important for the national economy according to industrial combines on time sequences that are comparable by structures and prices. This makes possible a thorough examination of structural problems as well as performance potentials.

The performance comparisons conducted so far, whether between industrial combines, between the combines of one ministry, between districts or between the work collectives of industrial firms, point out again and again that there are considerable differences in performance that are not justified and must not be overlooked. This is true also for existing variable conditions which

nobody denies but which can be no argument against the utilization of effective potential. This means that there is every reason to utilize performance comparisons even more effectively especially for the implementation of the new phase of intensification, i.e., to utilize performance comparison fully for performance and effectiveness growth in our national economy.

Increasingly, performance comparisons are also conducted on the international level. Here a special role is played by the performance comparison of production expenditures for the production of analogous products in the USSR and the GDR. This is a new area of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR which must be further developed in the future. In 1984 performance comparisons were already conducted for 30 products with considerable results for mutual advantage. As a result, the appropriate industrial combines and ministries suggested measures to increase efficiency, and these measures are already in the implementation stage.

It is the purpose of comparison performances to discover and make available in both countries potentials for additional intensification of production, for an increase in efficiency, for the utilization and economization of materials, fuel, energy and work resources. A comparison of light metal construction shows that the GDR uses more rolled steel in this field and needs more work time than the USSR. In order to reduce rolled steel consumption the GDR will use more appropriate sheet metal profiles and construction steel of higher quality. The USSR, on the other hand, will follow the suggestions of the GDR in regard to support structures and will thereby make savings in cover materials. Both sides thus profit from performance comparison. In order to apply this project to practice, it was agreed to exchange project engineers and production technicians.

Comparisons of metal industry products include

--technical principal parameters;

--construction and development principles;

--index figures of materials consumption;

--index figures on materials utilization;

--weight characteristics of the products compared.

It is self-evident that problems of methodology arise in the international comparisons mentioned here, just as in all performance comparisons. Past experiences show that there are suggestions for practical solutions that must be further elaborated. Among the most important experiences that are worthy of generalization is the fact that the starting point must always be the standards of comprehensive intensification that were decided by the party. In this respect, Erich Honecker's explanation that in the end performance comparisons are always dependent upon statistical effects should be given greater consideration. In conclusion the following can be said for continuing performance comparisons:

1. On the basis of many examples available, performance comparison must be used on an even broader and more comprehensive scale in order to put into effect and surpass the planned tasks of 1985.

2. Consistent progress must be made starting with the principal index figures of performance evaluation because they express the decisive national-economic challenges of society to industrial combines, businesses, cities and communities in a comprehensive way.

3. There must be even more convincing conclusions as to how and under what conditions the comparison partner has achieved better production, a more favorable relation between expenditure and result, in order to derive from these conclusions effective measures for opening up performance potentials. Analysis and concrete management decisions are a component and result of performance comparisons.

4. Frequently results and suggestions of performance comparisons become not sufficiently or, respectively speaking, insufficiently effective in planning and balancing, they actually do not result in changes; the most effective way, therefore, is to incorporate results and proposals in advance into preparations, consultations and implementations of plans.

5. There must be an even more comprehensive organization of the exchange of experiences in regard to preparing and implementing performance comparisons. The many positive examples of successful performance comparisons have to be publicized on an even broader scale, and have to be utilized for the organization of own performance comparisons.

The More Effective Direction of Performance Evaluation and Economic Accounting toward Comprehensive Intensification

At the 9th SED Central Committee meeting Erich Honecker pointed out that the new index figures of performance evaluation are already having a very favorable effect on production. At the same time, he emphasized that more work must be done in this field. The basic direction of our contribution can be explained in four points.

First, performance evaluation must continue to be coordinated with the conditions of comprehensive intensification. For this purpose the directive of 8 April 1983 on the further qualification of performance evaluation of industrial combines and firms sets the tasks of applying the principal index figures of net production, net profit, productions and performances for the population as well as export in their entire complexity to the evaluation of performances by industrial combines and firms during development and implementation of plans. Research done in industrial firms, combines and industrial management councils shows that this task is being understood and materialized in different ways. True progress in the economic effectiveness of these four main index figures of performance evaluation makes it necessary to make clear and include in performance evaluation the economic relations between these index figures and the categories related to them, the categories of the reproduction process such as materials expenditure, production expenditure, costs and supply changes. Comprehensive intensification implies that all intensification factors are directed toward growth in efficiency and that the positive

results of one intensification factor are not eliminated by the negative results of another. Thus the influence of intensification factors on the efficiency of the reproduction processes must be made clear also on an individual basis, their development must be analyzed and measures for change must be implemented.

The question is, therefore, to utilize the complex effects of such index figures as net production and profit to the fullest extent for directing industrial units toward comprehensive intensification. This makes mandatory an analytic penetration of principal index figures into planning, development and implementation. Therefore the Economic Institute of the State Planning Commission has prepared a suggestion for factor analysis of net production and net profit. Factor analysis not only makes it possible to understand in a differentiated way the influence of individual intensification factors on performance development. It also produces, at the same time, the more complex relationship between the basic amounts of the reproduction process--production, production utilization, costs, profit and marketing--and the principal index figure of performance evaluation--net production, profit and export. Factor analysis is therefore an important instrument for raising the qualitative level of planning and for the complex evaluation and management of industrial combines and firms.

The starting point is that two principal factors cooperate decisively in determining the degree of plan implementation and, respectively, the development of the principal index figures. There is, first, the change of production volume and, second, the result of intensification especially in regard to lowering production expenditure and costs. These two factors determine the effects of goods production development on net production and, respectively, on net profit as well as the effects resulting from lowering production expenditure, costs, export results, export profitability and the utilization of production funds.

The factor analyses net production and net profit were applied for the first time in October 1984 for evaluating the draft plans 1985. Here, the following could be proven convincingly:

--that factor analyses constitute a necessary and practical instrument for the complex evaluation of the planned performance development for net production, net profit and also for the related intensification processes in the field of production expenditure and costs;

--that through factor analyses it is possible to make exactly calculated quantitative and qualitative statements on certain relations between production, cost and profit, statements that were not evident in previously available planning documents.

Factor analyses are also planned for evaluating the draft plans 1986. Appropriate work directives were given to the ministries on the utilization of factor analyses in the planning process, and steps for analyzing implementation of plans were recommended.

Secondly, index figures of performance evaluation must be transposed into concrete, challenging tasks for the work collectives. This is very important for the consistent direction of planning and industrial accounting toward the requirements of comprehensive intensification. The application of requirements of the total national economy to planned industrial tasks is a decisive link for securing further dynamic growth of the national economy and for increasing efficiency. Analyses have shown that as a rule a direct breakdown of the principal index figures of performance evaluation according to individual work collectives results in no conclusions and that therefore the work collective cannot be mobilized. This is due to the fact that principal index figures of performance evaluation such as net production, net profit, as well as products and performances for the population, are index figures of the industrial firm and combine level. The principal index figures of performance evaluation must therefore be transposed for the individual work collective into such volume, natural and value index figures that are in direct and easily understandable relation to daily work tasks and, respectively, work achievements (such as quantitative units, numbers of pieces, amounts productive work tie, fulfillment of norms, quality parameter and lowering of AN-costs) and that indirectly reflect the contribution of the work collective toward the fulfillment of the principal index figures of the firm.

When principal index figures of performance evaluation are transposed into a firm's own tasks, it is important that the specific conditions of individual industry branches are considered, as well as respective technology, the degree division of labor in relation to society, the size of a firm and the concrete organization of a firm. From the analysis of already applied specific index figures a few principles can be derived, especially in regard to stimulating a high degree of performance readiness among the employees:

--For each collective and for each employee the relationship between collective and personal performance, and the planned tasks of the form such as they are expressed in the principal index figures of performance evaluation, must be clear and comprehensible.

--The work collective and each individual employee must be able to have a direct influence on the index figures supplied. Index figures must be accountable for the specific share of the collective and--if possible--for the individual employee.

--The index figures given for the work collective must be presented in a form that is simple, comprehensible and comparable with the planning and accounting values of neighboring work collectives.

--Moral and material stimulation must be directly tied to the specific performance index figures of the work collective.

--The work collective and the individual employees must know the quantitative and qualitative contribution of their work (including the materials expenditure to which they contribute) to the respective total amounts of the firm (e.g., goods production materials costs and recall quotas).

--Performance index figures of the work collectives must be without contradictions and it must be possible to derive them in logical sequence from the total plan and, respectively, from the accounting of the firm. The number of index figures must be surveyable and understandable in planning, competition performance and accounting.

--The sum or summary of the index figures of the work collective must be accountable and must completely support the demands of the principal index figures of performance evaluation of the entire firm.

These principles must be implemented in the firm's own instruments of management, planning, economic stimulation, such as accounting books, performance comparison, specific forms of competition, individual responsibility of management groups for the fulfillment of individual planning figures, implementation of moral and material stimulation.

Research has proven that in almost all firms attention is paid to the transposal of goals of the national economy into the firm's own tasks. The management of industrial combines, individual firms and branches makes great efforts to direct, through clear and challenging goals, work collectives toward the full realization of the goals of the particular firm and of the national economy.

Thirdly, it is important to include effectively the results of export activity into performance evaluation. The further implementation of economic strategy in the field of foreign trade makes it necessary that industrial combines and firms are made more strongly aware of increasing export production while, at the same time, increasing export effectiveness. This question was given much attention in conjunction with the 1983 measures for improving management, planning and industrial accounting. This applies to the important role played by profit as well as to the qualification of regulation for the formation of funds for economic stimulation.

The principal index figures of performance evaluation express more effectively the export performances of industrial combines and firms. The goal of these measures is to direct the economic interests of industrial combines and firms increasingly toward achieving a high performance increase for export and toward increasing export efficiency.

On the basis of existing foreign trade conditions it becomes increasingly important for the further improvement of export efficiency that industrial firms and combines devise and implement permanent solutions for securing a high export volume and a high export profitability. This task can be solved only if we make comprehensive changes in the direction of producing products of higher quality. It is important to utilize raw materials ad materials more effectively, to develop new utility characteristics for increasing quality as a factor of intensification. This makes increasing demands on science and technology. Here the decisive bases have to be created for producing products that can be exported and can compete on the world market, as well as for decreasing expenditures for export products.

In spite of all the progress that has been made, the economic interests of industrial combines and firms have to be directed even more strongly toward

the intensive factors of increasing the results of export activity, such as e.g., the improvement of product quality. For this purpose it is necessary to direct research work in the following direction:

--development of solution suggestions for giving greater visibility to achieved export profitability in the context of the qualitative index figures to be used for performance evaluation;

--increasing the importance of the export profitability to be reached while establishing stimulation measures;

--exploring the possibilities of even stronger economic stimulation of industrial combines and firms through higher export quotas with simultaneous, high export profitability.

Fourthly, the unity of plan, balance, and contract as a contribution to the implementation of comprehensive intensification must be assured. Comprehensive intensification is unconditionally connected with the consistent guarantee of the unity of plan, balance and contract. The purpose of guaranteeing the unity of plan, balance and contract is to guarantee, with the most efficient utilization of resources, a production that is continuous and responsive to needs. At the same time, the ever improved control of the unity of plan, balance and contract is an important factor of the performance and effectiveness increases in production and circulation processes. This is especially true for solving the problem of reacting in a flexible manner to appropriate demands with short production cycles.

Guenter Mittag emphasized in his talk at the Economists' Conference that greater mobility must be achieved by increasing the flexibility of planning and balancing as well as by formulating and fulfilling industrial contracts.[5]

Research in industry points out that there are industrial combines that have permitted contractual overbidding and underbidding in relation to planned sales. This problem must be solved through additional qualification of quarterly and monthly planning; guarantees must be obtained that industrial combines and firms do not deliver the bulk of their final products only at the end of the year, the end of the quarter or, respectively, in the last 10 days of the month. This practice points to performance and efficiency potential within the firm and, at the same time, disturbs the continuity of the recipient's production process. For the national economy this practice results in problems in regard to the availability of supplies as well as discontinuation in transport requirements. In this case, potential has to be utilized in conjunction with additional implementation of comprehensive intensification.

Research has shown that this can be accomplished in the following way:

--further qualification of long-range work of industrial combines e.g., in regard to determining demands, to directing scientific-technical work, to establishing proportions between final production and supply shipments, whereby the latter is also a challenge to the further qualification of central government management, planning and balancing;

--guarantees of a sufficient preparation in the operative production planning of industrial firms and in the adjustment of shipments and productions between supplier and final producer on this basis;

--the ability to react quickly to unforeseen demand changes with simultaneous utilization of the possibilities provided in the new legal directives of the influence of shorter ordering and supply deadlines.

The analyses obtained from industrial firms and combines lead to the following conclusions:

1. The activity of industrial combine and firm management must be directed consistently toward assuring the unity of plan, balance and contract. We must move away from the practice that preference is given to unconditional fulfillment of production plans by the end of the month even if this imposes a burden on fulfilling existing contracts. On the basis of the unconditional fulfillment of the total annual plan, competition must be directed consistently toward the fulfillment of contractual obligations. Own planning and organization in industrial combines and firms must be subordinated more strongly, according to content, to the requirements of production according to contractual agreements. Special guarantees must be made for the relation between contract and availability, according to time and amounts, of production capacities related to contract fulfillment. In all firms, the following must be implemented:

--day by day surveys must be prepared on the fulfillment status of contracts in order to make immediate decisions necessary for assuring the fulfillment of contract obligations;

--there must be consistent direction toward assuring the fulfillment of contracts in regard to the cooperation relations that must be organized between the firms of an industrial combine;

--there must be agreement between production, marketing and capacity planning, and the planning of the principal deadlines and production time.

2. In order to increase flexibility the concluded contracts must be the consistent basis of production planned quarterly according to months. According to the directive of the Council of Ministers of 5 January 1984, additional conditions must be created to shorten ordering and shipment deadlines. For this purpose, supplies of available goods for sale and an increased preparation of semi-fabricated goods must be assured especially within the context of the planned current funds.

3. In order to assure consistent fulfillment of contracts, all possibilities must be utilized in central government planning and on all levels of balancing in order to control even better the proportionality of the national economy with the plan.

The research findings presented here result in greater challenges to theoretical work. At stake is the theoretical and practical rationale of the requirements in growth, proportionality and effectiveness of comprehensive

intensification. For this purpose, the influence factors of increasing efficiency, especially, must be more thoroughly investigated. A focal point is the more effective development and application of efficiency norms on the basis of intensification standards. Through consistent implementation of decisions on managing, planning and industrial accounting, on basic funds and investments, additional economizing must be assured in industrial activities, and the potential of industrial combines and of central government management and planning must be fully realized.

Our obligation as economists and representatives of industry consists in making practical, effective contributions toward the solution of these tasks, and thereby meet the challenges of the 9th SED Central Committee meeting in preparing the 11th SED Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf 9th SED Central Committee meeting, "From the Report of the Politburo to the SED Central Committee," Reporter: E. Honecker, Dietz Publishing Co, Berlin 1984 p 31

2. cf "Economic Strategy of the Party--Clear Concept for Further growth," GDR Economic Conference, Dietz Publishing Co, Berlin 1983 p 38 ff

3. cf "Directives on total Economic Accounting", GESETZBLATT DER DDR [GDR Law Journal] part I no 36/1983

5. cf "Economic Strategy of the Party" ibid p 52

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ECONOMY POLAND

DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS, FUELS 1986-1990

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA Supplement) in Polish No 60, 5 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[List of institutions mandated by law to act as intermediaries in the distribution of critical materials and fuels; attachment No 2 to resolution No 124 of the Council of Ministers on Rules and Procedures Governing the Management of the Producer Goods Distribution Process During 1986-1990]

[Text]

No	Name of institution mandated	Name of materials and fuels subject to the intermediated distribution	Item number on the systematic list of products
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Bureau for Coal Purchase	bituminous coal bituminous coal briquets	011,012 0137
2.	Central Bureau for Mining Supply	K-grade coal coke and semi-coke ores, raw iron and iron enriched with ferrous by-products iron alloys nickel - Ni silicon - Si	0113 0211 0411, 0412, 0415 0423-22, 0423-3, 0423-4, 0423-85 0423-86, 0423-89 0531-21 0531-35
3.	Trade Center for Heat-Resistant Materials	roasted magnesite	1410-725
4.	Petroleum Products Center	liquid gases from distillation of petroleum motor oil fuel oil lubricant oils (without special oils) plastic greases parafins and parafin semi-finished products	0242-100, 020, 030,040 0242-2 0242-3 0243 (w/o 0243-5,7,9) 0244 0245-1

5.	Centrostal Steel Sale Center	iron products (except: iron industry raw materials, pig iron and iron alloys, cold-drawn steel wires, belting accessories for railway track surfaces, wheel accessories for railway surfaces, tersouts, ternout accessories and parts, punched blanks and other forge products	04 (w/o: 041, 042, 0478, 0483, 0486-2, 0486-3, 0487)
6.	Nonferrous Metals Trade Center	nonferrous metal products nonferrous scrap metal	05 (w/o 0511, 052, 0531-21, -24, -35, -42 to -49, 0532, 0533-7, 0541-24, -42, -43, -49, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0582-52 to -54, -59, 0586-2 to -4, -92 to -94, -99, 0589-42) 0521-1, -3, -7, -81
7.	State Mint	precious metal products	0521-8 (w/o 81), 0531-4 (w/o 41), 0541-4 (w/o 41), 0556-2 to -4, -9, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0582-52 to -54, -59, 0586-2 to -4, -9 (w/o -91) 1221-74, -75, 1319-4
8.	Centrokabel Cable and Wire Sales Center	cables and wires	112
9.	Nauchno-Tekhnicheskiy Tsentr Elektronika i Elektrokhimiya	acid electrical batteries for automobiles	1134-12
10.	Polifarb Dye and Lacquer Producer's Association	liquid lacquer products	1312-1318
11.	Chemiplast Plastics Company	polymer plastics plasticized polyvinyl chloride for wire insulation plasticized polyvinyl chloride for tire cord plates from polystyrene foam (styrofoam)	1263 1361-111 1361-112 1361-332
12.	Agrochem Mineral and Chemical Fertilizer Sales Company	hydrochloric acid sodium hydroxide	1221-314 1222-611

13.	Weglopechodne Carbon Derivative Porduct Sales Company	raw tars (raw tar with a water content of 5 percent)	0213-1
		raw benzenes	0213-2
		asphalts and petroleum by-products	0245-5
		benzene	1242-111
14.	Stomil Rubber Articles	tire wire	0478-2
		transporter lines	0651-156
		steel cord	0651-19
		technical carbon	1249-6
		natural and synthetic rubbers	1269 (w/o 1269-2, -6)
		synthetic rubber latexes	1269-6
		plastic conveyor belts	1369-3
		tires for passenger cars	1371-1
		tires for trucks and nonagricultural machinery	1371-2
		tractor tires	1371-3
		tires for agricultural machinery	1371-4
		inner tubes and protective inner tubes (not countings tubes for motorcycles and battery-powered vehicles)	1371-6 (w/o 1371-622, -65, 67, 69)
		high-pressure braided wire reinforced hose	1373-54
		rubber conveyor belts	1374-1
		tire fabrics	2022
15.	Construction Insulation Material Sales Bureau	building paper	1461-1
		mineral wool, glass wool and their products	1462-11,12,13,14
16.	Lumber Sales Center	fir timber	1711
		oak timber	1712-1
		beech timber	1712-2
		wood veneers	1726-1
17.	Papier Association of State Companies Trade Transactions Bureau	paper cellulose	1813-1, -3, -5
		paper	1814
		chalk overlay paper	1821-12
		cardboard	1815

18.	Surtex Textiles Trade Transactions Company	cotton	1911
		cotton and wool yarn	1913, 1914, 1915, 1923 1929-1
		cotton fabrics and cotton-similar raw fabrics (except cord and transporter fabrics)	1916
		fabrics, knitted fabrics, fibers yarns made from cotton or cotton-like materials	1917, 2031, 2062-001, 2064-001
19.	Pelsurwis Association of Textiles and Leather Materials Industries	wool	1921-11, -14, 2082-220 4251-51, -52
		wool	2081-232,-244
		wool combings	2081-213 2082-213
		semi-tanned skins for the tanning industry (including tawing)	2213
		preserved raw skins for the tanning industry (including tawing)	2321
		preserved raw skins for the fur and felt industries	4253
20.	Pelbut Leather Industry Products Transaction Company	shoe glue	1336-433, -472,-542
		synthetic and artificial shoe leathers	1361-72,-73 752 -81, -997
		finished hard leathers	2211
		finished soft leathers	2212
21.	Supos Association of Trade and Technical Firms for Fire-Fighting and Safety Equipment	personal safety devices	0657-211, -212, -229 0874-49 0965-433 1374-552
		auxiliary chemical agents for other branches of industry (including foam and powder fire extinguishing agents)	1289-9
22.	Metalsbyt Metal Products Sales Center	common cold-drawn wire	0478-1
		30-percent zinc zinc-lead binding materials	0533-71
		zinc alloy wires	0569-21
		metal welding electrodes	0651-5

23.	Basar Centruction Material Sales Company	polyoctane vinyl glues (except Pronalep)	1336-433
		modified glues made from vinyl derivatives (except Csakryl)	1336-444
		copolymer butadiene glues (except latex)	1336-53
		polyvinyl chloride floor linings and plates	1365-11, -12
		imported Kaolin	1418-12
		floor plates and shaped stones	1624-1
		wooden flooring materials	1715-1,-2, -3
24.	Plytosbyt Sheet and Cardboard Sales Bureau	particle boards	1722-1, -2, -3
25.	Centrodlew Foundry Products Sales Bureau	cast iron radiators	0614-31
		cast iron and tin bathtubs	0614-511, 0656-511
		cast iron and tin sinks	0614-512, 0656-513
26.	Elnet Association of Technical Articles Trade Firms	gas kitchens and ovens	0672-11
27.	Centrozlom Association of Scrap Metal Products	steel and cast iron scrap	0414-1, -2
28.	Prema Precision Industries Trade and Technical Center	precision bearings	0631 to 0637

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CSO: 2600/1080

MILITARY

POLAND

DECONTAMINATION MEASURES AGAINST TOXIC WARFARE AGENTS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 6, Jun 85 pp 1-5

[Untitled article by Colonel Krzysztof Stuglik, MS, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry]

[Text] Origin of Chemical Contamination

Most existing means of delivery can be employed for a chemical warfare strike. Aviation capabilities include the use of chemical bombs and aircraft spray tanks. Rocket artillery can use missiles with chemical warheads. Cannon artillery can also be used to deliver chemical ammunition.

Various types of ammunition, such as mines, grenades and fougasses, also can be vehicles for chemical agents.

Chemical ammunition can include all kinds of chemical warfare agents (CWA). Bombs and missiles of a large caliber are mostly filled with lethal agents. In view of the diversity of types of chemical ammunition, the quantities of CWA in different missiles also vary. Aircraft bombs may contain from less than 100 to several hundred kilograms of CWA. Chemical agent quantities in rocket missiles range from 30 to 210 kg (the data for sarin). The ammunition of cannon artillery can carry from 0.74 to 7 kg sarin per missile, or from 1.2 to 5.0 kg of yperite. The range of delivery of chemical ammunition by different firing units also varies broadly. The shortest range is that of 196.6 mm mortars, which is 11 km; for 105 mm and 155 mm howitzers it is 15 km. The range for 155 mm cannons is estimated to be 24 km. Most varied is the range of rocket warheads. For example, the warheads of Little John missiles are carried to 19 km, Honest John up to 34 km and Sergeant to 140 km. Obviously, the range of reconnaisance bombers and bombers is much greater than that of any other delivery means. This suggests that the degree of contamination of the terrain and objects on it is inversely proportional to the distance from the combat front. At a greater distance of objects from the front, the danger comes from enemy aircraft.

The explosion of chemical ammunition (missile or bomb) results in the spraying of the agent, which in the form of drops or as fluid or aerosol settles on the surface of the terrain and on all objects located in it. The area of regions directly experiencing chemical contamination as a result of fire

by cannon or rocket artillery batteries or raids by reconnaisance-bomber plane formations range from a few hectares to hundreds of hectares. For example, a 196.6 mm mortar battery contaminates directly a surface of 21 ha, a 105 mm howitzer battery 3.3 ha and a formation of bombers an area of 144 ha.

Some CWA sprayed by explosion remains in the atmosphere, building the primary contamination cloud. The cloud can be propelled by the wind, increasing the size of the contaminated zone. People are affected by CWA either directly as a result of explosion of chemical ammunition or spraying or after staying in the zone contaminated as a result of the movement of primary CWA cloud.

The degree of contamination of a territory, object or person (expressed by the contamination density in g/m^2) depends on the method creating contamination, that is, on the type of ammunition, distance from the contamination source, duration of CWA action and weather conditions. Most severely affected are the objects directly hit by the chemical weapon; they are followed by objects situated in the path of the primary CWA cloud.

Need for Eliminating Chemical Contamination

Chemical contamination inflicts different degrees of damage, primarily on people (from temporary disability to death), but they also paralyze the defense and economic capacity of the target territory. For that reason it is frequently imperative to eliminate the chemical contamination, which usually engages considerable efforts and resources. Before making the decision as to how the chemical agents should be eliminated, one must appraise the situation and the technical and material resources available for this purpose. One must not merely establish the fact that chemical contamination is present, but identify the type of CWA agent and the size of the contaminated region. It should also be determined whether decontamination efforts are necessary and that the territory cannot be left to be cleaned by the natural action of atmospheric factors after further damage is prevented by cordoning off the contaminated area and putting up warning signs. In making this decision, it is important to appraise the availability of reserves of means of decontamination effective against a given agent, the decontamination methods and the equipment required for their use.

Making the Decision on Decontamination

Prior to starting the decontamination effort, the sequence of steps to be taken is determined. First to be treated are people and objects that are essential for survival. If an economically important object has been the target, it may be practically impossible to decontaminate its entire territory, and often this is not necessary. In initiating the decontamination procedures on the premises of the object, a number of factors should be considered, including:

--the general situation of the object (degree to which it has been put out of commission, the current functions and capabilities of the object, distance from the battlefront, etc.);

--technical equipment and available personnel for decontamination;

--functional importance of the sections of the objects;

--the situation with contamination on the premises.

It should be borne in mind that no activity in a contaminated area can be carried out except by people equipped with means for individual protection of skin and respiratory tract. The work of people with such protection is difficult and has time limits. Usually, the decontamination of an industrial object is limited to:

--segments of roads leading to the object and internal transportation roads;

--small segments of the premises in the immediate vicinity of functionally important elements of the object;

--transportation vehicles;

--the necessary machinery and equipment;

--means for protection of skin and respiratory tract of personnel;

--clothes and underwear of individuals damaged by CWA;

--public facilities of the object.

After the decision has been taken to eliminate the chemical agents, the decontamination effort is started in the appropriate sequence. There is a rule requiring that decontamination begin from one's own person and the people in the immediate surrounding. For decontamination of the departments of an object, groups are formed which are selected from the working personnel. If that is insufficient, special decontamination squads are called which have adequate equipment, chemical agents and techniques.

Decontaminants

The agents which can be used to eliminate or reduce chemical contamination on the basis of chemical reaction between these substances and chemical warfare agents are known as decontaminants.

Decontaminants are chemical substances usually with a high activity; mostly, these are oxidizing substances and compounds causing hydrolytic decay of the CWA. The main decontaminants used for elimination of CWA are listed in the table. In case the substances indicated in the table are unavailable, one can utilize industrial effluents, especially alkaline substances:

--degassing (ammonia) water produced as an effluent in the process of degassing and gasification of fuel in the gas and coking coal industry;

--industrial effluents of caustic soda from soda plants;

--effluents from plants producing nitrogen compounds;

--alkaline effluents from leeching tanks produced by the washing of filter cloth and sulfurization machines at artificial fiber factories;

--effluents from washing of fabrics in wool factories.

Commercial detergents and bleaches--powders, pastes and liquids used in laundries and dry cleaning facilities, sanitary disinfectants, etc.--can be used as effective decontaminants.

Choice of Decontaminant and Decontamination Methods

Decontaminants are selected according to the type of affected surface and the type of CWA used. Active decontaminants cannot be utilized to treat people and certain types of fabrics, plastics and metals. Decontaminants should be selected not only from the point of view of their effective action with respect to a given CWA, but also considering its possible action on the material of the contaminated object. In organizing the decontamination effort, one should first decide as to the method appropriate to a given situation.

Among the decontamination methods, there is a group of techniques based on the utilization of natural factors. These include the action of the weather, building fires, water and earth. Natural factors generate a self-purification process. Chemical agents evaporate and diffuse in the masses of atmospheric air. Windy and sunny weather is conducive to this. House and building fires that accompany military action remove and destroy CWA, causing the thermal decay of the agents and their dispersion in the atmosphere and combustion gases.

Rain rinses and dilutes contaminants and produces their partial hydrolytic decay.

Soil has a contaminant-absorbing action, while soil moisture may be sufficient for hydrolysis of some CWA.

In counteracting the harmful effect of chemical contamination, one can take advantage of natural factors.

On open terrains this action can be amplified by plowing. The plowing merely covers the local sources of chemical contamination, because burying contaminants in the ground does not ensure their complete neutralization. Larger local contamination sources, such as fragments of chemical ammunition, funnels and craters or pools of liquid CWA, etc., are treated by spraying dry decontaminant chemicals (chlorinated lime or calcium hypochlorite) mixed with earth and sand. Among other techniques of treating large territories, the important and most frequent method is to cordon off the entire territory and leave it to self-purification (after placing signs warning of the danger).

Large concentrations of chemical agents, such as unexploded shells of chemical ammunition or heavily contaminated objects that cannot be cleansed, are destroyed by burning or blasting with explosives.

Contamination of smaller surfaces, such as cars, machines and equipment, is removed by washing them with decontaminant solutions. The chemical substances are decomposed and diluted at the same time. Washing the objects with solvents is also an effective and recommended technique. The surface

contaminants are diluted into a fraction of their original concentration. The resulting effluent should be collected and subjected to further treatment at a different time and place. The purpose of this treatment is to destroy the contaminant and eventually recover the solvent. In the absence of sufficient amounts of decontaminants or washing liquids, the chemical agents can be removed from surfaces by wiping with rags, paper, straw, grass, etc.; these materials should be moistened with a decontaminant or solvent. In this case, the washing medium is chosen to be appropriate to the contaminated surface. For example, organic solvents are used to wash the parts of machines covered with oil, while smooth hard surfaces are treated with decontaminant solutions. The effluents from the washing are collected and subsequently destroyed. Contaminated fabrics and clothing are washed in tubs with oxidizing or alkaline decontaminants or in organic solvents. The choice of washing composition depends on the type of CWA and the fabric material. Likewise, in washing hard surfaces the type of decontaminant or solvent is selected with consideration for the material of the contaminated surface. In treating metal surfaces, agents causing metal corrosion should not be used; for plastics and varnished surfaces, decontaminants should not damage these materials. In certain cases, however, where liquid CWA has penetrated deep into the material (such as a varnished or wood surface), it may be necessary to completely destroy the outer layer by physical removal or dissolving.

The degree of contamination of an object which cannot be washed or wiped with a wet rag can be reduced by pouring over it a layer of dry adsorbent. Materials which have adsorbent qualities are activated charcoal, silicon gels, talc, infusorial earth and even sand and sawdust.

From delicate equipment, such as electronic units, measurement instruments, communication devices, etc., which cannot be washed for fear of damage, chemical agents are removed by means of a gas jet, such as hot air blowing. The following techniques are thus applied for decontamination:

--use of a dry decontaminant;

--washing with solvents and decontaminant solutions;

--pouring dry adsorbent;

--evaporation with a gas jet.

Choice of Decontaminant According to the Material of Contaminated Object

In choosing the decontamination method and agent, one should consider favorable and unfavorable effects of agents on different materials.

Suspensions of chlorinated lime and calcium hypochlorite do not damage wood, cement, ceramic, asphalt and varnished metal surfaces or plastic and rubber sheets. They can be used for the treatment of streets and squares, railroad stations, production halls and transportation vehicles (motor cars, railroad cars, aircraft and ships). Active chlorine released from the suspension is conducive to metal corrosion, so that after treatment metal surfaces should be

rinsed with water. Smaller metal objects are best treated with decontaminant solutions nos. 1 and 2. In the absence of these decontaminants and suspensions of calcium hypochlorite or lime, one can use water with addition of soap or other laundry detergents. If the chemical toxic agent is sarin or soman, one can use, instead of calcium hypochlorite, solutions of leeched ammonia water and alkaline industrial effluents. It should be remembered that these solutions have an aggressive effect on aluminum and aluminum alloys. Sodium hypochlorite and alkaline materials are used for treatment of textiles, especially cotton and linen.

Decontaminants nos. 1 and 2 are used with delicate fabrics and clothing.

Laundering with surfactants such as soaps and standard laundry detergents is also recommended for decontamination of CWA; this treatment results in partial decomposition of the agents and washes them out from the fabric. Dry cleaning used with wool fabrics is also an effective way to remove chemical contamination. Organic solvents are also effective for removal of chemical contaminants from greasy surfaces. The effluents from the treatment contain toxins and must be handled as a secondary contamination source.

Articles made of rubber and rubberized fabrics can be treated similarly as clothing.

Leather footwear and clothes can be treated with a suspension of calcium hydrochloride rinsed with water, dried and left exposed to fresh air.

All articles decontaminated by washing and laundering should be exposed for a while to fresh air.

Porous and absorbent materials are most difficult to cleanse of chemical contamination. CWA usually dissolve most organic materials, polymers, lubricants and fats. Decontamination of such materials takes a long time and usually yields poor results. Contamination of water in natural collectors and especially water storage bodies that are important sources of supply of potable and utility water to the population is eliminated by filtration and neutralization with chemical agents. In urban residential areas, water treatment is carried out by the water utilities. Decontamination is performed during the normal course of water treatment. Where water is drawn from wells, decontamination should be done by the residents themselves. Elimination of chemical toxins from food products is a complicated method requiring a separate discussion. It is especially vital for objects making up part of the chains of food distribution to the population.

For the treatment of individuals, the victims are brought into clean premises, contaminated clothing is removed and first aid is rendered. Individuals capable of taking a shower should wash and rinse thoroughly. Decontamination treatment of the sick should be performed according to physician instructions.

Basic CWA Decontaminants

Agent	Main technical features	Solubility		Preservability	Applications	Remarks
		in water	in organic solvents			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcium hypochlorite	common calcium hypochlorite: $Ca(OCl)_2$, white powder contains approx. 80% of active chlorine	good	not soluble	Good preservability (the loss of active chlorine content during 3 years is not greater than 10%)	decontamination of yperite, sarin and soman using water solutions with concentrations of 1-1.5% in quantities from 2 to 3 dm^3/m^2	should not be stored with fuels and lubricants, in areas exposed to light, moisture and high temperatures
	2:3 basic calcium hypochlorite: $3Ca(OCl)_2 \cdot 2Ca(OH)_3 2H_2O$, white powder contains up to approx. 60% of active chlorine	not fully soluble	not soluble		as 15% water solution is used for decontamination of terrain (also in solid state) from yperite and soman	has strong irritative action on eyes and skin (may cause extensive skin damage)
	2 basic calcium hypochlorite: $Ca(OCl)_2 2Ca(OH)_3$, a crystal substance containing approx. 40% active chlorine	poorly soluble	insoluble		oxidation of solutions is conducive to improved efficacy against V-gases (pH < 7)	Releases chlorine which may cause metal corrosion. If mixed with ammonia may cause explosion

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sodium hypochlorite	NaOCl, water solution containing approx. 13% of active chlorine	totally soluble	insoluble	should be stored in glass tanks or metal containers with inner surface resistant to this material	as above	as above
Chlorinated lime	$Ca(OCl)_2$, approx. 36%, $Ca(OH)_2$, approx. 30% and 15% $CaCl_2$, white hygroscopic powder containing 28-35% of active chlorine	partially soluble in water (with a sediment)	insoluble	is unstable when stored in metal containers and on contact with moisture and carbon dioxide (CO_2)	as above	as above
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH, hygroscopic solid, produced in the form of plates, lumps or granules	highly soluble (with release of a large quantity of heat)	insoluble	should be stored in airtight metal drums or in polyethylene or glass containers; contact with carbon dioxide should be avoided	decontamination from yperite, soman and sarin. Is unsuitable for decontamination from nitrogen yperite and V-gases. Water solution with concentrations of 10% (in summer) and 20% (in winter) are used. Alcohol-water solution (50% alcohol) can also be used.	Both in solid and dissolved state has a strong irritative effect on skin and eyes. Reacts with oxides and damages painted & varnished surfaces. Destroys aluminum & its alloys
Sodium carbonate	$Na_2CO_2 10H_2O$ or Na_2CO_2 (hydrous or anhydrous)	highly soluble (with release of heat)	insoluble	well preserved	decontamination of soman, sarin and yperite with 10% water solution, 2-4% solutions for treatment of clothing (by boiling approx. 1 hour at about 100°C)	

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ammonia water	water solution of NH_3H_2O with approx. 25% NH_4OH content	highly soluble	highly soluble in alcohol	well preserved in sealed containers; on contact with air loses NH_3; should not be stored with calcium hypochlorite	for decontamination 10-20% water solutions of NH_3H_2O are used at temperatures above -5°C; below this temperature ammonia water (20-25%) cannot be diluted. Used for sarin and soman types of SWA. Should be applied to surfaces which are not resistant to the action of lyes (NaOH)	Concentrated solutions affect respiratory tract and eyes
Decontaminant solution number 1	10% dichloramine B ($C_6H_5SO_2 \cdot NCl_2$) with addition of 2% calcium hypochlorite in the form of a solution in dichloroethane ($CH_2Cl \cdot CH_2Cl$)	insoluble	mixes well with organic solvents	freezes at -35°C; is unstable when stored in metal containers; must be prepared immediately before application	for decontamination from SWA such as yperite and V-gases; dosage approx. 0.2 dm^3/m^2	
Decontaminant solution number 2	2% solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH); 5% monoethanoloamine ($HOCH_2CH_2NH_2$) and 20% ammonia water	soluble	-	solution in sealed containers has a long storage life	for SWA of the types of sarin and soman; dosage approx. 0.5 dm^2/m^2	

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sodium sulfide	$Na_2S \cdot 9H_2O$, amorphous brass-colored solid, releases H_2S with characteristic odor; hygroscopic; product contains 30-32% of active compound	well soluble	-	when in contact with moisture decays with release of H_2S; stored in tightly sealed metal drums	for decontamination of SWA of the types sarin, V-gases and yperite. 10% water solutions are used. Can be utilized also for decontamination of kitchenware. Solutions warmed to 80°C accelerate the decontamination of sulfuric and nitric yperite	Water solutions have a highly basic reaction. They are damaging to body tissues, skin, as well as fabrics, paints and varnishes.

Decontamination Equipment

Depending on the treatment method, different types of equipment and facilities are used.

For spreading dry decontaminant agents on a territory, farm sowers and road sanders can be used. In the absence of these machines, the agent is strewn with a shovel from an open truck. Sealed containers of decontaminant (metal drums) are thrown into funnels and craters made by chemical delivery missiles and then exploded. For the treatment of streets, squares and malls, watering trucks, washing plants and farm sprinklers on trucks are used.

Effective for the treatment of vehicles are car washes, railroad car wash stations and fire hydrants.

Smaller surfaces of machines, furniture and other objects can be treated with hand-held and back-strapped garden sprayers, paint sprayers and brushes with a watering hose.

All types of laundry and household washing machines can be used for decontamination.

For the removal of chemicals by gas blowing, one can use the gas jet from car exhausts, electric vacuum cleaners, hair dryers and fans.

For decontamination of well water, all kinds of containers in the household can be useful, such as barrels, buckets, tubs and jars. Homemade filters can be made of sieves filled with gravel, sand or charcoal for filtering water.

Complete safety is provided by distilling contaminated water in a laboratory distillation unit or a makeshift distillation system.

Preparatory Actions in Decontamination

Before beginning the decontamination effort, it is necessary to prepare (in addition to decontaminants and equipment) sufficient numbers of skin and respiratory tract protection units for the personnel, as well as instruments for detection and identification of CWA, enabling proper choice of decontamination method. This equipment is also used to assess the decontamination efficacy.

Before beginning the treatment, the following actions should be undertaken:

--determining the sequence of sites and objects to be decontaminated, the types of CWA and the elimination method;

--bringing water, preparing the decontaminants and equipment;

--digging holes and preparating containers for effluents;

--setting up medical treatment units;

--arranging the station for processing of protective clothing, equipment and vehicles used during the decontamination effort;

--securing medical aid to the victims of poisoning.

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA'S SYCHEV ON PROGRESS IN 1985

AU151008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by CEMA Secretary Vycheslav Sychev to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Atanas Atanasov "in Moscow, in January": "Survey: CEMA--An Agreement Economic Policy, Intensive Progress in Science and Technology--A Main Link in the Economic Strategy of the Countries of the Socialist Community"--first paragraph in newspaper's introduction]

[Text] A year and a half has elapsed since the summit economic conference of the CEMA member-states in Moscow, whose decisions mark a qualitatively new stage in the development of mutual cooperation. The interview with CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev is concerned with the contribution of the year 1985 in the implementation of these decisions.

[Sychev] First of all, I want to place on record that 1985 was an active and fruitful year for the international economic organization of the socialist countries. Economic policy was coordinated to an incomparably more profound extent in the different fields of mutual cooperation. In the course of coordinating the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period the main directions were marked out for the production specialization of the countries in the international socialist division of labor, and concrete form was given to the measures for increasing the mutual goods turnover, raising the value indices [stoynostnite pokazateli] and the term of mutual deliveries, etc. Of great importance were the consultations on the prospects for the development of the individual countries, the coordination of capital investments, and other matters. The majority of countries signed programs for bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000.

[Atanasov] One of the important tasks set by the Moscow economic conference is the qualitative reequipment of the machine-building industry, which is called upon to play the key role in the scientific and technical progress in all fields of the economy.

[Sychev] It is worthwhile reminding ourselves that in fulfillment of the conference's decisions a CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building was formed at the deputy premier level, which is already actively carrying

out its functions. The priority directions in the development of this branch of industry have also been precisely defined. The highroad for cooperation is the specialized and work-sharing production of computer and microprocessor equipment, robots and complex robot systems, and flexible automated production systems.

[Atanasov] What measures have been undertaken to strengthen the fuel, raw-material, and energy base of the CEMA member-states?

[Sychev] Primary attention has been devoted to this great problem. A conception has been worked out and a general plan is being prepared for the future development of combined energy systems until the year 2000. A number of measures are being implemented in order to optimize the structure of fuel and energy consumption. A program is being developed for developing nuclear power engineering until the year 2000, which provides for joint construction of nuclear electricity-generating stations and nuclear power stations for central heating. During the next 5-year-plan period the atomic power capacity of the CEMA member-states is to be almost doubled. Concrete agreements are already in the final stage of negotiation on the terms for cooperation in the construction and bringing into production of the Yamburgsk [name as transliterated] gas field, as well as a main gas pipeline to the USSR's western border with a length of approximately 4,600 km.

The countries of the socialist community are also already implementing a program for cooperation on the rational utilization and saving of material resources until the year 2000. In this document the national efforts are combined with serious collective measures for the development and wide application of resource-economizing technologies and machines, and new efficient materials. As the first step in this context, a general agreement has come into force for multilateral cooperation in the utilization of natural gas as a motor fuel for vehicles.

The balance sheet for the active and fruitful year of 1985 ends with an impressive success--the Complex Program for scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-states until the year 2000, which was approved at the 41st (extraordinary) session of the CEMA council. It concentrates the efforts of all CEMA member-states on a qualitative reorganization of the national economies on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements. The program defines five priority directions of scientific-technical and production cooperation: introduction of electronics [elektronizatsiya] of the national economy, complex automation, nuclear power engineering, creation and mastering of new generations of materials and technologies, and biotechnologies. In a number of countries in the world, considerable successes have been achieved in these directions, successes which are being introduced on an ever-increasing scale. It is precisely for this reason that the joining together of the member-states' efforts is so important at the moment.

[Atanasov] It was stressed at the extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow that the realization of the program also presupposes a qualitative reorganization of the activities of CEMA. In which main directions do you see the possibilities for CEMA's advance?

[Sychev] Life itself sets our countries the common task for the intensification of social production. The highroad for the solving of this task is the utilization of the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution. The Complex Program sets the ambitious task, before the year 2000, for labor productivity to be raised almost by a factor of two, and for the relative expenditure of energy and material resources per unit of national income to be sharply reduced in the CEMA member-states.

I would like to point out the following basic features in the development of new technologies and technical means at the contemporary stage. Firstly, here we are talking not only of higher rates in the development of the economy, but for these rates to be achieved with a minimum expenditure of raw materials, other materials, and electric power. Secondly, at the present stage of scientific and technical progress there must be substantial reduction in the time limits for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. And thirdly, there is an immutable requirement for the creation of machines, equipment, and technologies based on new principles, which at the very least will not be inferior in their quality indices to the best world examples. These are the features which orient the CEMA organs to give priority, so to speak, to assisting joint research studies, developments, and production processes carried out and agreed, and in many cases also a united, economic policy. The bringing together in this way of the intellectual and material-technical potential of our countries will enable equipment and technologies to be created in accordance with the highest contemporary standards. And one thing more: In this way the mutual cooperation embraces all stages of the reproduction [vuzproizvodstveniya] process with all the favorable consequences also arising therefrom in the direction of "productivity--efficiency."

[Atanasov] Which forms and methods from the arsenal of mutual cooperation acquire topical importance under the present conditions?

[Sychev] The present day confronts us with new, more serious tasks, but at the same time also shows new approaches to these tasks. For example, multilateral scientific, technical, and production work-sharing is growing apace both in breadth and depth, and at the same time wide prospects are opening for developing direct links between ministries, governmental departments, production trusts and enterprises, scientific institutes, etc.

Of course, direct links are also being maintained now, but as a general rule they are mainly limited to exchange of experience in organizing production and socialist competition. It is important now for them to develop into deep, sound work-sharing relationships.

The expansion and deepening of the direct ties does not signify a retreat from the centralized administration of foreign economic relations. These ties are not a substitute for cooperation at the state and industry-branch level, but they organically supplement the latter and in this way strengthen the stability of the international socialist division of labor.

Following the adoption of the complex program, this form of interaction is going to encompass scientific-research and planning-design activities. Our countries' vast scientific potential is to be combined to enable its efficiency to be raised sharply in the crucial directions of the scientific and technical revolution. There is an objective requirement for an expansion and deepening of scientific-technical work-sharing, and the joint implementation of important scientific research developments. From here also lies the orientation toward the formation of joint scientific institutes and laboratories, planning-design offices, and pilot production processes and enterprises. This is one of the manifestations of the natural-law-governed tendency towards the drawing together of the socialist countries. Thanks to the joint actions on a multilateral basis the current pressing problems of the social-economic and cultural advance of the states of the community are being resolved more effectively and efficiently.

[Atanasov] How would you characterize the fact that two joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts have already been formed in the field of machine building, as well as the "interrobot" multilateral trust?

[Sychev] That was precisely what I had in mind when I mentioned the tendency towards the drawing together of our countries. This form of interaction is one of the factors accelerating this tendency, because in this case the direct links acquire a complex nature and encompass the whole cycle "science--technology--production--sale." The new trusts are called upon to play the role of pioneers, that is, to demonstrate the great advantages of this more perfect method of socialist interaction, and to prepare the ground for its mass application on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the CEMA system.

[Atanasov] With the expansion and deepening of the integration processes between our countries, there has also been a manyfold increase in the responsibility for the fulfillment of the decisions and mutual obligations of the partners. Evidently, don't the great goals and tasks in the complex program also increase proportionally the demands in this respect?

[Sychev] The tasks of the complex program are included in the national 5-year and annual plans, which means that in every country the necessary resources will be ensured also for their fulfillment. Naturally, the magnitude and significance of the tasks presupposes a heightened responsibility and systematic control, including a high state level. Now, and more precisely, during the first six months of 1986, over 60 new agreements are to be signed and over 80 agreements in force are to be extended. Before us is a job immense in scope, which, however, is only the first step. Afterwards the intensive fulfillment of the agreements

will have to be precisely organized. Judge for yourself: Approximately half of the 92 problems which make up the contents of the complex program must find practical solutions in the course of three years. And here we are concerned with equipment and technologies based on new principles. Of course such a result is unthinkable without the strictest fullfillment of the obligations undertaken by all partners, and without constant monitoring of the implementation of the agreements. In this context we are placing great hopes on the frontranking organizations which are coordinators of the work on the problems; most of these are powerful and authoritative research, design, and scientific-production collectives in the USSR. They have been granted rights, but also great responsibility for the end result of the cause entrusted to them.

We have already spoken with you about the direct links between the enterprises and organizations of the CEMA countries. Apart from their high effectiveness, surely the direct links also heighten the personal responsibility of the relevant leaders, and surely the collective too will not permit this responsibility to be turned into a bureaucratic one, i.e. no one's. Therefore, the broad development of such ties will assist the universal raising of the sense of responsibility for fulfilling the obligations undertaken at all levels.

In conclusion, I would like to tell you that in the headquarters of the international economic organization of the socialist states--the CEMA Secretariat--a well-founded optimism prevails. During the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session it was remarked that with the development of the program, CEMA has proven that it is able to work fast, accurately, with high responsibility, and without excessive bureaucracy. [word indistinct] is the style that must be preserved in the course of the work on fulfilling the program. Precisely in this manner do the leaders of the fraternal parties of the countries of the community now present the task for CEMA.

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POLITICS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN HISTORIAN'S VIEWS CONDEMNED BY ROMANIAN WEEKLY

Attack on KULPOLITIKA Writer

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2142 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Rectifying" History or Rectifying Borders"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1986--On January 16, under the above heading, issue No 3 of ROMANIA LITERARA carries an ample rebuttal by Florin Constantiniu, D. Hist, who firmly repels the assertions historian Balogh Sandor made in the article "The Hungarian Question at the Paris Peace Conference (1946)" published in issue 4/1985 of Hungary's KULPOLITIKA.

By presenting realities in a distorted manner, lacking objective views on and characterizations of a series of reported facts, this article carries grave deformations of the historic truth, notes the Romanian historian. "The direct falsification or the falsification through silence, this is what occurs in Balogh Sandor's article, writes Florin Constantiniu while mentioning that of the inexactitudes presented by the Hungarian researcher he will deal exclusively with those directly linked to Romania's history and the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

"The starting point of Balogh Sandor's article is an equally false and grave assertion inserted in an "Explanatory" note: "The peace treaty signed on June 4, 1920 at the Little Trianon Palace gave Romania a Hungarian territory covering 102 thousand square kilometres," reads ROMANIA LITERARA then presenting the generally-known historic arguments regarding the Romanian character of Transylvania--part and parcel of old Dacia and of the area of formation of the Romanian, autonomous people, always a majority within the Carpathian arch. The specific situation of this old Romanian province that, in spite of the foreign domination, has preserved its autonomous statute and political individuality for centuries on end, until 1867 when it was forcefully integrated into Hungary. The fact that the union of Transylvania with the motherland, Romania, was done by virtue of the peoples' right to self-determination, at the great Alba Iulia assembly on December 1, 1918 and that the Trianon Treaty only came with the international acknowledgement of that union.

Denouncing the unscientific practices by which an attempt is made to fool the reader, the Romanian historian unveils the revisionist nature of the reasoning

of the Hungarian researcher who considers implicity that all attempts at a total or partial recovery of a so-called "Hungarian territory," made by the governments and parties of Hungary at that time were legitimate. In this string of ideas Florin Constantiniu condemns the way Balogh Sandor, while falsifying the historic realities, presents the August 30, 1940 Fascist Vienna Diktat according to which the odious shearing by Horthy's Hungary of a part of Romania's national territory, with support from Hitler and Mussolini, was historically justified.

Balogh Sandor resorts to the same mistifying practices as he presents the Paris negotiations that preceded the February 10, 1947 signing of the peace treaty with Hungary, notes Florin Constantiniu.

Mentioning well-known historical data and facts, declarations of personalities and other documents of that time, the Romanian researcher discloses the subjective manner of the Hungarian historian who presents the aberrant "solutions" and proposals of the members of the Hungarian delegation envisaging the amputation of the Romanian territory, the way in which he distorts the thorough argumentation of the Romanian delegation or ignores positions favourable to Romania of numerous foreign delegates at the conference: Czechoslovak, French, British, Soviet, etc.

Winding up with a few conclusions on Balogh Sandor's article, Florin Constantiniu points out that "the author takes up the positions of old revisionist theses and trends; his method is to "insert," in notes, his basic ideas on the alleged annexation by Romania, through the Trianon Treaty, of a fictitious Hungarian territory, on the "restoration" of a part of this territory to Hungary through the Vienna Diktat, etc. What is crystal-clear in Balogh Sandor's article is that the Hungarian revisionism strived to snatch Transylvania from Romania; if not all of it, at least the part snatched by the Vienna Diktat; as this was invalidated, at least 22,000 sq km, this is half of what they gave to Horthy, Hitler and Mussolini; if even that much is not possible, then perhaps 4,000 sq km with Arad, Oradea and Satu Mare. Tenacious, but odious attempt. What Balogh Sandor and those who think like him must understand is that the Romanian land was not and cannot be traded. With multimillennary roots in their forefathers' hearth, the Romanian people have defended their sacred territory with the blood of their best sons and shall never allow anyone to make of Transylvania, part and parcel of the Romanian land and state, an object of transaction. Balogh Sandor, who condemns the Trianon Treaty also criticizes the Paris Treaty, on the grounds that the Paris Peace Conference "adopted decisions without asking at all the national population in which of the states they would like to live." Could his memory be all that faulty that he forgot that on the first of December, 1918, the right to self-determination of people found the most democratic form of expression uniting Transylvania to Romania? It is the Romania in which today the Romanian people--and the nationalities--Magyars, Germans, etc.--in perfect equality and harmony build socialism triumphantly. It is obvious that Balogh Sandor has a deep-set nostalgia for Hungarian revisionism and that, from his angle of view, he distorts history without shame, for the sake of longed-for border "modifications" and "rectifications" of larger or smaller extent. He forgets that history cannot be rectified and that it crushes under the weight of its millennia, full of fights,

suffering and sacrifices, all those who want "to rectify" its course in the name of annexations and oppression.

It is regrettable that of late in the Hungarian People's Republic all sorts of historians and writers have come out who question the borders set through the peace treaties after the Second World War. Or it is well-known to what led the revisionist, Fascist, revanchist policies not so long ago, what was the aftermath of this policy and what damage it caused to mankind, including the Hungarian people,--Florin Constantiniu writes in conclusion, most resolutely rejecting suchlike theses and conceptions alien to the spirit of collaboration, conclusion, peace and friendship among people.

Article Not in KULPOLITIKA No 4/1985

AU211025 [Editorial Report] Bucharest, AGEPRES reports an "ample rebuttal" in issue NR 3 of Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian by Florin Constantiniu, doctor of history, of "The Assertions Historian Sandor Balogh made in the article 'The Hungarian Question at the Paris Peace Conference (1946)' published in issue 4/1985 of Hungary's KULPOLITIKA." A review of the cited issue of KULPOLITIKA shows that it does not contain any article by Sandor Balogh, or any article with the title given by AGERPRES. Budapest KULPOLITIKA No 4/1985 on pages 124-156 does, however, carry an approximately 8,000-word article by Dr Mihaly Fulop, scientific staff-member of the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute, entitled "The Council of Foreign Ministers and the Hungarian Peace Treaty," which analyzes the background and the procedures that led to the signing of the peace treaty determining Hungary's status and borders following World War II; it contains a number of references to Sandor Balogh's book "Elections in Hungary, 1945."

The Fulop article does not deal exclusively with Hungarian-Romanian questions on borders; it is a very detailed historical analysis of the various meetings and conferences of the representatives of the allied powers in deciding the future of Europe in 1946 and 1947. It is said to be based on new diplomatic documents made available from British, U.S., and French archives containing material on the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers following the end of World War II. It presents in detail the procedures adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Hungarian representatives' attempt to secure the best possible treaty in view of the situation created after the war.

In his article, Fulop presents the historical retrospective of the procedures of the Council of Foreign Ministers and describes the various positions of the representatives of allied powers on the question of Hungary's future borders with all its neighbors, among them with Romania. The British and U.S. proposals are quoted as stating that "Hungary's border with Romania will be generally that of 1938," including Transylvania's return "Entirely or in its major part" to Romania, but the final lines "are to be drawn following comprehensive analysis of the claims of the countries in question."

The Soviet position is also quoted according to which the entire territory of Transylvania should be returned to Romania.

The article mentions the fact that all the proposals referred to the need for a just settlement of the minorities in the border area.

The remarks on the Hungarian-Romanian border questions and peace treaty are made in the general context of issues dealing with Hungary's attempt to settle the problems of its borders with all its neighbors.

The article concludes with the remark that "the Italian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Finnish peace treaties--after the Paris conference--were confirmed by a broad international understanding and it proved to be a firm and lasting pillar of 40 years of peace."

The quotation in the AGERPRES item from an "explanatory note" in the KULPOLITIKA article, claiming that the Trianon Peace Treaty gave Romania "Hungarian territory covering 102,000 square kilometers" cannot be found in the Fulop article, either in the body or in the footnotes or references of the article.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV'S STATEMENT ON RECEIVING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

AU012040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Yesterday State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received Masami Tanida, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan, who presented his letters of accreditation.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov thanked the ambassador for the good wishes and sent his most cordial greetings and good wishes for health and happiness both personally to the emperor and to the whole Japanese people.

I use this opportunity to voice my feelings of gratitude for the warm hospitality rendered to me during my visit to Japan this year, said Comrade Todor Zhivkov. I wish to assure you that the Bulgarian people maintain good feelings for the achievements of the industrious Japanese people and for its ancient and original culture.

The chairman of the State Council also gave a high assessment to Bulgarian-Japanese relations. He voiced his confidence that the useful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan would, by joint efforts, continue in the future to expand and be further enriched for the good of the two countries and in the interest of peace and understanding in the world.

After the presentation of the credentials, State Chairman Todor Zhivkov invited the Japanese ambassador into his study, and held a conversation with him.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU151810 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA)--The successful promotion of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Nicaragua matches completely the interests and the aspirations of the two countries' peoples, seeking a constructive international communication for the sake of progress, peace and security in the world, Bulgaria's head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, said today.

Receiving the credentials of the Nicaraguan Ambassador Mr Roger Vasquez Barrios, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria had always expressed her invariable solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggression of imperialism, in defence of its country's independence and sovereignty, of its right to determine the way of its development on its own. "Your struggle gains ever more wide and active support among the Latin American countries, among all democratic and progressive forces in the world," stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people, Mr Roger Vasquez Barrios expressed sincerest gratitude to Bulgaria and to her people for their support, which is in the best traditions of proletarian internationalism. He stressed the need for upgrading mutual cooperation to a still higher level.

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MORE PRELIMINARY NATIONAL CENSUS RESULTS REPORTED

AU151525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

["Report on the preliminary results of the census of the population and the housing supply in the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] From [word indistinct] to 12 December a general census of the population and the housing supply was carried out in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The preliminary results are as follows:

1. The total population count amounts to 8,942,976 persons of whom 4,427,000 are men and 4,515,936 are women. In comparison with 1975, the country's population has increased.

2. In the towns, the population has reached 5,793,000 persons, and has increased by 732,000 persons as compared to 1975.

In the country, the population is 3,150,000 persons, and has decreased by 517,000 persons during the same period. As a result of this, the relative percentage of the town population has risen from 58 to 65 percent.

3. Both the absolute number and the relative percentage of persons under and of working age is decreasing, as the percentage of the population over working age increases:

Age Groups	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985	Relative Percentages 2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985
Total:	8,727,771	8,942,976	100.0	100.0
Under working age	2,061,143	2,033,494	23.6	22.7
Of working age	5,058,511	5,017,306	58,0	56.1
Over working age	1,608,117	1,892,176	18.4	21.2

The economically active population has increased from [illegible]448,000 in 1975 to 4,800,000 in 1985, or by 352,000 persons.

4. During the past decade the level of education of the population has improved:

	Population of 8 years		Relative Percentages	
	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985
Total:	7,658,498	7,904,374	100.0	100.0
Higher and semi-higher education	436,944	719,023	5.7	9.1
Secondary Education	1,469,898	2,203,118	19.2	27.9
Lower than Secondary	5,751,656	4,982,233	75.1	63.0

The number of persons with secondary and higher than secondary education has increased from 907,000 in 1975 to 2,922,000 in 1985, or by 53 percent. Even greater is the increase in the number of those who have completed a higher or semi-higher education--from 437,000 to 719,000 or a rise of 65 percent.

5. Due to the line followed unswervingly by the part and the government of ever more fully satisfying social needs, significant positive changes have occurred in the people's housing conditions during the 1975-85 period:

--The number of dwellings has reached 3,092,000 and compared to 1975 the number has risen by 590,000 or by 24 percent;

--the total dwelling area amounts to 149 million square meters. By comparison with 1985, the total area has increased by 33 million square meters, or by 28 percent;

--the average dwelling space per unit of population has increased from 13.3 square meters in 1975 to 16.6 square meters in 1985, or has risen by 3.3 square meters over 10 years;

--in the towns, the dwelling area of 60 million square meters in 1975 has increased by 86 million square meters; or an increase of approximately 43 percent has been achieved;

--in the towns, the average dwelling space per unit of population comprises 14.9 square meters, as compared to 11.9 square meters in 1975; i.e. an increase of 3.0 square meters. In the villages the average dwelling space per person amounts to 19.9 square meters, whereas in 1975 the figure was 15.1 square meters, which represents an increase of 4.8 square meters;

--There has been an improvement in the conditions for rest and recovery of the working capacity and good health of the population;

--the number of villas amounts to over 300,000, i.e. every ninth household has its own place for recreation.

Committee for social information [name as published] Under the Council of Ministers

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WESTERN SOURCES CITED ON RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY

AU281236 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 23 and 24 January 1986 carries an article in two installments of 1,500 words each by Dimitur Shishmanov entitled "file, according to West European sources and documents." (In it Shishmanov describes and quotes a number of allegations by West European organizations and in the West European press of human rights violations in Turkey, argues that the United States and NATO are putting pressure on the European organizations to prevent them raising the issue of human rights violations in Turkey, and criticizes the report of a special parliamentary commission set up by the Turkish Government in response to allegations of torture in Turkish prisons.

The first installment, in the 23 January issue on page 4, is titled "only promises for Democratization" and opens by saying that "the United States and leading NATO circles are exerting strong pressure upon organizations and institutions to prevent them from dealing with the question of human and civil rights in Turkey." Although it is not an "Atlantic" country, Turkey is a member of NATO, and although "only 3 percent of Turkish territory is situated in Europe," Turkey is a member of the EC, Shishmanov says, attributing this to "certain political factors," these being that Turkey has an "important military strategic location, so that it can make its territory available to its Atlantic allies."

Shishmanov argues that Turkey's European "alliances, communities, and organizations, and institutions, which call themselves democratic, are in an awkward situation in confronting West European and worldwide democratic public opinion, since they have as an ally and partner a country where basic human civil, and, democratic rights and freedoms are trampled upon." "Under the pressure of public opinion" Shishmanov goes on, various European institutions and organizations have adopted numerous resolutions and declarations "denouncing the regime in Turkey, established in 1980 in a military coup, as antidemocratic and repressive."

After enumerating several of these "resolutions and declarations," Shishmanov cites the resolutions adopted by the European parliament on 23 May 1985, which states that the "present Turkish regime is carrying out systematic genocide against the Kurdish national minority." He also mentions a proposal of the SPD faction in the FRG Bundestage demanding that military aid to Turkey should be stopped because it is used for "waging war against the Kurds."

Repeating that "leading circles of the United States and NATO are exerting strong pressure on West European organizations in an attempt to prevent them from dealing with human and civil rights in Turkey," Shishmanov reports that France, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden had raised the issue of human rights violations in turkey before the European council's Human Rights Commission but a "compromise solution" had been worked out whereby in return for the withdrawal by the above countries of their complaint Turkey would be obliged, following February 1986, to report to the Human Rights Commission on the state of human rights in Turkey and undertake that "torture will no longer be admitted in prisons and police stations."

Shishmanov cites cases of death sentences and executions taking place in Turkey "without trial," all instances being based on Western sources, adding that, according to the Turkish authorities, such deaths were "suicides," or the dead were "killed while attempting to escape or resisting the authorities."

"West European communities and organizations of which Turkey is a member, or with which it has relations," Shishmanov reports, "have sent delegations, investigation commissions, parliamentarians, or legal experts to investigate on the spot complaints of inquisition against citizens who are serving sentences in prison, or in police stations." He describes in detail some of the reports by such investigation commissions alleging maltreatment in Turkish prisons.

The second installment of the article, in the issue of 24 January on page 6, is entitled "the law is not the same for all." It continues the descriptions of turture in Turkish prisons, as reported by witnesses from West European countries, but also by Turkish citizens said to have been victims of torture, and by Turkish legal experts, and published in accounts in West European newspapers. Following these numerous reports in the Western press, Shishmanov says, the Turkish authorities established "a special parliamentary commission," which on 2 December 1984 published a report regarding several complaints about torture in prisons. Quoting extensively from the report, Shishmanov describes it as "contradictory" and criticizes it for being inaccurate because it fails to "establish the fact that such tortures are systematic and widespread." He also complains that the report does not give any details about how many police officials and military personnel found guilty of human rights violations have been punished and whether their punishment was adequate.

Shishmanov closes by mentioning the statement of a British labor member of parliament, Richard (Bolphy), who visited Turkey in May 1985 and claimed that "Turkey holds the 'European record' as regards repressive measures against citizens, for their political and ideological convictions."

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POLITICS BULGARIA

BCP DAILY ON TORTURE IN TURKISH PRISONS

AU091221 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 January carries on page 6 a 500-word report by BTA, datelined New York, 7 January, based on a report by ASSPCIATED PRESS woman journalist Emel Anul "On the question of torture in Turkish prisons and police stations." [spelling of all names as transliterated]

The report begins by describing the case of the arrest by police in Istanbul on 11 September 1980 of 17-year-old Ali Ikan, whose body with signs of beating was identified by his father Bekir 17 days later. The report continues that Bekir Ikan started a court action which 5 years later resulted in the trial of six policemen for his son's murder. The writer comments that "such incidents are far from being uncommon in Turkey," and adds: "The military and civil officials deny the existence of systematic torture in Turkey. However, they acknowledge that there have been individual cases due to over-zealous officials."

The report states that Dm. Dzhanver of the Turkish Populist Social-Democratic Party [name as published] has compiled a list of 113 fatal cases which arouse suspicion of torture, which he has submitted to the Turkish Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the report, official statistics record 544 cases since 1980 of military and civil officials being found guilty of torture, and cases are in progress against 1787 persons, while charges against 2317 persons have been rejected. The report says Dzhanver and his colleagues are calling for stronger government action to stamp out torture.

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USSR PRESSURE ON BULGARIAN ECONOMY REPORTED

AU241207 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Dec 85 p 9

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--The prospect of a second harsh winter and the evident strain in the Bulgarian relations with Moscow are forcing Bulgaria to make some weighty decisions even before the beginning of the new 1986-1990 5-year plan period. The fear that the energy catastrophe might repeat itself has caused the responsible authorities in Sofia to initiate measures in time in order to be able to cope with the energy problem, because electrical energy as well as water are in short supply according to the latest edition of the EAST ECONOMY REPORT technical magazine published by the Business International Institute.

Currently, the main concern of the Bulgarian Government is the energy sector--although this is by no means the only problem facing the country on the Balkans. In agriculture, too, there are serious problems. And yet, the Bulgarians have always been proud that, apart from Hungary, they were the only CEMA country which did not neglect the development of its agricultural production in favor of industry during the 1960's and 1970's.

The drought over the past two years has been raising doubts whether the Bulgarian agricultural sector will be able to manage without further massive investments in the future. In addition to creating sufficient water reserves the new cultivation and irrigation methods whould have to be applied.

This year's grain harvest is estimated at 7.9 million metric tons, while in the 1984 record year, harvest yield amounted to about 9.3 million metric tons. Therefore, this year Bulgaria will not be able to meet its own demand and according to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov it will have to import grain from the West.

Of even greater importance, however, seems to be the unconcealed pressure of the Soviets on Bulgaria to modernize industrial production and to raise the quality of products--at least concerning those products which Bulgaria delivers to the USSR in exchange for raw materials such as coal, crude oil, and ores. Already during his short state visit after the Warsaw Pact

summit, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev publicly criticized in harsh terms the inferior quality of Bulgarian exports to the USSR.

Also, the effectiveness of the New Economic Mechanism, the reform plan which was introduced in 1982, is already publicly questioned. Originally the plan should simplify bureaucratic dealings and give Bulgarian enterprises more freedom in deciding on production process, production targets and their fulfillment, the EAST ECONOMY REPORT continues.

Bulgarian industrial production has indeed increased; but some aims of the reform program, such as greater freedom in planning, are still far out of reach. While at the beginning of the reform decentralization increased strongly, now more and more sectors are again subjected to central planning. And after Gorbachev's critical remarks the government has withdrawn the original draft of the 5-year plan for review.

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FURTHER DETAILS ON CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION PLENUM

AU271104 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] On 20 December an expanded plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place at which the activity since the 12th BCP Congress and until the end of the current years was discussed.

The plenum was attended by Georgi Aatanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

During the past period the Control-Auditing and Auditing Commissions have further consolidated and developed into political-control organs of the party, noted Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission, in his speech. Their activity is subjected to the cardinal tasks implemented by the party and the country in putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Conference, the BCP Central Committee plenums, and the practical elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

At the initiative of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission hundreds of checks for revealing weaknesses and shortcomings allowed to occur in implementing the basic economic scientific-technological, and social tasks, and checks of internal party character have been conducted. Unsolved problems in introducing scientific-technological progress, introducing an economic approach and the brigade organization of labor, improving the telephone network, the trade and transportation services for the population, preserving socialist legality, increasing the independent character of the primary party organizations, increasing the role on criticism and self-criticism, and so forth, have been the subject matter of these checks.

The speaker noted the successes in the style and methods of the work, which are a result of improvements in the new structural-functional apparatus of the central and local Control-Auditing Commissions. Now, the program-purpose oriented and complex approach is being applied even more consistently, and the activity of the control-auditing organs is even more broadly being coordinated with the activity of the party committees, and the state and public control units. This renders the control more purposeful, competent, and active.

The BCP Central Committee February plenum on the issue of scientific-technological progress has housed many new tasks. The Central Control-Auditing Commission must focus its attention on questions related to developing and introducing scientific-technological progress, and attract the country's scientific cadres to painstakingly and profoundly revealing the causes for the negative phenomena and implementing active measures for their removal. It is necessary to draft the organs of the internal-departmental control, the primary party organizations, and the working collectives into the control activity.

It was noted that the work on the cases of the published party members, and those from whom responsibility has been demanded by the Central Control-Auditing Commission itself, has improved. High principle mindedness and irreconcilability toward the violation of the party and working discipline, and socialist legality are evident.

Simultaneously, it was stressed that the penalties imposed by the primary party organizations for manifestations of indifference, passivity, slow introduction of scientific-technological innovations and low-quality production, still do not correspond to the high criteria demanded by the party.

The plenum participants who spoke stressed that with their many-sided and dynamic activity the central and local Control-Auditing Commissions have performed a huge task in strengthening the primary party organizations, rallying the party ranks around the BCP Central Committee, implementing the tasks of the eighth 5-year plan, and worthily greeting the 13th BCP Central Congress.

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BULGARIAN PRESS REACTION TO GORBACHEV PEACE STATEMENT

[Editorial Report] Sofia dailies on 17 and 18 January carry numerous articles and commentaries on the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev on arms issues published by TASS on 15 January and carried by all Bulgarian dailies on 16 January. All articles and commentaries express support for and complete approval of this declaration.

RATBONICHESKO DELO on 17 January on page 1 carries an 800-word commentary by Radoslav Radev, entitled: "The chief value," contending that the statement made by Gorbachev did not come as a "surprise" since "all decent people on Earth know the general foreign policy line of the Soviet Union."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 17 January on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1000-word article by Ivan Undzhiev, entitled: "The path of sensible and responsible solutions" devoted to the same subject and in the same vein.

TRUD on 17 January on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1200-word article on the Gorbachev statement by Georgi Iliev, entitled: "A historic, noble, and humanitarian action."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on 17 January on page 1 carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Inspiring program" expressing the same views as all other dailies on 17 January.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT on 17 January carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial entitled: "In the third millenium without nuclear weapons," on the Gorbachev statement praising the "great strength of the program proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, which lies in its concrete character, its comprehensiveness, realism, and sincere concern for peace."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 18 January carries on pages 1 and 4 two items related to the Gorbachev statement, an 800-word commentary analyzing the Gorbachev statement by [name indistinct], entitled "Program of disarmament and development--affecting all mankind," and a 900-word article by Nenko Seymenliyski, entitled: "Peaceful space--peaceful future of the Earth" referring to the Gorbachev statement in connection with pointing out the unwillingness of the United States to reduce its armaments and citing a recent Brezinski interview supporting the "star wars" programs of the U.S. Administration.

NARODNA ARMIYA on 18 January on page 4 carries an additional commentary praising the Gorbachev statement in its 1400-word "International weekly review" by Krustyu Krustev.

Bulgarian dailies on 17 and 18 January also carried numerous reports by their correspondents on foreign reactions to the Gorbachev statement on arms issues.

/9738
CSO: 2200/66

BRIEFS

STANISHEV RECEIVES MSZMP DELEGATION--Comrade Eimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the visiting delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee, headed by Istvan Joszi, deputy director of the "International Relations" department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The relations between the BCP and the MSZMP were reviewed and appreciation was expressed for the positive development of these relations. The further development and intensification of cooperation between the two fraternal parties during the forthcoming 2-year period was discussed and agreed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Jan 86 AU] /9738

FILIPOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR--On 22 January Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Jan 86 AU] /9738

FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW IRAQI ENVOY--Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received yesterday Fauzi Takir Fadzher Alani [spelling as transliterated], newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 86 p 6 AU] /9738

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS--On 4 January Comrade in Burgas, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, with the Gold Star and the Dimitrov Order, on the occasion of bestowing on him the title Hero of Socialist Labor. This is a recognition of his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted the jubilarian and wished him health, happiness, and success. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /9738

POPOV RECEIVES LAO, VIETNAMESE ENVOYS--Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA)--Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Hang Trong Nhu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Bulgaria, [word indistinct] Khann Phum [name as received], charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy to this country. They presented to him the full text

of the communique adopted at the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held on 23 and 24 January, 1986 in Vientiane and made additional explanations. The deputy minister pointed out that Bulgaria supports the constructive proposals of the three Indochina countries for the normalization of the situation in south-east Asia by means of dialogue and for its turning into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 28 Jan 86 AU] /9738

CSO: 2200/66

PRON OFFICIAL URGES NEW OUTLOOK, INSTITUTIONS FOR NATIONAL ACCORD

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Dec-1 Jan 86

[Article by Mariusz Gulczynski, chairman, PRON Commission on Social Dialogue, Agreement and Consultation: "What Sort of Accord?"]

[Text] In the present day, accord has become a key watchword of the Polish political language, a symbol of the universally desired triumph over conflict and the attainment of the harmony indispensable for the successful development of Poland and the Poles. It is indispensable, but it is variously understood, interpreted, used and abused. Hence the need to specify the content and role of accord in streamlining the Polish social system.

The tendency to restrict and reduce the meaning of accord to an act of the national harmony of society with the authorities and vice versa is still quite strong. This tendency is the vestige of habits developed in the early days of the institutional transformations that occurred in our country--under totally different circumstances. Let us recall that initially, in the early days of People's Poland, the goals of the changes desired by the majority were obvious. It was enough to implement the accord, developed over centuries, of the land with the peasants, the factories with the workers and education and culture for the people. Similarly, there arose the agreement that backwardness must be conquered through intensive industrialization, although from the present perspective it is evident that it would have been useful then to exercise group thinking regarding the methods of implementing this task.

The continuation of the then formed habits of predetermining goals and methods from above caused the discussion, even at the threshold of new developmental challenges, to be reduced to a spontaneous: "Will you help?--We will help!," instead of the activation of collective thinking before action. The negative aspects of such a steering of development were exacerbated by the arrogance of the contemporary centers of authority, their overconfidence in their own abilities and their pursuit of social recognition at any price, together with the delusion that it was possible to satisfy all sorts of aspirations, propped up by the squandering of a considerable portion of the indebtedness that was growing like an avalanche.

These bad experiences exposed the need to replace the traditional, spontaneous methods imposed from above for reconciling the aspirations and activities of the Poles with new kinds of methods expressed in the principle of accord, an accord not only between society and the authorities, but one of society with itself. The full range of the needs and aspirations for a better life would have to be confronted in order to eliminate what was unfeasible and unnecessary through the process of public democratic decisionmaking. Meanwhile, optimum consideration could be given to what was necessary and what was not only tempting, but possible and potentially universally attainable.

Viewed through this prism, the need to achieve a mutual accord of all Poles on issues of vital importance to national life and development becomes primary. This means the subordination of the echelons of the democratic collective thinking processes and the decisionmaking of Poles regarding their own fate. When such a direction for streamlining our system is taken, it becomes predictable that conflicts will arise in their primitive form--as the lack of identity, the clashing and the opposition of the interests and aims of the various social groups. These can be resolved within this dimension. On the other hand, the institutions and organs of state and social authority will become auxiliary tools for resolving conflicts and attaining accord.

Renouncing such progress threatens inevitably a relapse into the element of pretension, along with the saddling of the authorities with all the blame for not satisfying these claims. In essence, there is no other path for overcoming relapses into the development of antagonism between the authorities and society than the disclosure and resolution of conflicts in their primitive issuance and form--as conflicts of interests, views and aspirations of the various classes and their factions, as well as of the strata of our nation. Every authority that yields to the tendency to simplify his life shortsightedly and immediately by obscuring conflicts in their social dimension dooms himself inevitably to playing the role of a scapegoat.

A necessary condition for such progress is the overcoming of the habit of treating social conflicts as synonymous with conflict, struggle and antagonism. This concept, that is traditionally characteristic of bourgeois teaching, was adapted in Stalinist theory and practice. It was expressed in the tendency to interpret contradiction solely as conflict, to be surmounted through the intensification of the class struggle. This was tied in with the simultaneous glossing over or obscuring of nonantagonistic conflicts within the alliance of prosocialist forces, and thus with the trivialization of the need for accord to surmount these conflicts. According to this way of thinking and acting, contradiction, identified with conflict and termed conflict most often, appears then and there where the enemy opponent of "our own kind" crops up. One's allies are perceived as undivided, harmonious and without conflict. The upshot of such an approach was the disdaining, formalization and quashing of the democratic procedures for resolving conflicts and working out accords on matters that demanded harmonious action, together with the simultaneous expansion of the forces and methods that blocked the disclosure of conflicts and battled them as manifestations of enemy action.

The experiences of the most recent history of Poland have proved several times that national unity attained by disregarding the disclosure and resolution of social conflict in the arduous but necessary process of understanding has been shown in each case to be superficial and evanescent. Conflicts that are concealed and are not resolved as they occur mount up, inevitably reaching a state of antagonism and becoming discharged in subsequent political conflicts and economic crises.

Alternative opportunities for emerging from the vicious circle of recurring Polish crises are created by treating conflict as a natural trait of every society and accord as the method of resolving it democratically and without strife. Above all, this demands that the idea that national unity and the concurrence of joint aspirations and actions must be worked out at every turn and on every issue, that lack of identity and that the divergence and opposition of the interests and views of the social forces that make up the Polish nation must be overcome should not only be mouthed (there was no dearth of this in the past either) but should be practiced consistently. That is why this requires the simplification, animation and expansion of the democratic procedures and institutions of our political system. Otherwise, we are threatened inevitably with the transformation of variance from a potential driving force of the improvement of our socialist system and further development into conflict.

The practical expression of the choice that we must make at present on this key issue is the need to speak out:
--against interpreting the fact of the quenching of sociopolitical conflict in Poland at present as synonymous with the achievement of an accord that is identified with unanimity and national harmony, and in favor of treating this change as creating the possibility and the need to shift from the defensive accord of the majority of Poles in the defense of national life, the state and the system to the offensive working out of agreements on key questions, the improvement of our national organism;
--against treating political institutions, including PRON, as being either solely or primarily in the service of unanimity and harmony, and for the development of their efficient working out of agreements through the articulation of conflict views and interests, their mutual confrontation and the negotiation of programs and principles that unite optimally the ideas and needs of all Poles;
--against accepting solely or primarily the attitude that the institutions of our public life are a gauge of the unity and divisiveness of our society, and for the development of understanding above all centered around the major values of national existence and development, such as socioeconomic development, social justice, democratization, tolerance of world views, national sovereignty and peace.

According to these principles, accord is all the more indispensable in that there is no lack of inclinations to return to old habits regarding this issue. This is expressed synthetically in the views that, as conflict has been extinguished, "accord has been achieved," and in the attempts to transform PRON into an institutional expression of unanimity and consensus instead of working out agreements honestly on issues on which Poles agree either insufficiently or not at all. Hence the need to struggle over making process in accord not only with its opponents but also with its adherents in the old,

obsolete style. These are inclined to declare that it has been attained when the facts show that it has just begun, it is taking root gradually in our system and it is becoming a democratic method of the resolution of conflicts of interest and views and the reconciliation of aims and actions. The consistent mastery and application of this method should become the essence of changes in the system in opposition to pre-1980, pre-December 13, 1981 practices--the paternalistic-claims system and attempts to introduce an anarchistic rule by many--defined by Stanislaw Ossowski as an order based on the system of social accord.

The foundation of such order is the realistic consideration that our society is very diverse, that these differences lead to various types of conflict, that the common fate of all Poles imposes the need to resolve such conflict and that (and this is vital) the nonantagonistic nature of conflict enables it to be resolved through accord, but that ignoring this has lead and must lead to strife.

The resolution of conflicts and the attainment of the concurrence of mutual aims and actions through understanding is the antithesis of both the arbitrary prejudging of what is to be done and how it is to be done characteristic of bureaucratic centralism and the emotional steering of mass anarchism.

Accord is possible through the active political identification of all citizens, the call to reason and the establishment of the good will of partners, without the arrogant usurpation by someone of a monopoly on good intentions and successful solutions. It is effective when it is not restricted to the contacts and the declarations of the political elite, but becomes a process of the public and universal attainment of harmony in the thinking and acting of all Poles on those questions on which unity is a necessary condition for joint success. It is not at all a question of the uniformity of world view or ideological motivation or of the obscuring of difference in the situation and interests of the classes and strata making up the Polish nation. Accord understood in this way is in essence a conscious and voluntary way of molding the broadest alliance of all those that accept the constitutional realities of the Polish People's Republic, recognizing that the community of the Polish fate is above all differences in interests and views. It is a positive expression of the changes established by the slogan: "there is no returning to the pre-August 1980 methods." It is the superseding of attitudes characteristic of the paternalistic-claims structure by the order of social accord.

8536
CSO: 2600/214

PZPR CC DRAFT PROGRAM COMMISSION MEETS

AU141611 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Izabella Wajszczuk report: "A Program of Broad Horizons"]

[Text] The most recent meeting of the Commission for the Formulation of a Draft Party Program took place in Warsaw on 10 January under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. As stated by the first secretary in his brief opening address, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss an amended version of the program for a second time with the intention of presenting it before the Central Committee at its next plenary session.

The second part of the deliberations was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, who is chairman of the Team for the Preparation of the Draft "PZPR Program" in view of his membership on the Congress Commission appointed by the PZPR Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by: Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member; Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs; and Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

H. Bednarski recalled the work the commission had carried out so far and while doing so outlined the manner and ways in which the commission operates. Ultimately, the starting point and inspiration for the content of the document in its present form came from the achievements made under the socialist renewal beginning with the resolution adopted at the 10th party congress and including Central Committee plenary session materials and discussions. H. Bednarski recalled that the draft program had been evaluated by the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission on two occasions and thoroughly discussed at the Second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference. During work on the draft, reference was also made to the declaration "What We Are Fighting For, What We Are Striving Toward" adopted in March 1984. All these assessments, broadened in scope by the addition of opinions expressed by Central Committee members, who in turn formulated their views on the basis of discussion in their communities, contributed to the content of the new version of the draft program. H. Bednarski stressed that even in its present form the draft is already the result of the work of the entire

party to a great extent, although the most important stage--the national discussion on the final version of the draft--in the evolution of the document is still to take place.

The 10th congress assigned the party a difficult task of fundamental importance. That decision, said H. Bednarski, had in essence led to the commencement of work on our party's new program. Recalling work on the program which had been carried out so far, H. Bednarski reminded the audience of the difficulties which had had to be overcome. The program cannot, after all, register purely objective development trends, for it is essentially creative in character and has, therefore, to delineate courses of action which stimulate and consolidate processes which accord with national needs. He mentioned, inter alia, the opinions which had been voiced during the discussion as examples of these difficulties. A certain speaker, for example, expressed the view that the draft contained insufficient detail, whereas others believed that it was too detailed, therefore practical, and as a result insufficiently "programmatic." The basis for the preparation of the program was from the very beginning the position that it should be the party's fundamental ideological and theoretical document, based on Marxist-Leninist science and on the analysis of our and other countries' experiences in building socialism. Resting on a foundation of this kind, it should define, above all, the party's strategic goals and set out the main steps for the realization of these goals. H. Bednarski recalled that the draft program was not the only document on which the party was working in preparation for the 10th congress. The draft previews problems which will also find expression in pre-congress theses, in the Central Committee report for the period between the ninth and 10th congresses, and in the congress report and resolution.

Differing impressions and views as well as expectations were voiced during the discussion. All who spoke were in agreement on one question. They agreed that the program in its present form, leaving aside certain details including editorial ones, was suitable for presentation to the Central Committee. However, even at this, the most recent meeting of the commission, despite agreement on the overall content and form of the document, there were still differences of opinion on matters which do not just concern details, as might appear to be the case judging by the participants' declaration. It is agreed, for example, that the program, being of a strategic kind which sets out national development goals until the beginning of the 21st century, should not settle matters of detail. But at the same time, proposals to further develop certain parts of the draft, especially those concerning economic matters, have been made.

During the course of the discussion, attention was drawn several times to the needs to present certain ideas and terms concerning institutional, ideological, and important matters of state in a broader and more accessible manner. One of the workers on the commission defended this view by saying that the entire program should be clear and readily comprehensive to everyone: workers, peasant, and intellectual.

Referring to the views, observations, and suggestions which had been expressed during the discussion, the first secretary noted that everyone should be able to identify his or her tasks within the framework of the general and strategic principles contained in the document. It should, therefore, be a document which determines possibilities. Thus, it is not enough to define goals, one must also state what conditions must be fulfilled for the realization of these goals. Questions of detail should, therefore, be resolved during discussions, objective calculations, and the consideration of pertinent matters.

W. Jaruzelski thanked the members of the commission for their work and their active involvement in the editing of the draft program. He also expressed the belief that they will be of help during public discussion of the document which will commence after it is adopted at the upcoming 24th Central Committee plenum.

The commission then authorized the Politburo to present the draft document to the Central Committee after having taken into account the observations and opinions expressed during the discussion. Once the document is adopted by the Central Committee, the performance of functions which have hitherto been carried out by the commission will be assumed by the Congress Commission Team which has been appointed.

The chairman of the team, J. Czyrek, stresses that the work begun by the commission and continued by the team will not end until several days after the 10th congress. He said that the character of the program most closely resembles that of the party's ideological and political constitution. The very nature of this document is such that it will have to be translated into specific plans, resolutions, and tasks. The resolution adopted at the 10th party congress will be the first occasion on which the content of the document will be given specific expression of this kind. J. Czyrek said that the source of the program lay in the line adopted at the ninth congress. The program should, therefore, follow the line of socialist renewal closely and unmistakably. J. Czyrek also gave a brief account of tasks planned for the coming weeks. With primary party organizations in mind, he spoke about the preparation of draft program theses concerning subjects which it is important for the entire party to discuss.

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CSO: 2600/235

WARSAW PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COMPUTERS IN SCHOOLS

LD232348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was today devoted to the problems of education of Warsaw and the capital voivodship. The proceedings were chaired by Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee. Let us listen to a report by Edward Szwarc.

[Szwarc] Undoubtedly, the speediest possible introduction of a program of computerization, already in elementary schools, has enormous significance in solving the problems of national education of society. This is technically possible, as was stated in a report of the Executive of the Warsaw Party Committee, based on our own solutions, based on solutions of work institutions and enterprises grouped around the National Action To Aid Schools. From here came a proposal during today's plenary meeting, a proposal from the Center for Electronic Computation Technology of the Slask Technical University, and I am talking to the director of this center, Edward Stolarski.

Several computerization proposals have been presented; if I can name them, they are the Meritum computers. What are their possibilities, and in what way can they prove themselves in elementary schools?

[Stolarski] One of the conditions is mass access, but real, individual access of pupils, students to computer equipment. This condition must be fulfilled, but in order to fulfill this condition the equipment must be cheap and reliable and meeting certain functional demands as regards programming. It seems to us that what we proposed at the Warsaw Committee meets these requirements, and this has been tested several times at various conferences and exhibitions.

Our solution is based on equipment produced in Poland, the Meritum 1 manufactured by the Zabrze computer works. Typically this would equip a classroom in which every pupil has access to the didrive, that is can load the programs, and the teacher can inspect each pupil's VDU display, can access a common printer and can even link up with the open networks which will exist in Poland in the future--that is he can link up with larger computers and data bases--scientific, technological or popular-science data bases.

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CSO: 2600/235

BIWEEKLY ON NATURE OF SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM

AU101611 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 9

[Andrzej Atlas article: "What Is Socialism? What Is Communism?"]

[Text] An all-Poland seminar was held at the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences on the subject "Historical Materialism and Problems of Socialism." This seminar began the 2d year of the discussion of the problems of socialism, a discussion organized by the Philosophy and Sociology Institute of the Academy and by the editorial board of MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA [MARXIST THOUGHT]. At the present seminar the subjects discussed were "socialism" and "communism" as such. The discussion was introduced by a report read by Professor Stefan Opara, who referred to Jaroslaw Ladosz's book "Socialism and Communism."

Each ideology is made up of notions, the clarity and precision of which indicate its condition, Opara stressed. If these notions continue to be discussed, the ideology in question is alive, and if the people understand these notions as they should be understood, then the people are at home with this ideology. However, the answer to the question of what the essence of socialism is creates difficulties even for the members of the party aktiv, and this is a symptom of an ideological flop. An average citizen or even a party activist who is led astray by journalist jargon is ready to assume that socialism is whatever is not antigovernment, that it amounts to the implementation of narrow economic aims, and that it means "getting out of a hole." However, the issue is not how "to get out of the hole," but which way to proceed out of it. The theory of scientific socialism provides for the methods with which this question can be solved, but it does not provide any recipes that are valid regardless of time and place. There is a need for unceasing party discussions about the nature of socialism and for propagating the results of the Marxists' theoretical thinking on this subject.

This issue is acquiring special importance during the discussion of the draft of the new CPSU program and on the eve of the discussion of our party's program.

What is socialism and what is communism? To define them, dictionaries and encyclopedias use three criteria: the theoretical system, the social reality, and the political movement leading to this reality. The first criterion is

the most interesting for the theoretician, and this is why it should be defined in detail. As S. Opara noted, the history of social thought knows two ways of defining socialism as a type of ideology. It is significant that the first definition claims that those ideologies are socialist that postulate that class societies should be replaced by societies based on equality and fraternity and that the second definition sees these ideologies as postulating an alternative to a class bourgeois society. The first definition stresses that which modern socialism has in common with the century-old traditions of class struggle and the second that which sets its apart from these traditions. The reason for this two-pronged approach is that the ideas used by socialism (the oldest of them are equality and socialization) are older than socialism is, that they continued to crystallize in the class struggles in previous times, but that only under the conditions of socialism (socialized production and increased productivity) are they able to stop being beautiful dreams and to merge with the objective direction of economic development. Employing the terminology of "The Communist Manifesto," only socialism united with the workers movement could be really progressive.

Telling socialism from communism is another problem. It is debatable whether it is possible to make much a differentiation with regard to utopian socialism, but it is possible to imagine this. The two terms have made their appearance in social thought a long time ago, but the term communism is older and denoted ideologies that postulated common property as a means of improving man or society. At times, these terms were used for reactionary ideologies such as Plato's political theory, for example. The term "socialism" appeared at the beginning of the 19th century as an opposite of "individualism," which denoted competitive capitalism. At that time socialism meant joint conscious economic actions of individuals and the implementation of the old idea of equality through common property or at least through the planned organization of production and distribution.

Before Marx, "communism" was an idea used by various ideologies, and when the capitalist relations reached their maturity it was also used by socialist ideology. On the basis of Marxism, S. Opara stressed, it is possible to differentiate between communism and socialism in line with two criteria: a) The theory of formation (in which socialism and communism are two stages of the same formation set up by the proletarian revolution) and b) the history of the workers movement, in which the political disruption of the socialist and communist movement after the period of the Second International is the key moment.

In the first theoretical case socialism is a collection of close aims and communism is a collection of remoter aims--a Marxist futurology and a theory of the future.

What is socialism, generally speaking? Modern literature (J. Ladosz's book) claims that it is a system without classes and private ownership of the means of production. However, this definition presupposes a specific state that does not exist anywhere in a pure form. S. Opara proposes that this definition should not describe a state but dialectic, comprehensive processes

denoting: a) the socialization of the means of production, b) development of national planning, c) the socialization (democratization) of power, d) development of effective economic management, 3) the struggle against social plagues, f) the gradual disappearance of classes, and g) the consolidation of the internationalist, political, economic, and cultural community of peoples. These processes of the implementation of socialism depend on each other, but are at times contrary to each other.

For a system to be called socialist it is not necessary to have the full completion of any of these processes. In the same way, the absence of the postulate to introduce common ownership did not prevent (as Marx and Engels did recognize) Saint-Simon and Fourier from being regarded as socialist. On the basis of this definition the issue arises how to demarcate within each dialectic process that borderline whose crossing enables a society to enter a system that is worthy of the name of socialism. The seminar produced an important conclusion, namely, that in defining socialism we must not rely on one or two statist criteria, no matter how important, because the reality of socialist construction is many-sided, multilateral, and dynamic.

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CSO: 2600/235

SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

AU221021 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jan 86 op 1, 6

[Report on ideological-theoretical conference held on 16 January at the Silesian Military District Club in Wroclaw and attended by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, among others]

[Text] The 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum obligated the Politburo, and through it the entire party, to prepare and adopt a long-term program for improving the teaching skills of cadres engaged on the ideological front.

This was the purpose of the ideological-theoretical conference which was attended by leading cadres of military units, and institutions in the Silesian Military District. The conference was chaired by Division General Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian Military District.

The general said, inter alia, that the information conveyed at today's meeting ought to be communicated to lower bodies and ought to be used during precongress meetings, in work with youth, and in teaching and instruction activities. We see a need to galvanize the political life of our units in the period leading up to the congress. There is a need to disseminate the party program and party policy in all its aspects as broadly as possible so that every soldier sees his role in its implementation.

The opening speech of the conference was delivered by Marian Orzechowsi, minister of foreign affairs and PZPR Politburo member, who spoke on the subject of trends in international affairs and the conditioning factors and tasks for PPR foreign policy stemming from it.

Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, devoted much attention to the sociopolitical situation among youth. He acquainted the audience with party and state tasks aimed at improving opportunities for young people starting out in life, at supporting youth initiatives, and he also stressed that there was a need for young people to be actively involved in precongress discussions.

General of Brigades Tadeusz Kojder, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, devoted much attention in his speech

to the participation of party members in uniform in the precongress campaign and to tasks stemming from the campaign for military party cells and organizations in the Armed Forces in the period before and after the 10th congress.

The essence of the precongress campaign, stressed the general, lies in concentrating the attention of the entire party on working out a program for the congress, translating it into the language of tasks, and presenting it to the new authorities for implementation. Much attention during the precongress campaign must be devoted to party discussions. For military communities this should mean formulating suggestions on what can be done to make life better. The party program and congress theses should not only be discussed at primary party organization meetings; they should also be discussed by people who are not members of the party and by members of youth associations.

Minister Jerzy Urban answered a series of questions addressed to him by the audience on the subject of current problems which are a part of everyday life in the country. Aleksander Merker, director general of the office of religious affairs, described the current state of relations between the church and the state. Dr Tomasz Afeltowicz acquainted the audience with the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and the internal and external factors affecting its realization.

Summing up the results of the conference, General of Brigades Dzislaw Rozbicki, chief of the political administration of the Silesian Military District, expressed the belief that the conference will inspire the further improvement of ideological work directed at soldiers' collectives and this will produce a high level of combat readiness, discipline, and appropriate relations between people.

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CSO: 2600/235

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PZPR ANNIVERSARY--Celebrations marking the PZPR's 44th anniversary are continuing throughout the country. A festive meeting of the party leadership with a group of merited activists of the Polish worker movement was held in the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on this occasion. At the conclusion of the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the life histories of all the people present in the hall are a part of the party's history. Their presence proves that the party is always the same and has the same roots. According to the decision of the congress, the party has adopted a fundamental principle: namely, to tell the working class and society the truth, unadorned and without omissions. Truth is a great weapon with which one can reach the consciousness of young Poles. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 86 LD] /6662

COMPUTER MEMORY DISCS--Starting in April, the Cracow measuring equipment factory will produce modernized memory discs for mini-computers. Several times smaller than those used hitherto, they will bring savings in material, power and labor, as well as represent a far higher quality. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2216 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED--Starting today until 20 February, every Tuesday and Thursday between 1500 and 1800 a consultative center of the Government Press Office will be open to receive proposals, ideas and suggestions concerning house building, telephone No 413832. Proposals also can be sent by mail addressed to: Government Press Office, Consultative Center 00582 Warsaw, Aleja Pierwszej Armii Wojska Polskiego 14, and these will be examined by the National Housing Council. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /6662

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Matti Ahde, Finnish environment minister, was in our country from 16-21 January on the invitation of Stefan Jarzebski. The Finnish guest was received, among others, by Jozef Czyrek and Jozef Koziol. A joint document on the subject of cooperation in the protection of the natural environment was signed. We will be cooperating, among other things, in the rational management of waste, and in the protection of water and air against pollution. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /6662

USSR RADIO-TV PROTOCOL--A protocol on cooperation for 1986-87 has been signed in Moscow by the Radio and TV Committee chairman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, and the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television chairman, Aleksandr Aksenov. The document sets out a broad program of cooperation, primarily the exchange of news and information, feature films and documentaries, reporting programs, programs for young people, music, entertainment, sports, popular science, educational, and other programs. In the year of party congresses, the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, much of the material exchanged will cover preparations for them, their course, and the implementation of resolutions. The Polish and Soviet radio and TV organizations have adopted several joint undertakings in the agreement. They concern, in particular, friendly contacts between factories and towns in both states. The Tele-bridge of Friendship project between Gdansk and Leningrad; our television's participation in the international festivals of "Raduga" in Moscow and "Man and the Sea" in Riga, are worth mentioning here. Radio's "Morning Signals" will be going to the USSR to report on the ceremonies to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The implementation of these and other undertakings in the protocol signed will, as indicated in the preamble to the document, promote further streamlining of cooperation bringing the peoples of both states closer together. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SIBERIAN GAS--Moscow, Jan 15--The Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw gas pipe-line has been put into service. On Wednesday, a valve at the compressor station near Byelorussian village of Pyetki was opened and the gas from the Siberian Urengoi deposits crossed the Polish frontier. The gas pipe-line, a joint CEMA project, is of great economic significance for Poland, which now imports from the USSR 6 billion cubic meters of gas a year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SWEDEN BREAKS FERRY CONTRACT--[no dateline as received]--The contract signed in September 1985 for the construction of a coal-fired rail ferry for the Polish Baltic Shipping Company at the Kockums shipyard in Malmoe has been broken by the Swedes. According to a representative of the Swedish yard, the reason is the failure to give a guarantee on deadline for $46.5 million. The ferry, we recall, of 20,000 GRT was to have come into service in June 1986 and ply between Poland and Sweden. [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CADRE APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED--In response to a proposal made by the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industry, the president of the Council of Ministers has appointed Kazimierz Dunaja to the post of undersecretary of state in the aforementioned ministry while releasing him from the post of governor of Pialystok Voivodship. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

POZNAN VOIVODS CHANGE--The Voivodship People's Council in Poznan has held a meeting to discuss the program of development of culture in Poznan Voivodship for the coming 5 years and the long-term intentions in this sphere up to the year 2000. A change of the post of the voivods has been carried out in connection with his election to the post of Sejm deputy. The voivods

Marian Krol has submitted his resignation to the premier. Doctor Bronislaw Steplowski, who up to now has been a deputy voivods, has been appointed to the post. He has been a scientific employee of the economics academy in Poznan for many years. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW LOMZA FIRST SECRETARY--A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee devoted to tasks of the voivodship party organization in the congress campaign took place in Lomza. Wlodzimierz Michaluk submitted his resignation from the post of the first secretary of the voivodship committee because of his transfer to another resonsible post. Mieczyslaw (Czerniawski) who has had responsibilities of the secretary for organization, has become the new first secretary of the voivodship committee in Lomza. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took part in the proceedings. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW LESZNO FIRST SECRETARY--A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee in Leszno accepted request made by Jan Plocienniczak and relieved him from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee, and thanked him for his work. Jan Plocienniczak retired due to health reasons. Zbigniew Michalek, who took part in the plenum, on the authorization of the Politburo, has recommended Stanislaw Sawicki to the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee, who to date held the post of organizational secretary. The plenary meeting, secret ballot offered the post to him. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86 LD] /6662

ANNUITY, PENSION INCREASES--Ninety billion zloty will be allocated to increase annuities and pensions this year. After consultations with the trade unions it is intended to increase pensions granted up to the end of 1984 as of 1 March. Annuities and pensions of individual farmers are to be increased also as of 1 March, and a rise in annuities and pensions granted as of the end of 1982 is expected on 1 September. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Jan 86 LD] /6662

PRON DELEGATION IN HUNGARY--A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), with Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council, has been staying in Hungary. The Polish guests conducted talks with members of the leadership of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The activity of both delegations, the tasks facing them, and questions of cooperation were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA--The State Council has appointed Mieczyslaw Majewski the PPR's new ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 2 AU] /6662

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--On 29 November, Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, received Thiery de Gruben, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium, who presented his credentials at a special audience at the Belvedere Palace. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

NEW DEFENSE VICE MINISTER--On the recommendation of the minister of national defense, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recallled General of Arms Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski from the post of vice minister of national defense and appointed in his place General of Division Wlodzimierz Oliwa. General Oliwa was born in 1924 and has served in the Polish People's Army since 1945. From 1945 to 1947 he took active part in consolidating people's rule in Poland. In 1960 he became chief of the Organizational Department of the Polish Army Main Political Administration. From 1973 to 1983 he led the Warsaw Military District and from 1983 to 12 November 1985 was vice minister of administration and local economy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES--On the recommendation of the head of the Office for Scientific-Technical Progress and Invention, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Adam Graczynski undersecretary of state in his office. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 85 p 2 AU] On the commendation of the minister of agriculture and the food economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Sliwinski under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 85 p 5 AU] /6662

PERSONNEL CHANGES--On the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Zachariasiewicz under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2 AU] /6662 On the recommendation of the minister of communications, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled General of Brigade Leon Kolatkowski from the position of under secretary of state in his ministry in connection with his transfer to the diplomatic services, and appointed in his place Andrzej Blaszkow. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish [date and page not given] AU] /6662

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CHIEF EDITOR--Jerzy Domanski has been appointed new chief editor of SZTANDAR MLODYCH in place of Aleksander Kwasniewski, who has been appointed minister for youth affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

CSO: 2600/235

POLITICS ROMANIA

REPORT ON GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

AU221052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 86 p 6

/Text/ Moscow 16 Jan--AGERPRES. As has already been reported, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev made a statement on the program of total elimination of the nuclear weapons throughout the world in the following 15 years. TASS reports that in his statement, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee notes that, at the beginning of the new year, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government adopted a decision on a number of major foreign policy initiatives which are dictated by the need to overcome the negative tendencies, leading toward confrontation, that have formed during the past years and to clear the way for a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space, for a general reduction in the danger of war, and for resuming the state of confidence, as an inseparable component of interstate relations.

Stressing the fact that the most important of these actions is the program of total elimination of nuclear arms throughout the world, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated that the Soviet Union suggests that acting gradually and consistently, the implementation and completion of the process of freeing the earth from nuclear weapons within the following 15 years be carried out before the end of this century. The Soviet Union--stated the general secretary--proposes 1986 as the beginning of the implementation of the program to free mankind from the fear of a nuclear catastrophe. And the fact that the United Nations has proclaimed this year the International Peace Year is an additional political and moral stimulus.

The essence of this proposal--he said--is that in a first stage, over a period of 5-8 years, the USSR and the United States should reduce by half the nuclear arms which could reach each other's territories, retaining no more than 6,000 charges. Such a reduction is possible only under conditions of mutual reduction by the USSR and the United States in the production, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons. This stage is also aimed at total elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States from Europe--both ABM's and cruise missiles--as a first step on the road to freeing the continent of nuclear weapons. Simultaneously--M. Gorbachev pointed out--the United States must pledge not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, and Britain and France must pledge not to increase the number of their own nuclear missiles. It is necessary--continued the general

secretary--that the USSR and the United States should agree on halting all nuclear tests and call on other countries to join, as soon as possible, such a moratorium. If the first stage of nuclear disarmament applies to the USSR and the United States, it is because it is precisely that they must set an example to the other nuclear powers.

During the second stage, which must begin in 1990 at the latest, and which would last 5-7 years, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, the other nuclear powers would begin to join in the nuclear disarmament. Initially, they would pledge to freeze all nuclear weapons and to refrain from deploying them in the territories of other countries. Meanwhile, the USSR and the United States would continue the reductions on which they agreed upon during the first stage, and would also implement further measures to eliminate their nuclear medium-range arms and would freeze their tactical nuclear means.

After the USSR and the United States complete the 50 percent reduction of their respective nuclear arms, said M. Gorbachev, during the second stage another radical step will be taken--all the nuclear powers will eliminate tactical nuclear arms, that is, means with a range of up to 1,000 km. During this stage, the Soviet-American agreement on banning offensive space weapons must become multinational, with compulsory participation in it by the major industrial powers. All nuclear powers will have to stop testing nuclear arms. At the same time, it would be followed by a ban on producing nonnuclear arms based on the new physical principles which, through their destruction capacities, would come close to nuclear or other means of mass destruction.

During the last stage, which would start in 1995, the elimination of all remaining nuclear arms will be completed so that at the end of 1999 no nuclear arms will be left on earth. A universal agreement on ensuring that these weapons are never again revived will be worked out.

It is envisaged that special procedures for the destruction of nuclear weapons, as well as for dismantling, transforming, or destroying vectors will be worked out. Likewise, an agreement will be reached on the quantity of weapons which are going to be eliminated at each stage and on the places where they will be destroyed.

As regards the problem of control over the destroyed or limited arms--M. Gorbachev noted--this would be implemented both through national, technical means and through inspection of the site. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on any other additional control measures.

The Soviet Union, said Gorbachev, calls upon all peoples and states, and of course, primarily the nuclear states, to support the program of eliminating nuclear arms up to the year 2000. It is quite obvious to any unprejudiced person that, by implementing such a program nobody will lose but all of us will benefit. This is a question of significance for humanity and it can and must only be solved jointly. The faster this program is translated into the languague of practical actions, the more secure life will become on our planet.

Further, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that as a new practical step in the context of the program for nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union will extend the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear tests, which would stay in force even longer if the United States, in its turn, will also halt nuclear tests.

All specialists, scientists, politicians, and military men, M. Gorbachev further said, share the opinion that halting tests will thoroughly bar the road to perfecting nuclear weapons, and is a priority task. Merely reducing nuclear arsenals without banning tests with nuclear weapons does not provide a way out from the dilemma of the nuclear threat, because the remaining weapons are modernized, the possibility of creating more deadly and more sophisticated weapons will persist, and new types are tested at the test sites.

Consequently, halting tests is a practical step toward eliminating nuclear weapons. If the United States agrees to halt all nuclear tests on a reciprocal basis, the control on the observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures--if it is necessary, with the inspections of the site. The USSR resolutely advocates that the moratorium become bilateral and subsequently multilateral.

At the same time, we advocate the resumption of trilateral talks (with the participation of the USSR, the United States, and Britain) on the complete and general ban of nuclear tests. This thing could be achieved at once, even this month. We are ready to start without delay the multilateral negotiations within the Geneva Disarmament Conference on banning nuclear tests, in which all the nuclear powers would participate.

M. Gorbachev stressed the fact that in order to implement the program on reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals it is necessary that the entire existing system of negotiations be used and the mechanisms of disarmament must be made to operate with the highest efficiency. In this respect, he referred to the need to speed up the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons and to the need to refrain from introducing offensive weapons in space. They must not even be created. That is why it is necessary to set up the strictest control, including inspection of the respective laboratories. In accordance with our deepest belief, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, we must enter the third millennium not with a "Star Wars" program but with large-scale projects for the peaceful utilization of the outer space through the efforts of all mankind. We propose to make practical efforts to work out and achieve such projects. This is one of the most important ways of ensuring progress on the entire planet and create a solid system of security for all. Preventing the arms race from spreading into space means to remove the obstacles to substantial reduction of nuclear arms. The Soviet proposal on cutting the respective Soviet and American nuclear arms by half is on the negotiation table in Geneva and it is an important step toward complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

In order to free Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, M. Gorbachev stated, the Soviet Union proposes as a first, radical step in

that direction the elimination, as of the first stage of the presented program, of all Soviet and U.S. ballistic and medium-range cruise missiles from Europe.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee then said that the Soviet Union considers entirely realistic the task to completely eliminate even in this century such barbarous mass destruction weapons as a chemical weapons. The Soviet Union speaks out for intensification of negotiations within the Geneva disarmament conference aimed at achieving an efficient international convention, under strict control, on banning chemical weapons and eliminating the existing stockpiles of such weapons. The USSR advocates the total and speedy elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacture, stated M. Gorbachev. We are ready to announce in advance the location of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and the cessation of its production and to begin working out procedures for the destruction of the respective production base and start, as soon as the convention comes into force, to eliminate the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these would take place under strict control, including international verification of the site. We could agree on a multilateral basis not to transmit chemical weapons to anyone and not to deploy them in the territories of other countries.

Further, M. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union also proposes that conventional arms and armed forces become the subject of agreed reductions. He spoke out for successfully concluding Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms on adjacent measures in Central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

It is no accident that a significant part of the new Soviet initiatives are addressed directly to Europe, M. Gorbachev continued. In case of a serious turn in favor of the policy of peace, Europe would have a special mission--the mission of building up a new detente. Europe has, in this respect, the necessary historical experience, in many ways unique experience. It is enough to recall that through the joint efforts of the Europeans, the United States, and Canada the Helsinki Final Act was drawn up. And if it is necessary to provide concrete and tangible new elements in the way of thinking and political psychology in the approach to the problems of peace, cooperation, and international trust, this historical document could be such an example from many points of view.

We also consider our program, M. Gorbachev stressed, as a contribution to the search, along with all the other countries in Asia, for a common and comprehensive approach to the establishment of a system of secure and lasting peace on this continent.

Then stressing the fact that, instead of the principles imposed by militarism--armaments instead of development--the principles of disarmament for development must be imposed, the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee stated that this way more means could be allocated for people's progress and wellbeing.

In conclusion, M. Gorbachev said, when we speak of preserving peace and safeguarding mankind from the dangers of a nuclear war, there cannot be people who stay aloof or indifferent. This is a matter for each and every one of us. The contribution of each state, big or small, socialist or capitalist, is important here. The contribution of each responsible political party, each civic organization, and each person is important here.

There is no more urgent, noble, or humane task than to join all our efforts in order to achieve this lofty goal. This is the task that must be fulfilled by the people of our generation, without transferring it onto our descendants' shoulders. This is the prerequisite of our time, if you will, the burden of the historic responsibility for our decisions and actions in the period remaining before the beginning of the third millennium.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AU211657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 21 Jan 86--On Tuesday, 21 January, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Necdet Tezel, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Turkey.

The guest showed /as received/ that he had the pleasant mission to hand-deliver President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, and to convey him a warm salute, as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and success in his entire activity, and prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that President Kenan Evren be conveyed his warm salute and the friendly Turkish people, the best wishes of progress, wellbeing and peace.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the friendly Romanian-Turkish ties, with emphasis on the decisive role summit meetings and understandings at top level played in setting these relations on a lasting and stable foundation, and in conferring prospects on them. Moreover, the wish was highlighted to achieve an ever broader cooperation between Romania and Turkey, in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, to boost economic exchanges. The conviction was expressed that the steadfast promotion of bilateral collaboration was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of detente, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Current aspect of the international life were also approached.

On that occasion, too, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the cardinal issues of our time were the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace. The Romanian head of state showed that efforts should be stepped up for all the countries to make a growing contribution to achieving disarmament and saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also pointed to the great importance Romania attaches to strengthening confidence and collaboration in the Balkans, to turning the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone of peace without foreign military bases. It was shown that Romania supported the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other continents.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the need to step up efforts for a political, negotiated resolution of all inte state litigious issues, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and productive cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

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CSO: 2020/81

CEASESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU232009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 231 Jan 86--On Thursday in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to two Bucharest enterprises--the welded pipe manufacturing works and the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise.

The visit, which took place at the beginning of a new year of work, the 1st year of the ongoing quinquennium, occasioned an analysis of the way in which action is taken to fulfill the important goals concerning the development of the Romanian metal industry.

Accompanying the party general secretary on his visit were Constantin Olteanu, Stefan Bnirlea, Ion Ursu, Silviu Curticeanu, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime ministers, ministers.

In the dialogue conducted at the welded pipe manufacturing works with representatives of the management boards of the relevant ministry and of the relevant industrial central department, with working people at the works, major aspects of the development and updating of production were examined and measures were set to fulfill the plan provisions for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period, permanently to raise the technological standard and the quality of products, as well as the economic efficiency of the whole activity. The annual production of that unit increased several times over the past few 5-year periods as a result of the new important units that went on line. The respective unit manufactures welded pipes for water conduits and gas and district heating mainlines, as well as a number of new products, novelties in this country, intended for electrical engineering, the food industry, chemistry, construction.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise.

The dialogue conducted with executives and experts at the enterprise and from specialty research and design institutes focused on problems related to a most rational utilization of production areas and units, the growth and diversification of production, the continuous rise in the quality and competitiveness of products. Since President Ceausescu's latest visit to that unit, last year,

new manufacturing lines for special pipes have been commissioned, new production spaces have been made available and modern technologies have been assimilated, which has diversified types and standard dimensions and has provided for the manufacture of materials boasting higher technical features.

During the visit, the stage was also examined of construction work on a new hall where special pipes for power units will be produced.

Throughout the duration of the visit, numerous working people at the two Bucharest enterprises warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu to whom they conveyed sincere wishes on his forthcoming birthday.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS ROMANIA

LUMEA ON QADDUMI PRESS CONFERENCE

AU271819 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4, 23 Jan 86 p 19

/Interview with PLO's Faruq Qaddumi: "High Appreciation For the Friendly Romanian People's Sentiments of Solidarity"; on 17 January in Bucharest/

/Text/ Last week, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization /PLO/ led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the PLO's Political Department, who paid a visit to our country /16-17 January 1986/. Before his departure from Romania, Faruq Qaddumi gave a press conference:

During my 2-day visit, I conducted detailed, fruitful, and successful talks on bilateral ties, the international situation, and particularly on recent developments in the Middle East, Faruq Qaddumi said.

The guest especially referred to his reception by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretaty general and president of the SR of Romania.

During our reception by the Romanian head of state, Faruq Qaddumi said, we had a long discussion on our bilateral relations and particularly on the situation in the Middle East. We presented our views to President Nicolae Ceausescu on this situation and we asked him to also dwell on the current difficult period of crisis experienced by the PLO and Palestinian people and give us some friendly advice, as His Excellency has always been prepared to do.

Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu was kind enough to clearly reiterate the support of the RCP's and the Social Republic of Romania for and military solidarity with the PLO and its legitimate and legal leadership.

His Excellency insisted on the need to intensify efforts to attain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, primarily their right to self-determination and the creation of their own national and independent Palestinian state.

At the same time, Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu kindly invited Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to pay an official visit to Romania in order to continue the already traditional dialogue between the two presidents, with a view to finding most appropriate solutions for a just and

lasting resolution of the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's problem. The Comrade President again expressed the hope that Yasir 'Arafat's new visit and the talks to be held on that occasion will make a further contribution to intensifying international efforts to attain this noble goal, namely peace in our region and throughout the world.

I am fully convinced that Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will be glad to visit Romania at Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. I an convinced that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee will accept the invitation to meet again with his good old friend the president of the SR of Romania.

At the end of his statement, the guest particularly wants to extend most cordial wishes for personal health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on his forthcoming birthday, as well as wishes for new successes in leading the Romanian people in the construction of the new society and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Further, answering a number of questions put to him by journalists, the head of the PLO Political Department, said:

"Friendly Romania, under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, carries out an intensive activity and makes steady and persevering efforts, thus actively participating in international efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Friendly Romania's efforts are reflected in its active participation at the international meetings. Romania and other socialist countries thus play an important international role in intensifying efforts aimed at eventually leading to the realization of an independent national Palestinian state in the Middle East.

We are fully convinced that this noble goal can only be achieved through the organization of an international conference with the obligatory participation of the PLO, as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on an equal footing with all other interested parties.

We hope that these efforts made by Socialist Romania will be successful. We hope that this international conference can be held as soon as possible."

Presenting in detail the PLO position on the role of such an international conference on the Middle East, R. Qaddumi said: "The PLO is fully convinced that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through guaranteeing and realizing legitimate national Palestinian rights, primarily the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent national state and the right to Palestinian refugees' return to their properties, from which they were driven away. These legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people can only be attained, in our opinion, through the convening and organization of an international conference, with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and all interested parties, primarily the PLO, on an equal footing with all other directly involved parties. In our opinion, this conference can only proceed from and unfold on the basis of the UN and Security Council resolutions adopted through the years on the Middle East situation and

the Palestinian problem. I stress that this conference must take place within the framework and under the aegis of the United Nations. We must intensify efforts to change the refusal of the United States and Israel to contemplate such a conference and convince these two states--or help them convince themselves--of the need to organize an internatinal conference in order to find a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict. However, the recent actions of these two states prove that they continue to reject and ignore our legitimate rights."

Referring then to the recent Baghdad meeting of the leading forums of the PLO, Fatah, and the Palestinian National Council and to the possibility of a reconciliation between the various organizations of the Palestinian movement in the near future, F. Qaddumi said: "The Baghdad meeting with the participation of members of the PLO Executive Committee and the central leadership of Fatah has examined recent developments on the Palestinian issue, particularly the period which followed the deadlocked joint Palestinian-Jordanian efforts; this deadlock is primarily due to the U.S.-Israeli intransigence toward any initiative or idea aimed at attaining peace in the Middle East.

At the aforementioned meeting, we obviously raised the question of what should be done next, stressing that the PLO must further act along two lines: first, to strengthen Arab solidarity; second, to achieve joint Arab action conducive to clearing the Arab political climate and finally to convening and successfully holding an Arab summit conference, which can establish a joint Arab strategy for the forthcoming period. In order to attain these two goals, the PLO will act as follows: first, to strengthen unity within the PLO, so that it can play, in the forthcoming period and in the future, its political role as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; second, to support the Palestinian population from the occupied Palestinian territories, so that it can successfully meet the brutal, terrorist, and barbarous practices perpetrated by Israeli authorities against the sons of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories; third, to intensify military actions, concurrently with political efforts and the political road, with a view to attaining the same goals; fourth, to intensify the Palestinian people's just struggle aimed at regaining and achieving their legitimate rights; fifth, to strengthen the PLO's ties with the socialist countries, nonaligned countries, other Third World countries, and the Organization of African Unity, because only thus can we successfully face the U.S.-Israeli political intransigence, which, in our opinion, is the only obstacle to peace in the Middle East."

In conclusion, F. Qaddumi said that his visit to Romania allowed him to again note the friendly Romanian people's sentiments of solidarity, which he highly values.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS ROMANIA

ZIA-UL-HAQ RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER ION NICOLAE

AU270859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0814 GMT 27 Jan 86

/Text/ Karachi (AGERPRES) 27 Jan 86--From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, was handed over a message of friendship when the latter received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, cochairman of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, now on a visit to that country. On the same occasion, on behalf of Romania's president and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the best wishes of peace, welfare and progress were conveyed to the friendly Pakistani people.

President Zia-ul-Haq expressed keen thanks for the message and wishes and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute, Mme Elena Ceausescu choice feelings of esteem and consideration and the friendly Romanian people warm wishes of progress, peace and wellbeing. Furthermore, the Pakistani head of state cordially congratulated President Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday wishing him good health, happiness and a long life, further successes in his entire activity.

During the talks conducted on the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the ties between Romania and Pakistan as well as the determination to further develop the bonds of close cooperation especially in the economy, in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings convenanted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Zia-ul-Haq. Warmly thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Government for the direct support granted for the building of the lubricating oil unit of the national refinery in Karachi President Zia-ul-Haq expressed the belief that, starting from the achievements scored so far as well as from the requirements and possiblities of the national economies of the two countries, broad prospects exist for the further development of the mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation by building new units in Pakistan.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS ROMANIA

ENACHE ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA REPORTED

Received by Brazilian President

AU181545 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 18 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest, AGERPRES 18 Jan 86--Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, received Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, personal envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, who handed over to him a message from the Romanian head of state.

On the occasion, the Brazilian president was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Brazilian people wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

Expressing his high appreciation for Romania and for President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity, President Jose Sarney thanked for the message and conveyed the Romanian head of state a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and successes in his activity devoted to the country's economic and social progress, to the safeguarding of international peace and security.

During the talks ways and means were approached to expand trade and long-term economic cooperation, in line with the possibilities offered by the growing economies of the two countries and with the links of manysided collaboration between Romania and Brazil.

Underscoring the close or identical positions of the two countries on the major problems of concern to contemporary mankind, the two sides reiterated their determination to further and intensify their cooperation in the resolution of questions related to general disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, in the political settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world, and the establishment of the new international economic and political order.

The interview passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Economic Talks in Brazil

AU232016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Brasilia AGERPRES 23 Jan 86--During a visit he paid to Brazil, as personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, had talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Olavo Setubal; the general secretary for foreign affairs, Paulo Tarso; the minister of mines and energy, Aureliano Chaves; the minister of planning, Joao Sayad; the minister of finance, Dilson Funaro; the president of the Banco Central Do Brasil, Fernando Bracha; and with executives of "Petrobras" and "Compania Vale do Rio Doce."

During the talks, the possibilities of developing and diversifying goods exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation were examined, and measures were set to boost Romanian-Brazilian economic relations in the spirit of the exchange of messages between the two countries' presidents.

Meets Argentine President

AU232035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires AGERPRES 23 Jan 86--Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, special envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, was received by the president of the Argentine Republic, Dr Raul Alfonsin.

On that occasion the Argentinian president was conveyed a special message as well as cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress, prosperity and peace for the friendly Argentinian people.

Thanking, the Argentinian president conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes of good health and success in his broad and tireless activity for Romania's socioeconomic progress, for peace, security and understanding among all peoples.

During the talks analysis was made of the current stage of bilateral relations, especially of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Argentina.

The two countries' willingness was reiterated to resolutely work for the amplification of manysided relations.

Stress was laid on the two countries' will to further cooperate for the resolution of major international issues, in the interests of peace and understanding among all peoples.

Meets Argentine Vice President

AU251458 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 0910 GMT 25 Jan 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires (AGERPRES) 25 Jan 86--During his visit to Argentina, Petru Enache, vice president of Romania's State Council, president Nicolae Ceausescu's special envoy, met with Victor Martinez, vice president of Argentina and president of the Senate, lith Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, with Minister of the Economy Juan Vital Sourrouille, the Secretary for Industry and Foreign Trade Roberto Lavagna, the Secretary for Energy Conrado Storani and the Secretary for Mining Juan Barrera.

During the meetings they analyzed the measures to be taken for the amplification and diversification of economic cooperation and commercial relations between Romania and Argentina, according to the tasks resulting from the exchange of messages between the presidents of the two countries.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS STRAUSS IN FRG

AU181800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Jan 86

/Text/ Bonn AGERPRES 18 Jan 86--A Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, paid an official friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the interparliamentary group in that country.

The delegation was received by Franz Josef Strauss, first minister of Bavaria land. On the occasion, an exchange of messages of salute took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Prime Minister of Bavaria land. Franz Josef Strauss was highly appreciative of the fruitful meetings and talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation was also received by Philippe Jenninger, president of the Bundestag.

They also had interviews with Peter Lorenz, parliamentary secretary of state at the Federal Chancellory, Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag, Hans Sterchken, chairman of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Bundestag, Klaus Rose, chairman of the FRG-Romananian friendship parliamentary group, with other representatives of the political life, executives of learning and research institutions which have relations of collaboration with similar units in Romania.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS ROMANIA

VADUVA MEETS NORWEGIAN KING, OFFICIALS

AU211900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ Oslo AGERPRES 21 Jan 86--When King Olav V of Norway received Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who, upon an invitation by his Norwegian counterpart is paying an official visit to that country, the Norwegian king was conveyed a warm message of salute on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking, King Olav V conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu his feelings of deep esteem as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity.

During the interview, the mutual wish was expressed to expand and deepen the Romanian-Norwegian links both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the interest of the two countries, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister was received by Kare Willoch, prime minister of Norway, had an interview with the president of the Storting (the parliament), Jo Benkow, and conducted talks with the minister of commerce and shipping, Asbjorn Haughstvedt. At the same time, he had interviews with the president of "Norsk Hydro," with representatives of other Norwegian firms committed to cooperation ventures and economic exchanges with Romania. The talks focused on questions related to the development of bilateral ties, more particularly of trade and cooperation. Opinions were also exchange on the international situation.

/12228
CSO: 2020/81

RESOLUTION ON PASSPORT SYSTEM AMENDED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 75, 25 Dec 85 p 4

[Council of Ministers Resolution Amending and Supplementing Council of Ministers Resolution No 424/1970 on the Stipulation of Measures in Regard to the Passport System]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves:

Sole article--Council of Ministers Resolution No 424/1970 on the stipulation of measures in regard to the passport system, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 32 of 12 April 1970, with subsequent amendments, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Article 3, point 1, letter f) will have the following content:

"f) Issues ordinary passports, passports for Romanian citizens residing abroad, travel certificates and passports for non-citizens, provided with the appropriate visas, as well as other documents for crossing the border stipulated by international agreements to which Romania is party;"

2. Article 4, letter A, point 1 will have the following content:

"1. Issues diplomatic and official passports, ordinary passports for job-related travel, as well as travel certificates, on the basis of notification by the Directorate for Passports, Records of Aliens and Border-Crossing Control in the Ministry of the Interior;"

3. Article 5 will have the following content:

"Article 5--Diplomatic passports, official passports, ordinary passports, passports for Romanian citizens residing abroad and travel certificates are issued in accordance with the annex."

4. The annex is supplemented by point 5 which has the following content:

"5. The travel certificate is issued to the following categories of persons:

"a) Foreigners who have lost their border-crossing documents during their stay in Romania and who cannot get new documents from their country because

the country does not have a diplomatic or consular office in the Socialist Republic of Romania which would represent their interests; these categories of persons will be issued travel certificates by the militia organs in the counties or in Bucharest Municipality, depending on the place where the passports were lost;

"b) Persons whose permanent residence abroad has been approved and who have completed the formalities for renouncing their Romanian citizenship."

Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Prime Minister, Constantin Dascalescu

Bucharest, 9 December 1985

No 227

/6091
CSO: 2700/75

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO PANAMA CP CONGRESS--On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we send warm comradely greetings and best wishes for success to the delegates to the Eighth Congress of the People's Party of Panama, to all the communists and the working class of your country. The Romanian communists and our entire people follow with lively interest and with solidarity the struggle of the people of Panama for free development and independence on the road to economic and social progress. We use this occasion to mention the positive course of the traditional relations of friendship and soldiarity between the RCP and the People's Party of Panama and we express our conviction that the continued development of these relations in the future will serve the causes of peace and international cooperation. We wish you, esteemed comrades, full success in the implementation of the decisions you are going to adopt. The RCP Central Committee. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 86 p 5/ 12228

MARINA MEETS SAN MARINO COMMUNIST--San Marino AGERPRES 28 Jan 86--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Gilberto Ghiotti, secretary general of the Communist Party of San Marino, was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes as well as warm congraulations on his election as party secretary general. The secretary general of the Communist Party of San Marino thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his friendly salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of further successes in building socialism. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Gilberto Ghiotti by Mihai Marina, RCP representative to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 27 Jan 86 AU/ 12228

RCP'S MARINA IN SAN MARINO--San Marino AGERPRES 25 Jan 86--A cordial salute and the best wishes were conveyed to the captains-regent of the Republic of San Marino, Ubaldo Biordi and Pier Paolo Gaspperoni, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Thanking for the message, the captain-regent asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a friendly salute as well as the best wishes of good health and happiness. The exchange of messages was occasioned by a call paid on the captains-regent by the representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino, Mihai Marina. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 25 Jan 86 AU/ 12228

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--A new protocol on tourism was signed in Athens today by Costache Zmeu, Romanian Deputy Minister of Tourism and Sports; and Kostas Kiriazis, chairman of the Greek Tourism Organization. The protocol will considerably increase the flow of tourists between the two countries. Romania will participate in the tourism exhibition Filoxenia /Hospitality/ 86 in Thessaloniki, and will provide every facility to Greek tourists who visit Romania. /Text/ /Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Jan 86 NC/ 12228

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN ELECTED--During the proceedings of the Red Cross National Council plenary meeting, Comrade Veronica Ciobanete, deputy minister of health, was elected chairman of the Red Cross National Council. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 86 p 5 AU/ 12228

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS--On the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the people's councils, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Constantin Olteanu is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council. Comrade Carol Dina is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Galati County People's Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 69, 17 Dec 85 p 2] /6091

CHANGE IN DECREE ANNEX--The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Annex No 1 to Council of State Decree No 287/1980 stipulating air routes, airports and airfields assigned to civil aviation is amended as follows: Chapter A, point 6 will have the following content: "The border with the Bulgarian People's Republic (43°50'N-23°15'E)--Tirgu Jiu-Deva-Oradea--the border with the Hungarian People's Republic (47°15'30"N-21°52'00"E." Chapter B, point 7 is abrogated. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 68, 16 Dec 85 p 1] /6091

CSO: 2700/75

WESTERN REPORT ON YOUTH PAPER CRITICISM OF MIKULIC

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The communist regime in Yugoslavia appears not to be getting on well with young people any more. Growing dissatisfaction and impatience is noted among young Yugoslavs because of the lack of perspective, unemployment, and general calcification in the structures of the system. Last week the regime barely avoided a serious confrontation in Zagreb. Several thousand students held a sit-down strike at the student dormitory...because of price increases at the cafeteria. Sometimes the students impeded police intervention by repeatedly singing the song, "Comrade Tito, we swear that we will never turn from your path." About a year ago there were similar demonstrations in Belgrade and the authorities mobilized the police immediately. Five years ago the nationalist Albanian revolts began in a similar way.

Now the regime in Zagreb helped itself [out of this situation] by immediately conceding that the price increases were unjustified and dismissing the cafeteria director. Little was reported about the affair in the press.

At present the most important youth publication [in Yugoslavia] is MLADINA published in Ljubljana; in line with the generally more liberal climate in Slovenia, it ventures furthest politically. But last week it clashed with the regime and had to recall the entire edition to avoid formal confiscation. The reason was a critical commentary about the new premier-designate, Branko Mikulic. MLADINA wrote that, to begin with, the ways and means by which this "designation" was made contradict democratic principles. [It said] the candidate also promises everything else but progress toward democratization. MLADINA recalled the trials which have been conducted in Bosnia under Mikulic's aegis, such as that against the Muslim fundamentalists and lay activists, that of the sociologist Seselj, and of another sociologist Soklic. Mikulic, according to MLADINA, represents a line which contradicts the democratization of the country. It is said in Ljubljana that the authorities confiscated the publication not so much to protect Mikulic as to avoid conflicts at this time.

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CSO: 2800/163

INTERIOR SECRETARY CONTINUES KOSOVO VISIT

AU171737 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Rahman Morina, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, have visited Titova Mitrovica. The guests inspected three associated labor organizations and the Trepca Combine. They acquainted themselves with the economic results and the development programs of the Titova Mitrovica Commune, and the business results of Trepca. Dobroslav Culafic had extended talks in the Titova Mitrovica secretariat for internal affairs and showed interest in the work and the state of the cadre and technical readiness.

Culafic pointed out that the political security situation in the province of Kosovo is of significance not only to this province and to Serbia, but that it influences the political security situation in the whole country. Despite all the measures being taken by subjective factors and internal affairs organs, continuous activities of nationalist and irredentist forces are present.

According to Culafic, this is indicated among other things by the recent discovery of the two illegal hostile organizations with several dozens of members. In the elucidation of the activities of these persons so far, the persistent striving of the irredentists to organize politically and to gain mass membership is clearly shown. Some members of these organizations also possessed considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, propaganda materials, and programs calling for the roughest forms of terrorist acts.

In all this, Culafic said, the hand of the hostile faction of the emigrants and of some foreign intelligence services are also in evidence. We must direct overall social activities and the work of internal affairs organs so as to prevent indoctrination to be carried out in any extent or form. We must bear in mind that every hostile act in a community against which we fail to struggle efficiently encourages similar acts in other communities and also constitutes a peculiar kind of indoctrination.

The struggle against all nationalisms, Culafic pointed out, and within this framework against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is among our priority tasks. Both as society and as organs of internal affairs, we shall continue to take resolute measures without vacillation, including repressive measures, against all the forms of irredentist and generally illegal acts and behavior.

Culafic then stressed that the essential question of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism is that all the people in Kosovo who are patriotically inclined should conduct it, regardless of their nationality. Social self-protection, the federal secretary went on to say, should not be comprehended as some institutionalized organ. It must begin with the working man and its chief support at the local community and other forms of our self-managing organization.

/8309
CSO: 2800/152

TANJUG REPORTS DISMISSALS FROM GLOGOVAC SAWP, LC

LD212124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--At its session last night the Glogovac LC Municipal Committee pronounced ideopolitical measures against a number of leadership cadres in the municipality as a result of poor interpersonal relations dating back to 1982. The consequences of their disagreements had been felt in almost all structures of the municipality.

Thus the president of the Glogovac SAWP municipal conference, Dzafer Dvorani, was relieved of his duties as member of the LC municipal committee, and the proposal was put to the SAWP presidium that he should be relieved of his leadership position in the SAWP municipal conference. The secretary of the self-managing interest community for labor, Skender Karacica, was relieved of his duties as member of the Glogovac SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium and the degree of his responsibility will be established by the party organization in which he is employed. Ahmet Dobruna and Ljiman Jasari, against whom proceedings are underway on the grounds of the well-founded suspicion that they have been involved in bribery, were removed from their positions as members of the LC Municipal Committee, and it was proposed to the Feronikl LC basic organization and the Drenica work organization that their responsibility should be established.

Last night's session was attended by, among others, President Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Abdula Hodza, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Bajram Qasi, executive secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; and Vojislav Zajic, deputy provincial secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

/8309
CSO: 2800/152

OSIJEK JUDGES MAY LOSE JOBS IN SEKS CASE SEQUEL

AU251812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 85 p 12

[R.S. Report]

[Text] Osijek, 11 Dec--The intercommunal conference of the LC of Slavonija and Baranja discussed, among other things, the report of the Commission for Protection of Constitutional Order of the Community of Osijek Communes regarding the state of self-managing and interpersonal relations in the Osijek district court. The presidium of this conference supported the findings of the commission and the Council for Protection of Constitutional Order and agreed with the stated assessment that those relations are considerably disturbed and bad, and that they are bringing into question the court's performance of its functions and the fulfillment of the norms of a socialist society. The consequences of these relations and this disorderly state have been dragging on since 1971.

Taking all this into account, the Council for Protection of Constitutional Order of the Community suggested, with the presidium's approval, that Franjo Knutovic, president of the District Court, and Zivadin Grubjesic, Mladen Filipovic, Mato Sebauer, and Stanislav Lamza, all judges, can no longer be judges in the Osijek District Court, and that all other judges should be publicly criticized.

It was insisted again at the presidium's session today that judicial organs at the republican level who also contributed to this situation in the Osijek District Court which culminated in the case of the Lawyer Seks, should also bear their share of responsibility.

/8309
CSO: 2800/152

JOURNALISTS CONDEMN PRESS 'ISOLATIONISM'

LD232358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--Journalists of Yugoslav newspapers spoke out at a conference in Novi Sad today against the isolationism of newspapers within republican and provincial boundaries, serving one-sided interests, and any kind of division of the press into "our" and "other" papers or subjects.

Primarily orientated toward events in their own environment, the public media in the republics and provinces do not supply working people with full information on events in the unified Yugoslav arena, stressed Slobodan Stanojevic, member of the presidium of the Journalists' Organization of Yugoslavia, in his opening speech. He noted that the basis of the Yugoslav information system today comprises 3,000 papers and Yugoslav radio and television. More than 11,000 journalists are employed in public information jobs. Research carried out by the Yugoslav Institute of Journalism, Stanojevic said, indicates that space intended for information from other regions of the country in the newspapers of the republics and provinces is reduced to one-fifth of each edition, and frequently less.

According to Stanojevic, it is noticeable that journalists in individual editorial offices succumb to the influences of technocracy and political bureaucracy and that only information which supports particular stands or interests is placed in the papers. There also exist double standards for assessing identical phenomena in one's own and others' environments. It is obvious, Stanojevic said, that the numerous cases of isolationism in all spheres of our society are influencing the consciousness and behavior of people in the public information media. The divisions in trends in life are leading to the regionalization of information. It is becoming immature, incomplete, partially unspoken, but "successful in serving the needs of its own environment and leaders."

In the debate on the main theme of today's conference, "Yugoslav content in the public media," all speakers agreed that newspapers do not write enough about other environments. The reasons for this, however, are seen by some as being increased pressure from outside, while others consider that it is a question of weakness in editorial policy and the attitudes of journalists themselves toward Yugoslav everyday life.

/8309
CSO: 2800/152

BRIEFS

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF VISITS KOSOVO--Pristina, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--Today Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Colonel General Perica Vucetic, commandant of the Nis Army District, paid a working visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Major General Ali Muhadziri and Major General Blagoje Adzic informed the guests about topical questions of combat development of territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Yugoslav People's Army units. Generals Zorko Canadi and Perica Vucetic with aides were received by Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At the reception, which was also attended by Abaz Kazazi, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Provincial Executive Council, they are reported to have discussed the state of affairs, capability and technical equipment of the units of territorial defense, as well as other questions of developing and strengthening combat readiness. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 23 Jan 86] /8309

CSO: 2800/152

'MARITSA-IZTOK 2' POWER STATION EXPERIENCES TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES

Sofia RUDNICHAR in Bulgarian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Zhelyazko Stoychev, our special representative: "Reconstruction with Many Defects--Will 'Maritsa-Iztok 2' TETs [Thermoelectric Power Plant] Operate at Full Capacity?"]

[Text] Reconstruction of the old portion of "Maritsa-Iztok 2" TETs has been carried out in a few years according to the plan of "Tekhenergo" NPP [Scientific Production Enterprise] and with the help of "Energoremont" SO [Economic Trust]. It was supposed to be rebuilt for the purpose of fuller and more efficient utilization of East Maritsa coal and of the power plant's capacities. Not only has the desired effect not been achieved, but for many reasons the old portion of the power plant cannot even reach its rated capacity.

The misfortunes that led to this unenviable state of affairs are numerous in scope. A single newspaper article cannot enumerate and analyze them. Nevertheless, let us mention some of them.

The air heaters are one of the main reasons for the resultant "power surge" of the old portion of the power station. On all the boilers the designers have made differing structural layout diagrams of the air heaters. No preliminary tests were conducted to try out and prove the efficiency of the very first layout diagram so that correct conclusions could be drawn and the errors revealed opportunely eliminated with redesigning of subsequent air heaters.

But it was not for these alone that there were no definitive design solutions. The functioning of the Bulgarian electric motors of the mill exhauster fans has also manifested many failures in operation. Due to ruptures in the coils the fans have often burned out and have exhibited low efficiency. In 1 year alone, 14 out of 16 installed motors have burned out. The motors are made by the Vasil Kolarov Heavy-Current Plant in Sofia and the producer contends that motors of this type are not intended for such duty, while the designer contends that they are simply no good.

The coal batchers also create problems. The batchers, designed by "Tekhenergo," register obvious failures and often break down. According to the power plant specialists, the old Soviet batchers are lighter, handier and break down more rarely.

The electric motors of the No. 1 to No. 5 boilers also have proved to be ill-chosen. The Soviet motors, which by now have been operating here for 18 years have proved far better than ours, installed for 1 year. Moreover, the Soviet electric motors also operate at greater capacity than ours, something which is by no means of small importance.

The circulating-water supply for machinery cooling, effected according to "Energoproekt's" plan, has manifested unreliability. The system is so constructed that the stopping of a single pump means shutting off the power-generating unit and not putting it into operation until 4-5 hours later.

Due to the frequent starting and stopping of the turbines, the turbine equipment is likewise on the verge of exhausting its productive potential. Nor has the problem of the oil-cooling of the turbines been solved here, either.

The steam-generator acceptance commission did not accept the redesign thereof that was made. The separators of the mills often become clogged up. In the past 8 months alone, batchers have stopped several scores of times, as a result of which tens of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electric energy were not produced.

Due to the proved deficiencies the layout diagram of the mazut system must be changed.

Partial experimental tests have been made of the fuel feed, and under very favorable summer conditions at that. And that was supposed to have been done under all kinds of operating conditions. Several pipelines need to be replaced. Gaps in the welds are observable. The flushing of the boilers is still unfinished. "Energoproekt" must effect a wash-water balance, etc. There are more facts of "Energoproekt's" incomplete or poorly performed work etc. in the acceptance protocols.

The coal-stoking system has not been finished. It likewise has manifested many failures. The hoppers will have to be rebuilt. There has been no plan for their rebuilding and they have not been rebuilt. Due to the clogging of the hoppers, last year alone there was an overconsumption of approximately 9500 tons of mazut. Moreover, due to the high clay content of East Maritsa coal it sticks to the hopper walls when wet or in the event of high humidity and cannot drop into the batchers. The situation becomes especially distressing during autumn and winter operations. It then becomes necessary for the workers to climb up and push the coal with metal poles. Some of the new coal-stoking equipment was tried out during the dry months of the year and it doesn't take much imagination to picture what will happen during a rainy autumn or sloshy winter. . .

One of the basic shortcomings is the unreliability of the circuit diagram of the coal-stoking system, which likewise holds up the work. Therefore, a new circuit diagram must be made. Simultaneously with the arduous working conditions in coal stoking, 50 percent of the table of organization in the section is unfilled.

The shortage of spart parts was also an obstacle to the accompliehment of sound and timely reconstruction. At a meeting at the power plant it was reported that for this reason the "Energoproekt" facilities were fulfilling only one-third of the targeted repair at the "Maritsa-Iztok" SMEK [Economic Mining and Power Complex] and that so far not a single "KIP [control and measuring instrument]" and "A" [not further identified] apparatus had been delivered to the combine.

The new coal-unloading facility, designed by "Energoproekt," is causing great headaches. Instead of the automatic dump cars and rolling stock being commanded during unloading by the locomotive engineer alone, now every railroad car is unloaded with the use of much manual and uncongenial labor.

Delcho Milev, chief of the coal-stoking section, explains: "Besides other shortcomings, the authorities in control have forbidden the new unloading facility to be roofed so that personnel would not be able to stand there during rain and snow, let alone work there. There is still speculation about roofing it, but winter has almost come. On the conveyor belts over the hoppers there are no accommodations for workers in the main building where they can take a break. The plan made no provisions for living quarters for workers and only now are such being planned. The roofs of some buildings leak--when the rain stops outside, it doesn't stop inside. . ."

The material-handling equipment--cranes and telphers--has not yet been delivered. That is why, when necessary, operations here are still carried on pickaback or with tackle. The problem of replacing belts above the hoppers from conveyor No. 15 to No. 18 has not been solved and there is no technology for their replacement. Some coal-sifting shaker screens (22, 40, 80) also are creating problems. They sometimes disrupt the entire coal-stoking process. Breakdowns are frequent and remedying the trouble takes 15-16 hours in each instance.

Attempts that have been made to use the new unloading facility, and that under ideal summer conditions, show that it has three or four times less throughput than is necessary to meet the needs. And how can work go on here under severe winter conditions when 32 men will be needed (at present there are only 10).

The aforementioned failures in the reconstruction of the power plant compel its managers to make temporary solutions, but every temporary solution, as practical experience shows, is afterwards reversed and works against its creators.

Social and domestic snafus (drinking water, bathing facilities for personnel) and pay problems have not been solved. The installers who work on the power plant site each receive an additional 3 leva by reason of remoteness, but this remuneration is not paid to workers in the power plant. Thus "Energoremont," "Energomontazh," "Zavodska Stroezhi" [Plant Structures] and other organizations compete in pay and contribute to the manpower drain from the power plant --a problem that must be solved once and for all.

Behind all these repair and design blunders, however, we must not lose sight, either, of the problems of the personnel who service the power plant equipment. The number of unskilled workers is large.

"We have entrusted 300,000-h.p. machines to people who have not completed even a secondary education," says the deputy operations director of the power plant, Engineer Todor Mikhaylov. "But what are we to do! There are unfilled slots in all the workshops."

"The power plant is short 200 medium-level mechanics and electricians," reports the plant director, Engineer K. Kuzmanov. "And overall, we are short 550 persons--engineers, technicians and workers--for normal operation, given our present position. Even with a great deal of the most up-to-date equipment at our disposal, if we do not have skilled personnel, we will still get into a jam."

Young trained personnel come neither to other East Maritsa power plants nor here. Thus, for example, this year the Stara Zagora Power Engineering Tekhnikum assigned barely 14 persons, and of these already four have submitted certificates from TELK [Labor Expert Medical Commission] for unfitness. Besides the costs which are repaid to the state in the event of the nonappearance of a young specialist with a secondary education are . . . 600 leva. Who does not have to pay them? Several interokrug disagreements have not been decided. The neighboring village of Radetski, for example, does not permit its children to study at the Tekhnikum in Gulubovo because it is within the boundaries of Sliven Okrug. . .

The high accident rate, due to much manual and heavy physical labor, leads not only to personnel turnover but also to their demobilization. It is no secret that in some jobs at the power plant working time is not effectively planned and that higher, conscientious discipline is needed.

The new fifth power-generating unit, accepted with many criticisms on its completion, also creates problems sometimes. But eventually every compromise always avenges itself. Besides this, it is not always possible to abide by technological requirements. Here is what happened this autumn, for example: slagging and the filling up of the boiler of Power Unit No. 5 began. The boilersmith at once gave warning. The power plant requested authorization to shut down and clean out the slag. The dispatcher service, however, refused authorization. In consequence, the foiler filled up with slag, necessitating a 7-day shutdown and interruption of the power unit's operation instead of a half-day shutdown and cleaning out of the slag. How much electric power was not produced, figure out for yourselves!

The coal-stoking system of Power Unit No. 5 also was poorly made. Because of this, for example, from 9 to 20 September the capacity of the power unit fell fourfold--from 200 to 50 megawatts. The reclaimed water flowed in great quantities and was discharged without being fully used, etc.

It is not quarrels about blame that will help the power station now, but rather specific solutions, fortified by deeds, so that "Maritsa-Iztok 2" TETs can once more occupy its place as one of the leading electric power stations in the Bulgarian power supply system.

6474
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SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

PREVENTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST AIDS UNDER WAY

Sofia SOFIA NEWS in English 15 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Ralitsa Abrasheva]

[Text]

"I can declare in the most responsible way that no case of AIDS has so far been recorded in this country", declared at the end of 1985 before SN Prof. Bogdan Petrounov, M.D., deputy director for research at the Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases with the Medical Academy in Sofia. "The avalanche like spread of the disease throughout the world and its transformation into a huge medical and social problem, however, raises most serious tasks for us. Bulgaria cannot but take organized, centralized measures against the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome which, it looks, will become the real disease of the century."

This stand of the medical community seems to be at variance with the fact, for instance, that in Bulgaria there are no calls for "safe sex" between homosexuals, that the idea has not occurred to anyone to propose disposable needles to drug addicts, and that no charity campaigns have been organized to assist the victims of the syndrome. Actually, there is no contradiction. Reliable data indicate that homosexual aberrations are rare; nor is drug addiction a social problem in Bulgaria (at the end of 1985, some 600 drug addicts had been registered in Bulgaria from a population of nearly 9 million). The two basic carriers of the infection in practice therefore, recede to the background. "The most threatened contingent in this country are haemophiliacs, kidney patients on haemodialysis, and those suffering from tumours, in whom in general the immunity defence has been lowered," explains Prof. Petrounov. "The principal path along which AIDS could spread in Bulgaria, therefore, is blood transfusion. That is why we are putting the main emphasis on strict control on donor blood. In this respect we are favoured by the centralized, state nature of health care in the country: each blood bank is controlled by the National Blood Transfusion Centre and its units. It is very difficult, of course, to set up such a system among innumerable private clinics and privately working physicians, irrespective of their great material possibilities. It was again the state organization of health care that made it possible, on the initiative of the Ministry of National Health and the Government, to work out a comprehensive programme of measures against AIDS. A group of top specialists has been entrusted with the task of organizing and guiding the introduction of modern methods for the early detection of the disease and the asymptomatic forms of the infection. The clinical centres for the admission and treatment of suspected cases of AIDS—naturally under strict isolation and control—have been determined. A special centre for virus diagnosis has been set up. A series of diagnostic tests for those predisposed to AIDS has been elaborated, since it is known that there are people with disturbed immune reactivity, who are more susceptible to the infection.

"At the moment we could not do anything more than place the contingents of increased hazard under control and to notify them of the possibility to fall more easily under the action of HTLV – the virus agent of the disease.

In the opinion of the organizers of the preventive campaign against AIDS in this country, what has been done so far puts it in a comparatively good position. Taking into consideration, however, the health and social danger stemming from the disease virtually for the whole of mankind, nobody can afford self complacency.

/13104
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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST HEAD ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Dr Stanislaw Dabrowski by Grzegorz Rydlewski: "The Need for Tolerance" under the rubric "Churches and Religious Denominations"]

[Text] /The actual exercise of freedom of conscience and religion in Poland is of constant interest to the society. The pastor and theologian Dr Stanislaw Dabrowski, the chairman of the Church of Seventh Day Adventists in Poland, was interviewed on questions relating to this problem/

[Question] Reverend, let me say clearly that my motive for talking with you was reading the extensive interview, "Against Discrimination and Intolerance," which you granted to the monthly ZNAKI CZASU, because it contained extremely critical comments on the adherence to freedom of conscience and religion in Poland. Is this freedom indeed being imperiled in some ways?

[Answer] Unfortunately yes. The perils in question clearly are not related to the nature of the norms applying in this country's system of society and government or of legal norms. So far as these norms are concerned, the Polish legislation on civil liberties and rights is a model to many countries. The abnormal division into legally acknowledged and tolerated churches has been abolished. The legally privileged standing of the Roman Catholic Church has been annulled. The specter of discrimination by the larger churches against the smaller ones has ceased to haunt. The Constitutional principle of church-state separation laid the foundations for a situation in which religion is the private affair of the citizen and all denominations are equal before the law and, regardless of the size of their membership, their adherents can exercise the right to freedom of conscience and religion. As a result of the exercise of that right, all religious denominations have at the same time the possibility of taking a position on social issues. By participating in, e.g., the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, they can contribute to resolving common issues of concern to the entire society. But as for the perils you refer to, they are linked to certain directions of action by the Roman Catholic Church on the awareness of its adherents. Many instances demonstrate that the Roman Catholic Church has not rid itself of its hegemonist tendencies and practices vis a vis adherents of other faiths, and that its clergymen, contrary to spectacular assurances, often can't resist temptations leading to

discrimination against a religious background.

[Question] The general view is that the Polish society is tolerant in religious matters. This is demonstrated by both numerous instances in history and the facts of the last few decades, during which Poles, regardless of their attitude toward religion, have been jointly accomplishing the tasks facing our society and state. In view of this, are not the actions of the Roman Catholic Church mentioned by you marginal in terms of the overall activities of that faith, which has declared its firm support of the ecumenical unity of Christians?

[Answer] This view of the religious tolerance of Poles is in general to be accepted. At the same time, it should be observed that the slogan "the Pole is a Catholic," promoted for years by the Roman Catholic clergy, bears fruit in the form of negative effects on social awareness. Of similar significance is the fanning of the spirit of religious fanaticism as well as depicting other faiths as "heretical" or "sectarian." These are not isolated instances. Example: In January 1984 and 1985 the then Katowice Ordinary, on the occasion -- o irony! -- of the "Ecumenical Week of Prayer for Christian Unity," attacked other faiths in his letters, questioning their right to own their churches and disseminate their literature, and appealed for preventing the "sectarians" from entering Catholic homes. This illustrates best the approach of the Catholic hierarchy to the ecumenical problem. I'm speaking of the entire hierarchy, because our protests against such matters, directed to the Episcopate of Poland, traditionally remain unanswered. Similarly, besides, our proposals to undertake joint action with the object of curtailing social plagues remain totally unanswered. Let me state here that we have a moral right to take a position on the struggle against alcoholism, nicotinism and drug addiction, because Adventists don't drink, don't smoke and don't use drugs.

[Question] Still, isn't the sharpness of your view on these problems conditioned by the situation? to put it briefly, were Adventists to hold a dominant position in the denominational structure of the society, would they so consistently promote freedom of conscience and religion? After all, your Church is part of Christianity and you share a common doctrinal foundation with Catholics....

[Answer] This question touches upon an unusually vital problem whose clarification would require a lengthy analysis of a theological nature. Let me confine myself to a few comments. First, the sources of the constantly manifested tendency of the Roman Catholic Church to impose by force its own convictions and discriminate against those thinking otherwise cannot be traced to the Christian gospel. This is not the Bible but a distortion of its contents when the Roman Catholic Church constantly adds to it new dogmas and doctrinal decisions subordinated to mundane interests and lays the foundation for activities of a Counter-Reformation nature. Moreover, the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is structured in an undemocratic manner operates in the same direction; this manifests itself in, among other things, the existence of a group of persons professionally engaging in religious service in a manner independent of the faithful. This leads to the formation of separate interests of that group. This is reflected in, among other things, the violation of the

principle, "Render unto God what is God's and unto Caesar what is Caesar's."

Adventists, on the other hand, like the entire current of Christianity arisen as a result of the Reformation, base themselves exclusively on the Bible, on its thorough analysis. Moreover, in our Church, clergymen and authorities are elected, and hence they are authentic representatives of their faithful. Thus even if some clergyman of our Church were to take a position of intolerance, such a non-Evangelic attitude would inevitably lead to his recall by the faithful, who are familiar with the text of the Holy Scriptures.

Our position is thus conditioned not by momentary situations but systemically. The Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, lacks the indispensable mechanisms for letting its faithful verify the conduct and actions of its clergy. It can only be hoped that, within the Catholic clergy itself, tendencies that have nothing in common with the spirit of ecumenism and tolerance will be overcome. It was precisely with this idea that the Second World Congress of Religious Freedom and Convictions, held last year in Rome, in the name of "the right to be and to the existence of the entire mankind, in the name of the fundamental right to freedom, conscience, religion and convictions, which must be totally accorded to every human being," also asked the governing bodies of religious denominations to promote among their faithful an upbringing in the spirt of respect for all faiths and convictions, in the spirit of universal brotherhood and peace.

[Question] Thank you very much for the interview.

1386
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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

LAY CULTURE SOCIETY ON CHURCH DOMINATION OF ART

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 5

[PAP communique: "Plenum of the Main Board of the Society for the Propagation of Secular Culture" under the rubric "Shaping Modern Popular Attitudes"]

[Text] (C) Secular culture, whose beginnings date back to the Renaissance or even the Late Middle Ages, exists only in the real world of men and their works; it breaks with anything that is "supernatural"; to it, man is the subject and he rationally and scientifically assesses the world of nature, society and his own life. The values forming this culture were the subject of a plenary session of the ZG TKKS [Main Board of the Society for the Propagation of Secular Culture] held in Warsaw on 8 [November 1985].

During the deliberations, chaired by the ZG TKKS Chairman Prof Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, attention was paid to, among other things, factors conditioning the development of secular culture. It was found, e.g., that technical progress, urbanization, the spread of education and the formation of centers of social and cultural life that are independent of the Church, shape new extra-religious aspirations, role models, hierarchy of values and worldviews. It should also be borne in mind -- it was declared -- that all deformations of social relations, technocratic-bureaucratic distortions and also disparities between proclaimed ideals and practice may lead to regressive processes. It was stated that the lay constituencies face nowadays the task of protecting culture against clerical influences. This is promoted by, among other things, safeguarding the freedom of artistic expression. Endeavors should be made -- it was emphasized -- to cause artistic creativity to be independent of all kinds of domination by the Church.

In the adopted resolution the plenum participants pointed out that the model of socialist culture should allow to a greater extent than hitherto for the processes of the spread of democratization, of a culture rich in the content of socialist humanism, and also for the secularization of culture. Merited and longtime activists of the Society received state decorations. Czeslawa Olszewska of Warsaw and Wlodzimierz Lebiedzinski of Gdansk were decorated with the Cavalier's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth.

1386
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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

NEW CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY STATUTE, STUDENT ACTIVITY

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOWICKI in Polish No 43, 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview by Andrzej Kaczynski: "Transform Knowledge Into Wisdom"]

[Excerpt] Both the old and the new statute stipulate the apolitical nature of the university. This principle was a guiding light to the former rectors and it shines to the present ones as well. It ensues from this principle that the political convictions and sympathies of KUL [Catholic University of Lublin] personnel and students are their private affair; that they do not commit the University, and that it is not responsible for them. At the KUL, by contrast with the state-run universities, no organization of a political nature is operating, and neither are social organizations whose appellations include the adjective "Christian" or "Catholic." The former and present administration of the KUL guards its independence from any political orientation and any pressure group. Thus, for example, the University may not (and does not) nominate candidates for deputies to the Sejm; Professor of History at the KUL Ryszard Bender was nominated for the national list of candidates in his capacity as the chairman of the Club of the Catholic Intelligentsia in Lublin and not on behalf of the University.

The Holy Father points to the moral nature of the social teachings of the Church; we here elaborate and expound these teachings, but link them rather to the concept of the human being, to reflections on man, on the common good, on the rights of man, than to the formulation of specific political programs.

Recently, besides, we have been noting a growth -- following a decline in the 1970's -- in the activism of KUL students, in their will toward self-organization. I remember how in my own student years (in the mid-1960's) this activism had been considerable. This also contributed to strengthening the bonds between the students and the faculty. Later, the trend toward self-organization declined. The young were willing to participate in university life provided that somebody else did organizational work for it. But in the beginning of the 1980's there was a resurgence of activism in study circles, interest groups and artistic ensembles. This is an encouraging trend.

1386
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SECULAR PRESS ARTICLES ON CHURCH CRITICIZED

Katowice GLOS NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by (Nata): "The Catholic Corner" under the rubric "Without a Key"]

[Text] In periodicals which certainly do not call themselves Catholic we sometimes encounter a kind of "Catholic corner." They already publish various regular columns dealing with subjects outside their so-called main "profile" or "orientation," so why not a "Catholic corner" as well?

The persons writing in such "Catholic corners" are rather of the lay kind themselves (although now and then clergymen are encountered), and they write rather in the form of letters to the editor than in that of strictly publicistic columns. They touch upon diverse subjects ranging from customs and social and moral topics to philosophical and theological ones. As for the general orientation or certain common traits of these authors, they present themselves (directly or indirectly) as the following kinds of Catholics: independent, quiet and genuine. Thus they view themselves rather positively and sometimes highly (genuineness of their Catholicism). But their strong feeling of independence lacks an anarchistic substrate. On the contrary, they value highly any authority, both moral and political. Hence sometimes they even reproach the Pope for being insufficiently papal, as it were, or for not being papal in the context in which they as genuine Catholic construe this concept. Their views are -- it must be admitted -- extremely outspoken (in their own way) and they can always find a suitably high moral or theological authority to cite.

Thus, e.g., recently I read in one of these "Catholic corners" comments placing the well-known columnist Zygmunt Kaluzynski among the Poles who display a particularly good understanding of the spirit of the gospel and also can offer particularly penetrating interpretations of the Holy Scriptures. Of a certainty, such writers are far from adopting an "angry" posture or "rebeling" in the oldfashioned and traditional meaning of the term. When oldfashioned Catholics called themselves independent, they mostly reflected a kind of, let us say, social unrest. But the people I am talking about are, conversely, very quiet and desire to be surrounded by as much tranquility as possible. Sometimes, for example, they write: "The interior of a church should be a resting place." Once even such a sentence disturbed me. The expression

"resting place" is traditionally associated with the cemetery rather than the church.

And what passages from the Holy Scriptures are particularly close to the spiritual nature of these writers? Chiefly those probably which refer to the virtues of obedience, humiltiy and self-abnegation. They show tremendous understanding of the principle of rendering unto Caesar what is Caesar's. An understanding that may even be exaggerated by extending this principle to cases involving a collision of values, e.g., when some or other caesar does not wish to rest content with what is caesar's. The authors of Catholic corners at the same time condemn in strong terms the Spanish Inquisition, failing to realize that it was precisely the inquisitors who tried to render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, to such an extent that they made a travesty of this principle.

The attitude of the authors of Catholic corners toward the idea of tolerance is somewhat unclear. Personally they take pride in their tolerance and stress its value, but at the same time they are intolerant, as it were, toward certain of their neighbors. For example, toward those who do not always identify every kind of quietude with moral good and happiness. Or toward those who prefer to Z. Kaluzynski other columnists and Bible commentators.

At any rate, Catholic corners add some variety to the contents of non-Catholic periodicals. They constitute as it were testimony to the pluralist outlook of the editors of these periodicals. Thus Catholics too can be of some use to periodicals which hardly consider themselves Catholic. Of course, if they are Catholics who call themselves "independent" and "quiet" and who do not doubt in their "genuineness."

1386
CSO: 2600/142

CATHOLIC PRESS EDITORS MEET

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 47, 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Meeting of the Collegium of Editors of Catholic Periodicals" under the rubric "From Poland"]

[Text] On 8 November the latest meeting of the editors of Catholic periodicals published in Poland was held at the seat of the Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland. The meeting was coupled with a press conference following the 210th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

The meeting was chaired by Auxiliary Bishop of Szczecin and Kamien Jan Galecki, a member of the Public Relations Commission under the Episcopate of Poland, who also reported on the course of the Conference.

The schedule of activities of the Press Council under the PRL Prime Minister for the next year and the current problems relating to the formation of the Agricultural Foundation were reported by Editor Slawomir Siwek. Three representatives of the Catholic press and publications in Poland participate in the work of the Press Council.

Current legal problems, including the relations between Catholic periodicals and the censorship were extensively discussed by Attorney Jacek Ambroziak. This topic recurred in the discussion by the participants in the meeting. [----------] [Article 2, Point 6, of the Decree of 31 July 1981 on the Control of Press, Publications and Entertainment (DZIENNIK USTAW, Item 99, No 20), revised in 1983 (DZIENNIK USTAW, Item 204, No 44)] [i.e., censored -- translator's note]. A separate topic was reflections concerning the propagation in Poland of religions based on Hindu beliefs, presented by Sister Michaela Pawlak, OP [expansion unknown]. She has been working in India for many years as a nurse bringing help to the needy and disabled.

In addition to the above topics, the discussion dealt with technical problems of publishing activity: the increasingly grave shortage of allotted newsprint as well as of publishing facilities and equipment.

1386
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BRIEFS

'WIEZ' SUFFERS PUBLICATION PROBLEMS -- We have already mentioned the publication problems of 'WIEZ' several times previously. Now similar problems face us, while still besetting 'WIEZ' which, in practice, has turned into a quarterly magazine; its triple issue (1-2-3) for January, February and March of this year (signed for printing on 30 July!) has just come out. Its editors declared: "We intend to publish three more such triple issues, and thus hope to catch up with this fatal lag by the end of this year." By now it is known that their intention will not come true considering that, as the editorial note also mentions, those triple issues are to be published at intervals of one and one-half months each. That is all right, so long as that periodical survives. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 46, 17 Nov 85 p 4] 1386

CHURCH CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ASSAILED -- "In recent years there has been a noticeable escalation of church-sponsored cultural entertainment that transcends cult practices, e.g., stage performances, regular or irregular writers' meetings, exhibitions of sculptures and photographs. These activities are organized without permission by the state administration. Such a situation provides artists with additional incentives for adding to this stream their finished works of an oppositionist nature and creating new such works. This entire situation has to be seriously pondered by the party," according to Eryk Sztekker in NOWE DROGI of October 1985. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 17 Nov 85 p 4] 1386

GLEMP ADDRESSES CATHOLIC PRESS WOES -- On 29 October the Primate of Poland Joseph Cardinal Glemp received members of the editorial board of PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI. Editor-in-Chief the Rev Waldemar Wojecki reported on the accomplishments so far of our weekly (a growing number of readers interested in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI) and the difficulties encountered to this day by the editors. (Originally PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI was intended to be published in 16-page format, and its circulation was to increase in measure with reader demand, but its allocation of newsprint was reduced so that has to be published in four-page format and its circulation is not commensurate with the demand.) Section editors reported on the issues which will be discussed during the next few months in our periodical. The Primate of Poland, appreciating the importance of this only Catholic weekly in our archdiocese, conveyed his desire for it to survive during these difficult times, stressing that it is precisely the difficult things that are worthwhile and of lasting importance. Granting his pastoral blessing, the Rev Primate supported us with paternal words of encouragement. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 8] 1386

STATISTICS ON SFRY GUEST WORKERS IN WEST EUROPE

Zagreb VJESNIK (SEDAM DANA supplement) in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 86 pp 2, 3

[Excerpt] In a publication of the new Zagreb Center for the Study of Migration and Nationality, a group of authors recently released an internal study titled "Character and Structure of Migration From Yugoslavia to Western Europe." According to that study based on the interpretation of foreign and domestic statistics, it appears that at the moment we have 539,316 workers employed in Western Europe and, with members of their families, a total of 928,020 citizens living there.

These figures differ from those recognized up until now, so we will, in brief outline, report by country of migration.

Federal Republic of Germany

In this country the greatest number of Yugoslav workers are employed. According to FRG figures, of a total of 1.6 million employed foreigners, 288,766 are Yugoslavs (they are outnumbered only by Turks--434,000). The authors, however, believe that the number of our workers is between 300,000 and 360,000, and that the difference consists of dual citizens and some other demographic categories that the Germans do not register. About 100,000 of these workers are from Croatia. In June 1985, there were 32,825 Yugoslavs among 242,975 unemployed foreigners. The rate of unemployment of our people compared to other foreigners is relatively low, primarily because they have better qualifications than the rest.

At any rate, about 4.4 million foreign citizens live in the FRG, of whom the greatest number are Turks (about 1.6 million). Turks, however, are also leaving in greatest numbers. There are 613,000 of our citizens, which is about 90,000 fewer than there were 10 years ago. This does not mean that that number returned to Yugoslavia, because some of them became German citizens or were lost in other ways (moving to a third country, etc.) from the census of Yugoslavs.

Austria

In July 1985, among a total of 143,000 employed foreigners, 84,000, or about 59 percent, were Yugoslavs, which means that in Austria foreign workers from

Yugoslavia predominate. Most such workers are from Serbia (48 percent) and Bosnia and Hercegovina (19 percent); only 6 percent are from Croatia.

Austria is not only a country that imports a foreign work force. It is a country of migration, for 17,000 Austrians are employed in the FRG and more than 30,000 in Switzerland. That movement of citizens to lands with higher wages leaves vacancies primarily in the metal-processing industry, construction, and hotels and restaurants, sectors in which foreigners are predominantly employed.

Switzerland

In this country, which (like Austria) keeps close track of the employment and movement of foreigners, a system has been introduced of employing permanent workers with 1-year or multiyear work permits and seasonal workers.

Of a total of 530,000 permanent workers, 41,000 are Yugoslavs. The most numerous foreigners are Italians, of whom there are 230,000, Spaniards (65,000), and West Germans (45,000). Yugoslavs are in fourth place. Among a total of 110,000 seasonal workers, Yugoslavs are the most numerous (29,000).

France

Among 3.5 million foreign citizens in this country are about 64,000 Yugoslavs, of whom 35,000 are employed. During the past decade about 10,000 Yugoslavs have received French citizenship, and that trend continues in accordance with the immigration policy of that country.

In France the practice of "illegally" employing foreigners is widespread. By this means employers, at the expense of the workers, avoid relatively high welfare contributions. It is reckoned that in this way, outside official statistics on the employment of foreigners, another 10,000 Yugoslavs are working in France. Workers from Serbia without the provinces predominate, while the number from Croatia is relatively small.

Sweden

Among almost 400,000 foreigners in Sweden there are 38,000 citizens of Yugoslavia, of whom 20,000 are employed. The labor force from Finland (41 percent) predominates. Yugoslavs, from all our republics and provinces, are in second place.

While foreign workers in the other countries of Western Europe are concentrated primarily in construction, here they are employed in mining, industry, and public services, and that includes the Yugoslavs.

Italy

Even though the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs has registered 384,000 foreign citizens, it is thought that there are really about 1 million of them in Italy. In this country, which has 2 million of its workers employed in

the other countries of Western Europe, about 186,000 foreign workers have been registered. However, the Italian authorities believe that there are about 1 million workers (twice the number of legal immigrants) who are illegally employed and unrecorded.

According to official data, about 13,000 citizens of Yugoslavia live in Italy, and about 8,000 of them have "some sort of employment." Italian trade unions, however, maintain that 16,000 Yugoslavs work illegally in Italy, and that these are mostly Slovenes and Croats.

The Netherlands

There is a total of 555,000 foreign citizens, mostly Turks and Moroccans, and about 13,000 Yugoslavs. There are 185,000 employed workers, of whom 6,200 are from Yugoslavia. The number of employed Yugoslavs in the Netherlands is constantly falling, because layoffs affect only foreigners, so many are returning or moving to other Western countries.

Belgium

The preponderance of employed foreign workers in this country originate from the countries of the European Common Market. Among 878,000 foreign citizens there are only 6,000 Yugoslavs, and of the 332,000 who are employed, only 3,000 are from our country. Workers from Italy, followed by those from Morocco, Spain, and Turkey predominate, while by number ours are in ninth place. Unemployment, which is steadily increasing, primarily affects foreigners.

/6091
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RESEARCH ON PATTERNS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY ANALYZED

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 85 pp 26-28

[Article by Slobodan Vukovic, excerpted from his book "Radnistvo i birokratija" [The Workers and the Bureaucracy], published by "Mladost": "Class Reproduction in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The discussion of the class composition of society cannot detour around one of its essential features, class reproduction. It has long been known that the capitalist class system, the class of owners of the means of production, reproduces by means of the legal institution of inheritance of private property, and thereby also of inheritance of the means of production. There are, of course, difficulties here, since in modern-day capitalist societies management is merging more and more with the traditional bourgeoisie. This process arose as a consequence because management, the technocracy, was not merely performing the role of the organizer of production, but has in fact been taking over control in the sense of management over the means of production and the flows of social reproduction as a whole. That is why power and authority have been shifting more and more from the owners themselves to the technocracy. Since in this book we are not dealing with capitalism, but present-day Yugoslav society, there is good reason to wonder how classes are reproduced in it. The matter is much more complicated for Yugoslav society, which in formal law has abolished private ownership of the means of production. The assertion that this is not a class society is derived from that fact and argued on that basis at length, and if there is acknowledgement that it is a class society, then it is so only insofar as the remnants of the previous social classes, as they are officially called, have survived. This neglects the fact that there is an immense gap between what stands in formal law and what exists in reality. As I have already said, I do not regard ownership of the means of production in its strict sense as possession in formal law, but on the contrary as control over the means of production. That is why in oversimplified terms we can designate the ruling class, which I provisionally call the bureaucracy, or, as it is sometimes referred to in Yugoslav social theory, as the statist class, or, more precisely, the class of collective owners of the means of production, as that class which controls the means of production, and thereby exercises a certain form of ownership over them which is manifested in appropriation of the surplus value of the labor of the workers.

Hierarchical Scale

To speak of classes and to say nothing about their reproduction is indisputably deficient by the very fact that great difficulties can arrive in that consideration.

The reproduction of a social group, and thereby of a class as well, can be followed in terms of the school system. This is supported by the fact that a person's occupation, his social position, his prestige and status, and thereby also his material position depend on how far he goes in school. The school system, then, is one way of examining vertical social mobility as an essential indicator of the structure of society. Social mobility examined in this way is one-sided, since it represents advancement on the hierarchical scale of position, status, prestige and power. Representatives of various social groups may alter their position and status in other ways as well, and when it comes to power, one of the most frequent ways is by means of political authority. Another one-sided aspect of this analysis is that we lack, or at least I do not know of, the relevant indicators at the level of Yugoslav society as a whole from which we might draw reliable conclusions. On this occasion I will therefore attempt to speak on the basis of several partial studies conducted in our country, studies which we can nevertheless qualify as relevant, since they were conducted in different environments. The reproduction of individual classes and strata is evident if the pattern of society is so closed that its vertical mobility is such that there exist serious obstacles for the passage of children whose parents came from a lower social group into a higher social group, and vice versa.

The Influence of Fathers

First let us look at the results of a survey of high school children in Serbia. Even though the subject matter and objective of that survey had a different purpose, its results can help us to analyze mobility. The table presents figures on the influence of the father's occupation on choice of the child's course of study. We immediately see that children whose fathers were workers or farmers enrolled in the study programs for agriculture, metal manufacturing, and other types of production. Children of specialists and managers, however, hardly enroll in those groups at all. The only one of the production groups which enjoys favor with the children of specialists is electrical engineering, but it should be borne in mind that secondary specialized training in this field quite often leads to the school of electrical engineering, which occupies a very high place in the hierarchy of university schools.

If we simplify this table a bit and group the occupations (table 2) into what we might call production and nonproduction groups, not counting the electrical engineering group for the reason mentioned, the picture is considerably clearer. When we add to this computations of the association index and the Yasudin index, the first of which measures the ratio between existing and ideal mobility, and the latter the deviation from ideal mobility, we see that the children of workers, private farmers, and craftsmen most frequently go into the production occupations (production); the children of workers, private farmers, and craftsmen have an obstacle to enrollment in nonproduction occupations, and the obstacle for the children of workers and farmers is greater.

The children of officeworkers with secondary education do not tend to favor the nonproduction occupations, but they are highly favored with the children of specialists and managers.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of Children's Course of Study in High School

Study Group	Father's Occupation: Worker or Farmer		Craftsman		Office-worker With Secondary Training		Specialist		Manager		Total
Agriculture	73.3		3.3		18.3		3.3		1.7		
	22.7	44	3.0	2	13.4	11	1.6	2	5.3	1	60
Metal manufacturing	63.3		23.3		10.0		3.3		0.0		
	19.6	38	21.2	14	7.3	6	1.6	2	0.0	0	60
Trade	74.5		23.6		1.8		0.0		0.0		
	21.1	41	19.7	13	1.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	55
Leather	47.3		18.4		10.2		16.3		2.0		
	13.4	26	13.6	9	6.1	5	6.6	8	5.3	1	49
Electrical engineering	39.7		14.3		16.3		30.6		4.1		
	8.8	17	10.6	7	9.7	8	12.4	15	10.5	2	49
Mathematics	8.2		10.2		22.4		46.9		12.2		
	2.1	4	7.6	5	13.4	11	19.0	23	31.6	6	49
Medicine	8.5		15.2		25.4		49.1		1.7		
	2.6	5	13.6	9	18.3	15	24.0	29	5.3	1	59
Design	13.2		1.9		18.9		50.9		15.1		
	3.6	7	1.5	1	12.2	10	22.3	27	42.8	8	53
Journalism	25.0		12.5		31.2		31.2		0.0		
	6.2	12	9.1	6	18.3	15	12.4	15	0.0	0	48
Total		194		66		82		121		19	482

C = 0.570
No answer = 13

Upper percentages are in the row
Lower percentages are in the column

The figures presented indicate to us a very high reproduction of the production and nonproduction social groups, that is, workers and peasants are reproducing themselves into production and blue-collar occupations, while officeworkers with secondary education, specialists, and managers, taken as a whole, tend to reproduce themselves in the nonproduction occupations. On the basis of these rough indicators we can for the present conclude only that the production segment and the nonproduction segment of the population tend to reproduce themselves.

The Influence of Mothers

Similar results were obtained with respect to the variable "mother's occupation," i.e., the mother of the pupils surveyed in the agricultural group was a

working woman or farm woman in 77.4 percent of the cases, 90.0 percent of the cases in the metal-manufacturing group, 91.1 percent in the trade group, 75.0 percent in the leather group, 74.0 pecent in the electrical engineering group, only 22.0 percent in the mathematics group, and 26.9 percent in the design group. Results of this kind are not surprising, since in this survey the coefficient of contingency between the father's and mother's occupation is 0.647 percent, and that means that there is a high interdependence in the occupation of the parents.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of Children's Schooling

	Father's Occupation										
Study Group	Worker or Farmer		Craftsman		Office worker With Secondary Training		Specialist		Manager		Total
Production groups	1.65 0.57	149	1.10 0.21	38	0.60 -0.34	23	0.21 -0.64	12	0.22 -0.67	2	224
Electrical engineering	0.86 0.04	17	1.04 -0.01	7	0.96 0.00	8	1.22 0.03	15	1.04 0.01	2	49
Nonproduction groups	0.33 -0.51	28	0.73 -0.43	21	1.43 0.32	51	1.79 0.61	94	1.82 0.86	15	209
Total		194		66		82		121		19	482

Association index--above
Yasudin index--below

Josip Obradovic's research done over several years yielded very similar results concerning the reproduction of social groups obtained by analyzing the secondary educational system. This research also shows that there is no essential difference between the earlier secondary educational system and the present one, which means that the self-reproduction of social groups has been present for quite a long time in modern Yugoslav society. That is why the social division is such "that there is still social stratification within and between educational centers," and this indisputably "means that socioeducational origin is still the factor which determines what school or center a pupil will enroll in," and that, of course, means that pupils from the higher social classes go to the better schools, while those of worker origin mostly go to the schools for the worker occupations, if they get to secondary school at all. A considerable number of worker children do not even finish the 8-year elementary school, as indicated by the figures of a survey showing that one-fifth (20.4 percent) of children do not finish the 8-year school. Of all the children who never finish even the eight-grade elementary school 96 percent are the children of workers. The results of this survey also show that the third (31.8 percent) of children in this sample (which is not altogether representative for this problem since the children of farmers are not included) who finished apprentice school were as a rule (92.3 percent) from worker families. The secondary school as an institution which among other things is the

means whereby certain social groups reproduce themselves is fully evident when we bear in mind that in Yugoslavia "every child of a white-collar worker, one out of every three children of workers and one out of every seven children of peasants receive a secondary education." The advantage of the white-collar children over the worker and peasant children is more than obvious. The figures presented from these surveys, set alongside the surveys we have mentioned by Josip Obradovic in Croatia, with which they agree in their principal indicators, suggest to us the conclusion that in present-day Yugoslav society there is a very high degree of reproduction of social classes, especially of the workers through the secondary school system. The shortcoming of all these surveys, although this was not their original purpose, is that it is not possible to obtain from them any more than suggestions as to the extent of reproduction of the ruling class and of the secondary strata or middle class.

I will attempt to present the reproduction of social classes, again taken in rough terms, through the higher educational system as well. I will use for that purpose a survey done by I. Ivic and his collaborators. Like the previous survey, its purpose was not to study social mobility, but still the results obtained can be used for this analysis as well.

Table 3 presents figures on the father's schooling for university students enrolled in the first year of the academic year 1982/83 at five university schools: Medicine, Construction (two departments), the School of National Defense, the School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (two departments), and the School of Philosophy (one group).

Only 6.2 percent of the first-year students in the academic year 1982/83 were from the families of farmers, and those from worker families represented less than one-fourth (23.4 percent). But when we look a bit closer at the table, which at first seems encouraging with respect to the workers, that is, more precisely, for the children of workers, matters do not stand that way after all. The children of workers and farmers usually enroll in the School of National Defense and Construction (geodesy department), and least often in the School of Philosophy (psychology group) and School of Medicine. The schools in which the children of workers and farmers enroll are not those schools that are in demand, i.e., they occupy a very low place in the hierarchy of values. On the other hand let us take as an example the School of Medicine, which is at the very top of the hierarchy, and this is where the children of highly educated specialists enroll. These figures show us that the children of farmers are about twelvefold less likely to go to the university at all than the children of specialists, adjusted, of course, for the procentual representation of university students in these groups and also for the procentual representation of these social groups in the labor force of Serbia. The survey also showed that only 3.7 percent of the 7,990 students enrolled in 1984 had fathers who did not finish elementary school, although this group with respect to education represents 40 percent of the total male population of Serbia. Matters stand quite differently with the children of fathers who have a university diploma, who represent 5.1 percent of the Serbian population, since their children represent 38.2 percent of those enrolled at Belgrade University. This means that the children whose parents did not finish elementary school are eighteenfold less likely to go to the university than children whose parents possess a university diploma.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of University School

School	Farmer		Unskilled, Semi-skilled		Skilled, Highly Skilled		Private		White-Collar	
Medicine	5.0	20	3.6	20	16.2	90	0.5	3	23.7	132
Construction (construction department)	12.9	7	5.3	13	12.7	31	0.4	1	23.0	56
Construction (department of geodesy)	20.8	11	15.1	8	14.2	7	0.0	0	30.2	16
School of National Defense	18.9	24	14.2	18	31.5	40	1.6	2	19.7	26
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (accounting and information)	1.6	1	4.7	3	9.4	6	1.6	1	29.7	19
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (tourism)	4.7	4	10.6	9	30.6	26	1.2	1	22.4	19
School of Philosophy (psychology)	1.3	1	3.9	3	11.7	9	5.2	4	37.7	29
Total	6.3	76	6.1	74	17.3	209	0.9	11	24.5	296

School	Specialist		Military		Liberal Professions		Other		Total
Medicine	41.0	228	4.1	23	0.4	2	5.4	30	556
Construction (construction department)	48.8	119	2.0	5	0.0	0	4.9	12	244
Construction (department of geodesy)	7.3	4	7.5	4	0.0	0	5.7	3	53
School of National Defense	1.6	2	1.6	2	0.0	0	11.0	14	127
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (accounting and information)	37.5	24	7.8	5	0.0	0	17.8	5	64
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (tourism)	17.6	15	4.7	4	2.4	2	5.9	5	85
School of Philosophy (psychology)	29.9	23	3.9	3	0.0	0	7.8	6	77
Total	34.4	415	3.8	46	0.3	4	6.2	75	1,206

Favored University Students

The most recent survey of students at Belgrade University confirm the observation already made that the children of specialists go on to the university most frequently, and that also applies, which is not evident from Ivic's survey, to the children of managers. That is, the figures obtained show that among the students of the university schools surveyed the children of farmers represent 8.2 percent, of workers 20.8 percent, of craftsmen 6.7 percent, of

white-collar workers 16.7 percent, of specialists 38.1 percent, and the children of managers 9.4 percent. The differences from one school at the university to another are significant: the children of farmers most frequently sutdy in the School of Agriculture and the School of Philosophy; the children of workers in the Schools of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mining, and Agriculture; and then the children of craftsmen in the School of Agriculture, the Law School, and the Mining School; the children of white-collar workers the School of Medicine and then the School of Political Science and the Law School; the children of specialists are most inclined toward the School of Electrical Engineering and then the Art School and Law School; and finally the children of managers go to the Medical School, the School of Electrical Engineering, and the School of Philosophy.

It is evident on the basis of the figures given that the children of specialists and managers go on to the university most frequently, and they are followed immediately by craftsmen, when adjustment is made for their share in the labor force. Even when the children of workers and farmers do go to the university, they are usually at the less popular schools.

It is not just the children from higher social classes and strata that have an advantage in enrolling in the university, but also the children from large cities. The results of the survey show that nearly half (48.8 percent) of all the students surveyed are from large cities, slightly more than one-third (36.2) from small cities, and slightly less than one-seventh (15 percent) from the country. This means that the opportunities of rural children are far less than the opportunities of their contemporaries from the city, especially from the largest cities. "In 74.5 percent of the cases" children from the country "take employment in industry and do jobs which do not require qualifications." This means that their social position has not undergone any essential change. And we can assume that their material position has not improved either, but often has in fact deteriorated in view of the low wages of unskilled workers and the very great difficulty in resolving the housing problem.

A Closed Society

The figures presented show us that the university is more open to representatives of social groups and also to university students from the larger cities. So, expansion of higher education has favored the ruling class and the middle class. The ruling class justified that expansion on the basis of democratization of enrollment and openness to all social strata--which the figures presented refute. The figures of a survey done by Mirko Bolfek provide the best confirmation that higher education has been closed to certain social groups for a long time, since even then in Yugoslavia "1 out of every 3 white-collar children, 1 out of every 24 worker children, and 1 out of every 40 peasant children" went to the university.

The self-reproduction of the university-educated segment of the population, which, of course, does not coincide with the workers, but with the middle strata and ruling class, has taken on such proportions that we can confidently state that it is a rather closed society. The ruling class, which here we have used for simplicity and practicality (the political and business leaders),

reproduces in itself the nearest class, the middle class, and as a rule it does so into its higher strata, which in social position and status are very close to it or are such that transition from them into the ruling class is quite rapid and easy. On the other hand there are the obstacles that stand in the way of university enrollment for the children of workers and peasants. It would be interesting to know how many of these children (of peasants and workers) ever graduate from the university, how long they wait to get a job, and how and where they find jobs? These figures could, of course, be the subject matter of a separate analysis. A conclusion imposes itself from everything presented to the effect that the children of workers mainly go into worker occupations, and the children of specialists and managers go to the university. It is interesting that a considerable number of representatives of the traditional middle class--the petit bourgeoisie, which here we have referred to as craftsmen, go to the university and are not far behind the ruling class when adjustment is made for their share of the total population. These are exceedingly important indicators when we talk about the class structure of present-day Yugoslav society.

Studies of the mobility of present-day Yugoslav society, although not numerous, have in the main yielded similar results. That is, surveys done by M. Janicijevic, and also the surveys of V. Bosnjak and collaborators, as interpeted by Dusko Sekulic, show that "the barrier between worker and nonmanual occupations is rising, that is, upward mobility is becoming more difficult (from worker occupations into nonmanual occupations) as is downward mobility (from the nonmanual occupations to worker occupations)." These surveys have also shown that university specialized training has a "high rate of self-reproduction," which in fact is no exception from the other groups, i.e., when we are talking about elementary school, a specialized school, and secondary school. That is, "there is a high degree of self-reproduction in all these groups." The high self-reproduction of socio-occupational groups has been caused by the closed nature of certain social groups, especially the highly educated groups, which has spread to the closed nature of social classes and strata, especially the higher ones. Which explains why recently "management positions have mainly been taken by university-trained people," which means that the technocracy, as a part of the working class, and very recently the political bureaucracy more and more, has been recruited from the ranks of people with a university diploma.

Limited Mobility

The results of research done by Sergej Flere and Branislav Djurdjevic in Vojvodina also show that there is a high self-reproduction of all these groups from farmers to specialists, although not to the same degree as shown by the surveys done by M. Janicijevic in Serbia and V. Bosnjak and collaborators in Slovenia, i.e., it is clearly evident that there are elements which prevent the crossover from nonmanual occupations into manual occupations. This survey has shown there is low, but limited upward mobility.

All in all, these surveys show that Yugoslav society has very low vertical mobility, which means that social groups are to a great extent closed and are self-reproducing. The greater self-reproduction in this sense is shown by the

workers as the basic production class on the one hand and by specialists with a university diploma, as representatives of the middle class and ruling class, on the other. The shortcomings of all these surveys, as I have already said, is that they do not completely show the extent of the reproduction of the ruling class or the classes and strata it originates from. But as a matter of fact these surveys were not aimed at studying vertical mobility alone, but were conducted with differing purposes. Regardless of this limitation, we can conclude that the ruling and middle class, viewed as a whole, is also reproducing itself.

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN KOSOVO SURVEYED

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[Article by Hivzi Islami, School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of Pristina University: "The Belated Demographic Transition in Kosovo in the Framework of the Transitional Demographic Period in Yugoslavia and Europe"]

[Excerpt] In examining Yugoslavia's regional development and the characteristics of its population in terms of the process of demographic transition, Yugoslav demographers by and large distinguish three groups of regions.[1]

The first group embraces Vojvodina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia proper, which entered the central transitional substage at the beginning of the thirties and in which the process of transition is already completed today except for quite small spatial entities within them; the transition in the sphere of the mortality rate and later also the birth rate in these regions began 100 years ago; the trend, then, is secular.

The second group is made up of Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia, which did not enter the transition process at the same time: Montenegro's population entered the central transitional phase in the late fifties, although the vital statistical rates began to drop back in the thirties, while the population of Bosnia-Hercegovina[2] and Macedonia entered it in the early sixties. The population of Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina is today in the late transitional phase, while the population of Macedonia has come close to this substage, and it is expected that the process of transition will be completed in the former regions in the late eighties and in the latter region in the late nineties.

The population of Kosovo makes up the third and separate group of areas; in the late seventies it was barely on the threshold of the central transitional substage, whose completion should be anticipated in the late eighties, and its entry into the substage of late transition and completion of the process of demographic transition, along with the intensive social, economic, and cultural transformation, should probably be expected after the year 2000.

There are three types of population with respect to the level of the birth rate or fertility rate: a population with a low birth rate (Vojvodina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia), a population with a moderately high birth rate

(Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia), and a population with a high birth rate (Kosovo).

Economic and Special Determinants of the Belated Demographic Transition and Its Specific Nature in Kosovo

Kosovo's population was the latest to enter the process of demographic transition in Yugoslavia and in Europe. Many interconnected and interdependent factors had a bearing on this, and indeed the changes taking place in the population growth and demographic structures are closely interconnected and interdependent.[3] The demographic transition in the sphere of the mortality rate in Kosovo became evident after 1925, when the total mortality rate dropped below 30 promille. The rapid drop in the death rate continued after World War II, especially after 1957, when the mortality rate dropped below 15 promille, just as it did in many underdeveloped countries and regions of the world. After 1965 the total mortality rate dropped below 10 promille; since that year the tendency of a slow drop in the fertility rate has also been observed.[4] The transition which has begun, as the death rate has declined in Kosovo, as it has in the underdeveloped countries of the world, has gone much faster than when it occurred (in the 19th century) in the advanced countries of Europe. The decisive determinants referred to are not the economic and social development of the underdeveloped countries themselves, but external factors such as: the spread of advances in medicine and health care (preventive and curative), the rise in the level of nutrition of the population, and, of course, the young age-specific composition of the population as an indigenous component.

The birth rate of the population of Kosovo up until 1965 was always high, averaging on an annual basis above 40 promille; only since that year has the birth rate begun to drop below the level of 40 promille, and that process speeded up appreciably in the seventies, so that in 1983 it was about 31 promille. Up until the mid-sixties the birth and death rates, the infant mortality rate in particular, were at a high level. The slow drop in the birth rate and the more pronounced decline in the total mortality rate, even though infant mortality is still very high and ranged at about 72 promille in 1983--brought about an uninterrupted very high natural population growth, whose rate between 1956 and 1976 ranged between 28 and 30 promille; in 1983 it ranged at about 25 promille. The high natural population growth over the last 2 or 3 decades figures as a factor of strong absolute and relative growth of the province's total population. The drop in the death rate is a generally desirable aim of the human species regardless of the part of the world or the geographic environment where it is settled and regardless of race, nationality, or religion.

However, demographic transformation with respect to the birth rate in Kosovo, as has been the case in the underdeveloped countries, has been going much more slowly. The birth rate is a long-term phenomenon and a multidimensional process, which is why its changes are always manifested later than the changes in socioeconomic development;[5] socioeconomic transformations do not reflect simultaneously the change in demographic processes, especially those processes concerning reproduction of the population, since by the nature of their own complexity they are not automated ("demographic inertia"). The drop in the

birth rate, as is well known, is bound up with changes in the composition of the population with respect to its economic, social, occupational, and cultural features, with the spatial, social, and occupational mobility of the population, which are initiated by the process of industrialization, urbanization, the rise in the educational level, etc., and then with the emancipation and changes in the material, social, cultural, and educational status of women, as well as with changes in family relations, in attitudes and decisions of the individual and family with respect to family size and the number of births, and so on.

The level of Kosovo's development viewed in terms of these indicators of social development was very low until after the war. This province was the latest to start out on the road of industrialization and urbanization, and they are the main stimulus of socioeconomic transformation and changes in the characteristics of the population and therefore also of its reproduction as the most highly decentralized social process. Kosovo's somewhat faster economic and social development is related to the 5-year plan 1957-1961, so that industrialization affected this region in the early sixties, but it could not have any very significant impact toward changing the demographic complex and social condition in general, since investments in that development plan were restricted to the extractive industry (nonferrous metallurgy) and the fuel and power industry (coal), that is, to the heavy raw materials and heavy fuel and power branches of the economy, which have a low rate of accumulation, bring in small income, and have a low level of employment,[6] while development of the manufacturing industry was left aside, yet it is inevitably a decisive component in the industrialization of any country or region from the standpoint of the transformation of the population and the social conditions of its life. Manufacturing plants have greater reproductive capability, they generate larger income and higher employment, and they exert an influence toward a radical change in the composition and movement of the population.

Kosovo's belated economic development and the one-sided commitment in investment policy could not, of course, have initiated any very significant changes in the demographic development of the population--in the family, in households, and in settlements. The changes did not especially affect that part of the population which has carried and today carries the largest burden in the process of human reproduction: the rural population and the rural female population, but also in large part the female population in the city as well. This province entered the period of socialist development with a farm population that represented more than 80 percent of the total population and with an autarkic and subsistence agriculture, with more than 60 percent of the population illiterate illiteracy was higher than 80 percent in the female population, with a total mortality rate of about 20 promille and an infant mortality rate higher than 160 promille. From the social and geographic standpoint the population had negligible mobility (except for movements of bride or groom from one village to another at the time of marriage) and a predominant loyalty to the family, the farm, and the local rural community. The family organization had all the features of a typical traditional society; almost all the functions of life took place within its framework: production, consumption, reproduction, rearing, protection, health, and so on. The bulk of the population lived without electricity (up until 1972 about 650 villages, or 45

percent, and up until 1965 even more than 1,000 villages, or over 70 percent, did not have electricity) and other elements of spatial and social communication. That, of course, meant slower changes in the family, social, and cultural life of the population.[7]

There is no doubt that after the sixties and especially in the seventies large changes came about in social development, but the numerous problems of underdevelopment were still present in precisely those social structures and social groups which are crucial to the high fertility rate of the population. The village and tiny settlements were still the predominant forms of habitation; Kosovo's population lives in 1,453 settlements, most of which are quite small. The lack of transportation connections until recently for entire villages and rural areas and the lack of electrification of most of the villages until the end of the sixties and the seventies perpetuated the age-old geographic and social isolation. In rural areas, where about 67 percent of the province's total population live today and where the share of the farm population in the total population predominated until 10 years ago, the problems of agrarian overpopulation and unemployment were severe, the basic social, cultural, and health institutions (schools, libraries, outpatient clinics, post offices, cultural centers, and so on) and infrastructural systems were lacking, and up until the eighties the problem of the necessary health care, old-age and disability insurance of private farmers, and so on, had not been solved. All of this tended to retain the traditional demographic types and impeded the complete integration of the rural community into the mainstream of social development based on self-management.[8]

With respect to all the indicators of social, material, and cultural progress the status of women, especially rural women of Albanian nationality, is still quite unfavorable. All the demographic research has confirmed that family type (size, sources of income, and so on) and the position of the woman in the family and in society at large occupy an important place among the determinants of socioeconomic development and of their impact on the change of the birth rate. The pattern of a population's reproductive behavior also depends on the position [of the woman] on the social, material, cultural, workplace, occupational, and self-management ladder in society. The woman is the principal figure in biological reproduction, and the family is the basic cell and framework in which the process of childbirth takes place. The pattern of the patriarchal organization of family life was in the past and is even today characteristic of Kosovo's rural and farm population, although even here many sectors of that life and primary social groups within it have undergone change, and that tendency is growing more and more. Some of the socioeconomic functions are still bound up with the family and the rural community, while the need for optimalization and humanization of reproduction of the population demands a process of socialization of life and work. This process needs to make inroads precisely into the family, especially the rural Albanian family, since this is where childbirth takes place. In Kosovo's urban and nonfarm population, whose life is on a qualitatively higher level and in which the greatest number of socioeconomic functions take place outside the family, the birth rate is lower.[9] In the urban and nonfarm population society and its institutions tends to break up the family nucleus, which earlier was rather cohesive, and exerts influence toward a transformation of its size and its model. The

family in this segment of the population is oriented toward a higher social, material, and educational level and, of course, toward a lower birth rate. In the underdeveloped population, however, the level of social development is such as to tend to conserve the functions of life within the family and to create a different consciousness and different value orientations, so that the number of births is greater.

The Kosovo woman as a whole, and especially the rural woman, is still bound to the family, to the farmyard, and to reproduction. She is involved to a negligible extent in economic, social, cultural, and public life, and her role in reproduction still has not been able to undergo significant change such as has occurred in the advanced areas of Yugoslavia or still more in the advanced countries of Europe. In 1981, for example, only 3.9 percent of all rural women were in the labor force (14.7 percent in the city), the farm labor force of both sexes, especially women, is heavily burdened with the dependent segment of the population (in 1981 there were 2,629 dependent women for every 100 women in the labor force, while for men the ratio was 156 dependents to 100 members of the labor force).

The hiring of women in the nonfarm sector of the province's economy is almost a new category. In 1966 only 17.2 percent of the total labor force were women, and of all the employed women only 24.4 percent were of Albanian nationality. In 1980 women had a 20.4 percent share of the total labor force, and Albanian women now represent 45.3 percent of all the women employed. This level of employment, although low, especially for Albanian women, pertains mainly to women living in the city, while women in rural environments are mainly not employed in the socialized sector of the economy. At the same time, that rural population, especially the Albanian segment, as we have already said, carries the main burden in the process of reproduction. Also, a higher portion of women in general and of rural women in particular are illiterate. In 1981, 26.3 percent of Kosovo's women were illiterate (29.2 percent in rural areas), while in 1971 more than half of the women had not had elementary education. And this is only formal or statistical illiteracy; actual illiteracy is much higher.[10]

Employment[11] and education of the population, especially the female population, are among the most essential factors in the transformation of family, social, and material life, as well as of social institutions and norms. These two factors, along with others, are also decisive in changes of the complicated demographic and social phenomena and processes such as biosocial reproduction of the population. All the research done so far on the relationship between reproduction and development has shown that there is a significant negative correlation between employment and education, especially employment and the level of education, on the one hand, and the level of the birth rate on the other.[12]

In the population of those settlements and social strata which even earlier were more strongly affected by the processes of social, economic, cultural, health, and other changes, the process of demographic transition has made far greater progress in the sphere of the death rate, and then of the birth rate as well. In that segment of the province's population all the social

preconditions have been created for acceptance of a new pattern of reproduction, i.e., for the transition from the "uncontrolled" to "controlled" fertility. The decline in the fertility rate first occurred in the women of the older age groups within the child-bearing period, and then also in women from the younger age groups within that period.[13] In occupations affording a sound basis of life the change in the drop in the birth rate has been more sizable. The ratio between the birth rates of the farm and nonfarm population of Kosovo, for example, have been 45.4:36.1 promille in 1953 and 44.9:27.2 promille in 1961.[14] The average number of live births of married women of child-bearing age (age 15-49) was as follows in Kosovo with respect to occupation (1961 Census): in women engaged in farming 3.68 (Vojvodina 2.32), and in women officeworkers 2.96 (Vojvodina 14.7).[15] According to the results of a survey conducted in 1970 on the fertility rate of married women which was conducted by the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade, the average number of live births to women between the ages of 15 and 49 was as follows in Kosovo with respect to their occupation and the occupation of their breadwinners: 2.06 for working women (Vojvodina 1.71), and 4.17 for dependent women (Vojvodina 1.98). Within the group of working women the differences were also very pronounced: 3.14 for farm women (Vojvodina 1.93), 2.31 for women workers (Vojvodina 1.77), and 1.09 for women officeworkers (Vojvodina 1.27). The same pattern showed up among dependent women with the difference that the number of children is higher for all occupations: farm women 4.74 (Vojvodina 2.27), women in blue-collar families 3.89 (Vojvodina 1.91), and women in white-collar families 3.97 (Vojvodina 1.72). The same tendency is observed in the population of all other regions of Yugoslavia as well: the number of children is greater among dependent women both in agriculture and in other occupations.[16]

At the same time, the lower the level of education of the population, especially the female population, the higher the fertility rate or the number of live births, and vice versa. According to the 1961 Census, in Kosovo, for example, the number of live births among women (age group 35-39) was 5.3 for women without schooling (Vojvodina 3.0), 4.3 (Vojvodina 2.2) for women who had completed four grades of elementary school, 2.3 (Vojvodina 1.3) for women who had completed eight grades of elementary school, 1.8 (Vojvodina 1.3) for women who had completed secondary school, and 1.1 (Vojvodina 0.9) for women who had completed the university.[17] According to the 1971 Population Census, the average number of live births in Kosovo was as follows for women in the 45-49 age group: 6.42 without schooling (Vojvodina 3.16), 5.11 with a fourth-grade education (Vojvodina 2.5), 3.08 with an eighth-grade education (Vojvodina 1.54), 1.9 with secondary school (Vojvodina 1.3), and 1.27 with a college education (Vojvodina 0.98).[18] The higher the level of education in the population of these two socioeconomically differently developed regions, the smaller the differences in the level of the fertility rate.

All the factors influencing the demographic transition with respect to the birth rate have until recently been directed toward a higher level of the birth rate in most of Kosovo's population. Since a sizable portion of the total population and the population in the period of reproduction in rural areas still lives under underdeveloped conditions of life, with a low level of education and general enlightenment, and so on, these circumstances still favor a

quite slow transition. In keeping with these conditions it is certain that certain social-psychological predispositions in the direction of a large number of births have also been created with the Yugoslav and European framework. The high birth rate in rural and farm areas, where the extensive type of agriculture is predominant, is imposed also by the very status of children and the need for them. Children as extensive manpower become involved early in certain processes of subsistence farming, especially the boys.[19] In addition, children in the underdeveloped Kosovo environment are regarded as heirs of the family name and farm property and also as the guardians of their parents when they get old since they have no broader basis of social welfare (insurance, pensions, and so on).[20] The costs of supporting and rearing children in rural farm communities like Kosovo are still modest. At the same time, attitudes and norms have, of course, been created over a long period of time and implemented to the effect that the number of live births in the family is crucial to the number that will survive and reach working age, since parents have known in advance that a sizable portion of the children would die in the first days and years of life.[21]

Remarks in Conclusion

In concluding our considerations of the course of demographic transition we might observe that in the underdeveloped countries and regions, because of their later entry into the processes of socioeconomic transformation--and many of them are still outside those attainments--the process of transition, especially with respect to the birth rate, has taken place more slowly and has not affected all social structures and strata of the population at the same time. However, in the advanced Western countries the process of demographic transition, because of the earlier inroads of industrialization, urbanization, education, infrastructure, and so on, and also with the related changes and other conditions of reproductive behavior, occurred approximately 1.5 centuries ago. The experience of those countries also shows that the patterns of the development of the population are not constant, but depend on the change of social conditions in time and space. The economic and social progress of the advanced countries have basically refuted the pessimistic views and spirit of Malthus, Malthusianism, and neo-Malthusianism concerning population growth.[22]

The belated demographic transition in Kosovo within the framework of demographic transition in Yugoslavia and Europe[23] should be understood and explained solely within the framework of the late and slow material, social, cultural, health, infrastructural, and so on, transformation of the province as a whole and especially of the dominant segment of its population (the rural and farm population). The village as the form of settlement and the agrarian pattern of its inhabitants are undoubtedly a vital force of any people. The subsistence farming of Kosovo society and the particular pattern of life based on it, along with the high level of illiteracy and lack of enlightenment of the population of child-bearing age persisted up until the sixties, and in many rural environments they are there even today.[24] In such communities a high value has long been placed on marriage, the family, and childbirth.[25] By popular tradition marriage is regarded as the most important event in the family, since it brings success, happiness, and above all progeny and new hands for work, and the children figure as a necessary factor in continuation

of the family economy, inheritance of wealth and support for the parents.[26] All of these social circumstances, although today--with the spread of numerous new social groups, urban structures, infrastuctural systems, education, and so on, even in rural areas,[27] have in many respects been undergoing intensive change, still--given the long-term nature of demographic processes and their inertia--they could not, of course, have had any more powerful effects toward disintegration of the traditional family organization and toward a change in the pattern of reproduction in the seventies and later.

Birth control and family planning are today regarded as a scientifically acceptable and generally desirable goal of the individual, the family, and society; it is a question of humanizing relations between the sexes whereby the individual, the family, and the population take command of their own reproduction toward the situation in which every child born will be desired, healthy, and raised without difficulties. Birth control and family planning, however, seem to have been accepted by a majority of the rural population of Kosovo more slowly in the various phases of the demographic transitional period, although even it accepts the view that the entire procreative potential should not be utilized[28] and that the average number of children desired is less than the ideal.[29] Definite social, material, educational, health, ethical, and other preconditions are needed first for acceptance of birth control and family planning. After all, a certain consciousness and social-demographic value orientations of the individual and family must be created for the "guidance" and "centralization" in the desired direction of such complicated and intimate subject matter in the sense of acceptance of views concerning reproduction of the population or, to be more specific, concerning limitation of childbirth, and yet at the same time this does not mean that people should not be offered knowledge about the possibilities of regulating childbirth. Just as socialism and self-management cannot develop successfully just through propaganda, without creating the material conditions for the life of its builders--workers, peasants, and the popular masses in general, so also a consciousness of the lower birth rate and the atomized family cannot be achieved merely by popularizing methods and means of birth control, combined with application of medical procedures and by merely pointing to the adverse consequences of a high number of births.

In the most intimate, most delicate and most decentralized social sphere, and that is what reproduction of the population is, one cannot exert influence with coercive measures and processes. This is not allowable in the scientific view, the social view, or the humanitarian view; one confirmation of this is the example of India.[30] In Yugoslavia legal and political regulations emphasize the decentralized character of human reproduction. The SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the SR's and SAP's dating from 1974 contain a very progressive and humanistic component on this subject, and in them the process of biosocial reproduction is given its self-management aspect and dimension.[31]

The economic, social, and educational position of the individual, the family, or a certain social stratum determines the social and demographic behavioral norms in the area of reproduction of the population. The influence of other mediating factors such as psychological, ethnic, religious, and other factors, on certain demographic variables, should be viewed only within the

constellation of socioeconomic circumstances in the broader sense and as their result,[32] although it is well known from demographic history that a drop in the birth rate and acceptance of birth control can occur even before a certain level of socioeconomic transformation is achieved.[33] The accessibility of the urban way of life with its qualitative attributes to all structures of the population over a lengthy period of time (to women in rural aras) has been creating the opportunity for rapid demographic transition in Kosovo; the social, cultural, political, and, of course, sexual emancipation of the woman as the main figure in biological reproduction and especially her economic emancipation seem to have been a decisive factor.[34]

So, economic, social, and cultural progress is necessary to the rapid process of demographic transition and transition of the birth rate, since all changes in the birth rate and fertility rate of the population show that they coincide with changes in the social, occupational, educational, health, and other characteristics of the population and society.[35] The higher the development of the population and society, the greater the modification of the biological determinants of the birth rate by economic and social factors. That is why we should speak of the high birth rate of the Kosovo population and of its slow decline above all with respect to certain social strata and by no means concerning the entire population or the population of one particular nationality or religious faith.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. Rasevic, "Determinante fertiliteta stanovnistva u Jugoslaviji" [Determinants of the Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN [Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute], Belgrade, 1971; group of authors, "Fertilitet stanovnistva u Jugoslaviji" [Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1972; group of authors, "Razvitak stanovnistva Jugoslavije u posleratnom periodu" [Development of the Yugoslav Population in the Postwar Period], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1974; D. Breznik, "The Birth Rate and Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population," in the book "Fertilitet stanovnistva i planiranje porodice u Jugoslaviji" [The Fertility Rate and Family Planning in Yugoslavia], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980, pp 61-106; A.W.-Beletic, "Demografija. Stanovnistvo i ekonomski razvitak" [Demography. Population and Economic Development], pp 114-118, and so on.

2. For more on the determinants of the more rapid demographic transition in Bosnia-Hercegovina, see Z. Grebo, "Covjek, radjanje, drustvo" [Man, Childbirth, Society], Sarajevo, 1975.

3. H. Islami, "Popullsia e Kosoves. Studim demografik," Pristina, 1981, pp. 38-61.

4. D. Breznik, "The Fertility Rate of the Population of Kosovo and Metohija," "Cvijicev Zbornik" [Anthology Devoted to Cvijic], SANU, Belgrade, 1968, pp 305-313; Breznik, "Trends in the Development of Kosovo's Population," OBELEZJA, No 2, Pristina, 1973, pp 5-27.

5. D. Vogelnik says in connection with the long-term tendency of demographic processes: "In demography years are counted as decades and decades as centuries" (D. Vogelnik, "A Moment in Slovenia's Demography: 1750-2000," EKONOMSKA REVIJA, No 3-4, Ljubljana, 1982, p 541).

6. M. Limani, "Investicije i privredni razvoj Socijalisticke Autonomne Pokrajine Kosova" [Investments and Economic Development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo], Pristina, 1980.

7. H. Islami, "The Problems of the Social Development of the Kosovo Village," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 4, Belgrade, 1979, pp 397-418.

8. H. Islami, "Social-Demographic Changes in the Kosovo Village," in the book "Problemi socijalistickog razvoja poljoprivrede i sela" [Problems of the Socialist Development of Agriculture in Rural Areas], Izd Centar Komunist i Jugoslovenski centar za teoriju i praksu socijalistickog samoupravljanja "E. Kardelj," Belgrade-Ljubljana, 1983, pp 641-657.

9. I. Ginic, "Dinamika i struktura gradjanskog stanovnista Jugoslavije" [Dynamic Change and Structure of Yugoslavia's Urban Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1967, pp 66-76.

10. H. Islami, "Illiteracy in the Kosovo Village Today," SOCIOLOGIJA SELA, No 77-78, Zagreb, 1982, pp 219-230.

11. On the importance of the employment of women see O. Buric, "Promene u porodicnom zivotu pod uvicajem zenine zaposlenosti" [Changes in Family Life Under the Influence of Female Employment], Center for Study of Social Relations IDN, Belgrade, 1968.

12. M. Rasevic, op. cit.; D. Breznik et al., op cit.; Z. Grebo, "The Woman Between Work and the Family. Influence of Female Employment on the Structure and Function of the Family," Social Research Institute of Zagreb University, Zagreb, 1975; Z. Grebo, "Motherhood and Work--Real or Apparent Dilemma in the Family of the Employed Woman," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 4, Belgrade, 1975; "Fertilitet stanovnistva i...," CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980.

13. D. Breznik, "Birth Rate and Fertility Rate in Yugoslavia," op. cit., p 82.

14. B. Maksimovic, "Transition of the Farm Population Into Nonfarm Activities," STANOVNISTVO, No 1, 1964, p 13.

15. D. Djosic, "Fertility Rate, Birth Control, and Occupational Characteristics of the Population," STANOVNISTVO, No 3-4, 1971, pp 266-277.

16. Ibid., pp 266-267.

17. M. Rasevic, op. cit., p 141.

18. D. Breznik, op. cit., p 90.

19. Surveys show that one of the important reasons why Kosovo women still want to give birth is that "they desire a male child" (17.0 percent, Vojvodina 2.4 percent) (D. Breznik, "Motivations of Married women With Respect to Future Childbirth," in the book "Fertilitet stanovnistva i...," p 192.

20. On the need for children of parents, the family, and the farm in the developing countries see E. Hofsten, "The Dispute Over Family Planning," EKONOMSKA MISAO, No 3, 1974, p 108.

21. Immediately after World War II in Kosovo the infant mortality rate ranged between 180 and 200 promille on an average annual basis. In 1983, although it had dropped quite a bit, it still remained very high (71.7 promille) when we take into account that in some countries it is about 10 promille, and in Slovenia, Vojvodina, and Croatia it is under 18 promille. In both relative and absolute terms this mortality rate in Kosovo is judged to be very high and as such it represents a major health, social welfare, and human problem.

22. On the neo-Malthusian views see A.W.-Beletic, op. cit., pp 63-69.

23. Albania is the only country in Europe which has the highest birth rate after Kosovo (27.5 promille in 1979) [sic].

24. H. Islami, "Social-Demographic Changes in the Kosovo Village," in the book already noted, pp 641-657.

25. However, insignificant attention is paid to the actual act of childbirth, and it often occurs that the woman gives birth outside the house, in the fields, which is dictated by the rhythm of the needs of life. S. Vukosavljeicv has observed about the rural and farm environment of the South Slav peoples: "The woman gave birth in the fields, behind the fence. A few hours after giving birth she had to get up. It was nothing unusual for her to return with a newborn infant in her apron. It was not unusual for childbirth to take place while she was tending the livestock in the woods" (S. Vukosavljevic, "Pisma sa sela" [Letters From the Country], Savremena skola, Belgrade, 1962, pp 148-149.

26. On the need for children in underdeveloped patriarchal societies see V. St. Erlich, "Jugolsavenska porodica u transformaciji. Studija u tri stotine sela" [The Yugoslav Family in Transformation. A Study in 300 Villages], Liber, Zagreb, 1971, pp 262 ff.

27. H. Islami, "Problems of Urbanization and the Standard of Living of Kosovo's Rural Settlements," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 3-4, Belgrade, 1984, pp 317-324.

28. G. Todorovic, "The Ideal and Desired Number of Children in the Family," STANOVNISTVO, No 3-4, 1971, pp 297-311.

29. G. Todorovic, "Attitudes of the Population Concerning Family Size, Abortion and Family Planning," in the book "Fertilitet stanovnistva i...," CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980, pp 177-187; G. Todorovic, "Ideal Family Size in the Country and in the City," in the book "Izgradnja drustvenih stavova o populacionoj politici u Jugoslaviji" [The Building of Social Positions Concerning Population Policy in Yugoslavia], Federal Conference of the SAWPY, Council for Family Planning in Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1975, pp 286-294.

30. "Adherents of the 'theory of the vicious cycle of poverty' tell the underdeveloped countries that the only way to solve that problem is the 'demographic' way. In essence it consists of controlling the birth rate with the coercive intervention of the government into the process of childbirth with the help of medicine. This theory is being implemented in practice. India is among others carrying out a broad program of control over the 'disturbing growth' of the Indian population. Voluntary sterilization is one of the principal methods used to control the birth rate. Men and women who consent to undergo this operation receive money assistance from the government. Nevertheless, the organizers of the 'family planning program' in India admit that the birth control program has not had success with the population of India's 560,000 villages, which represent 80 percent of the country's population.... Nor did help come from the 9,000 'family planning' clinics which distribute contraceptives and provide free advice, nor from the 138 clinics that perform the operations gratis" (D. Valentej, "Problems of the Population of the Underdeveloped Countries and Criticism of the 'Demographic' Way of Solving Them," STANOVNISTVO, No 2-3, Belgrade, 1965, p 105).

31. "It is a man's right to freely decide about the birth of children. This right can be restricted only in order to protect health" (Article 191, Paragraph 1, of the SFRY Constitution, 1974).

32. "All the figures in this survey mainly confirmed the facts already well known to the effect that differences in nationality mainly occur because of differences in socioeconomic or cultural and educational characteristics of the various nationalities, and that nationality characteristics have played almost no role whatsoever in this. We often mentioned in that connection that the differences also sometimes occur because of the influence of religion--which today perhaps does not play the role which it once had in society" (M. Sentic, "Influence of Nationality and Religion on the Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population," STANOVNISTVO, No 3-4, 1971, p 239).

"The marked differences in birth rate from one ethnic community to another in our country cannot be attributed as much to the actual ethnic peculiarities and differences in ethnic cultures and customs as to the differing historical shaping of the levels of their general economic and social development. This is indicated by the data to the effect that the differences are great even among members of the same nationality if they live in different regions" (S. Suvar, "Nacionalno i nacionalisticko" [The Nationality and Nationalism], Center for Marxism, Split, 1974, p 327).

Also see M. Sentic and D. Breznik, "Demographic Research and Nationalities," NASE TEME, No 7-8, Zagreb, 1965, pp 1138 ff; group of authors, "Demografska kretanja stanovnistva Jugoslavije prema nacionalnoj pripadnosti" [Demographic Developments of the Yugoslav Population With Respect to Nationality], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1978.

33. "Examples of these processes, that is, of the drop in the birth rate as a consequence of birth control in an underdeveloped community, can be found in the demographic history of the population of certain regions even in our own country. The population of eastern Serbia, of some parts of Croatia, Vojvodina, and so on, accepted birth control in marriage under the influence of specific factors which mainly had an economic basis in that they wanted to prevent division of the farm, and so on" (D. Breznik et al., "Fertilitet stanovnistva u Jugoslaviji" [The Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1971, pp 356-357).

34. For more on this see N. Petric, "Pravo coveka da slobodno odlucuje o radjanju dece u SFRJ" [A Man's Right To Freely Decide About the Birth of Children in the SFRY], published in connection with the UN International Year of Women, 1975, Belgrade, 1976, pp 67-76.

35. We will quote some more observations of demographers to the effect that socioeconomic development and the related improvement of the living conditions of the family as the cell in which childbirth takes place are the key factor in lowering the birth rate:

"If economic and social development were to speed up and embrace all strata of the population, we would be persuaded that a rapid drop in the birth rate would also occur.... And social and economic development is a necessary precondition for a rapid decline in the number of births in countries which are today recording a very rapid population growth" (E. Hofsten, op. cit., pp 109, 111). "Historical experience has clearly shown that the birth rate declines in those regions in which the living conditions are improving as a function of the more intensive economic and social development. That is, the drop in the birth rate began in the European countries during the last century, and that occurred before the widespread use of contraceptives" (A.W.-Beletic, op. cit., p 68). "In determining the criteria of demographic policy there must be a clear consciousness and awareness that social problems cannot be solved demographically, but only through the economic and social development and also through the steady development of the relations of socialist self-management" (Z. Grebo, "Covjek...," p 226). The view that socioeconomic development influences demographic changes was also strongly represented in the World Plan of Action in the Field of Population, which was the fundamental document of the World Population Conference held in Bucharest in 1974.

This view has been represented by the science of population in Yugoslavia since the very beginning of its development. The studies of D. Breznik and researchers at the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade are especially outstanding; in these considerations we have already mentioned many of their results related to the impact of socioeconomic development on demographic processes and changes.

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19 February 1986

MORE THAN INDICATORS NEEDED TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 43, 1985 p 4

[Interview with Pavel Mechura, CSR deputy minister of the building industry]

[Text] The first meeting of the second year seminars of the economic action group will be dedicated to a discussion of the requisites for increasing the growth of the national income and thus also of the standard of living. A stimulus for this discussion should be provided by the following talk with Pavel Mechura, CSR deputy minister of the building industry.

P. Mechura: First of all, I want to emphasize that the question of how national labor productivity will grow is a fundamental one. We are concerned not only with the savings of direct labor but past labor output as well.

[Question] That, of course, means first and foremost to know the current status and the future tasks in this respect. Relatedly, there are also the questions of how to measure labor productivity.

[Answer] The development of labor productivity is recorded not only in the year-book statistics but also, of course, entered into every plan. And not only that, the plans also contain an analysis of individual factors of its growth. At the end of the year, it is evaluated as a whole in comprehensive yearly studies. Its evaluation is a matter of extraordinary importance. We became used to applying the same criteria at all levels, although we are aware that it is one thing to determine labor productivity at the level of the central, by a nation-wide standard, but another to do so at the level of a branch or enterprise, where we measure productivity by overall performance, gross production, or possibly by adjusted production and distribution costs. We often make the mistake of wanting to measure productivity in this way only at the level of a center or work shop--here it is necessary to differentiate. We have learned much in the recent past. During the course of the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans and even at the beginning of the Seventh, we were still "captives" of measuring labor productivity in terms of gross production; in the case of the building industry, for example, in terms of the value of the basic building output. We have to admit that we were led astray by this to a certain degree, in the end even technological development being adjusted to this way of measuring growth.

[Question] What did this mean in specific terms?

[Answer] Everyone was concerned with achieving productivity in terms of gross production and acted accordingly. There was an effort to use as costly materials as possible, produce the most massive constructions possible, and utilize as many cooperatives as possible. That, of course, led to a growth of labor productivity in gross production but nationwide labor productivity declined.

The crucial turning point came with the application of the Set of Measures during the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, when emphasis was placed on labor productivity in terms of adjusted value added. That meant--to put it simply--that in practice the cost of materials was deducted from performance.

[Question] That was a glimpse into the past. Now, during these months, we are facing the preparation for the next 5-Year Plan.

[Answer] Even in the upcoming Eighth 5-Year Plan we are counting on a slower growth of labor productivity in terms of gross output and conversely a substantially faster labor productivity growth in adjusted value added. This considerable challenge is clearly indicated in our present concept of the next 5 years. The emphasis is on reduction in the use of start-up materials, fuel and energy.

In connection with planning I would like to mention that we often make mistakes when planning the semi-annual increases of labor productivity without knowing the structure of the production program. Actually, this structure has a considerable impact on productivity, because pricing policy does not express fully the contribution of past labor output and equally does not express the same degree of profit. This can be equalized in large numbers at the level, say of a department, or possibly also at the level of an economic production unit or enterprise where the production program does not change. But where it does change, particularly at the lower levels, labor productivity has to be studied and evaluated relative to the changes in the structure of the production program.

[Question] Perhaps a specific example would make this clearer.

[Answer] In residential construction, for example, there is a relatively high labor productivity in terms of gross output, because there is a higher share of the cost of materials then in other types of construction. If in a certain period residential construction declines, naturally labor productivity in terms of gross output also shows a decline, but labor productivity in adjusted value added may still be growing. One can cite any number of such examples in other branches as well, because the share of the cost of materials of individual products, of course, varies. Prices also play a relatively important role here. In the building industry, for instance, it means that the rate of profit in individual branches of the construction industry differs.

We might say that labor productivity at the level of an enterprise or a plant can be measured per employee or worker in relation to the financial considerations; of course, at the lower levels we should better be talking about reducing costs, including costs of wages, in relation to calculated output.

this will show how much material should be used for this or that product, how many other costs should be expended, and last but no least, what the share of wages ought to be.

[Question] This tells us then something about how to measure productivity. However, on what does its growth primarily depend, who can influence what and who should be accountable in this area?

[Answer] The factors which influence labor productivity growth vary widely--natural conditions, level of equipment and technology, organization and qualification of workers, and last but not least, increase in worker initiative.

Some of these factors are of a long range nature, some are short term which we can quickly and immediately put to use. The long term factors include mostly investments and improvements together with improvements of a higher order. In many cases this means putting new scientific developments into practice, new technologies, and altogether everything which has to do with the modernization of technical equipment. Among those which can be realized quickly we can count first and foremost changes in the organization of work and development of worker initiative. As far as responsibility is concerned--accountable are those who can make decisions and thus also influence labor productivity.

Employees of ministries and other central agencies can and must promote fundamental changes in the structure of production and, for example, international division of labor and crucial plans for investments. In the case of economic production units and some large enterprises, these are questions of improvements, investments and, naturally, also the equally important questions of improving worker qualifications.

In enterprises, workshops and centers it is quite possible to have an individual impact on better utilization of machinery and technical equipment, and through a more consistent application of the khozraschet contribute to a better utilization of direct labor. And, naturally, it is in their power to save on costs of materials and properly utilize all forms of renumeration, which greatly enhances the process of making labor more efficient. It means to introduce --to the extent that technology can make it possible--piece work wages, contract job piece work wages and, most of all, a brigade form of khozraschet. The connection with the problems of labor productivity here is clear--piece work wages and other more advanced methods of renumeration ensure a better utilization of available work time.

This is most strikingly evident in the brigade form of renumeration, where savings of materials, utilization of machinery, meeting of deadlines, etc., are taken into consideration. This directly influences the growth of national labor productivity.

[Question] In such cases, though, it is not only a question of the method of remuneration, but also a question of work organization.

[Answer] All these problems which we have been discussing are really a system of interconnected vessels influencing each other. At the lower components of management, in workshops or on construction sites, the organization of work is extremely important. The point is to make maximum use of the work time. There should be no idle time because of interruption of deliveries of materials, nor should there be, on the other hand, crash work done at other times. This impacts directly on the quality of work, which under such unfavorable circumstances tends not to be of the best. And if you make defective products, you contribute nothing, on the contrary, you lower the growth of productivity at all levels.

Of course, this does not concern only workshops and construction sites. A poor quality work with all its consequences can be, for instance, an investment which was not completed in time and within given deadlines. Or an investment, which after completion and after being put in production, does not reach for a long time those parameters which were counted on in the project, and on the basis of which decisions were made about its potential usefulness and effectiveness.

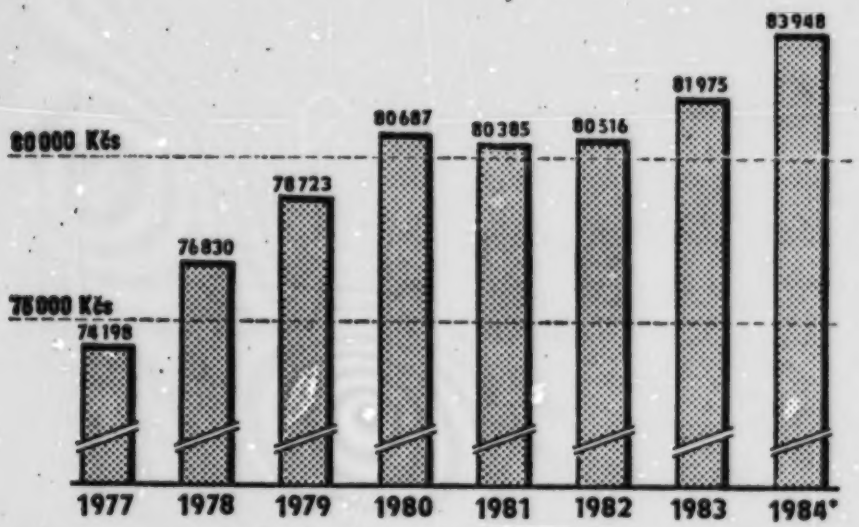
I am pointing this out only because it would not be a good idea to reduce, to simplify the concept of labor productivity to merely an indicator. It is necessary to see things in a three-dimensional way, to see that there are many factors at work here, that almost everyone can have an influence over labor productivity growth--whichever form that may take.

These days we often speak about the necessity to take different approaches, to change our way of thinking. It is now well enough known to everyone what the fundamental, essential requirements are for changing from an extensive to an intensive development. These are correct principles, but it is necessary to keep them in mind in the everyday, specific work of each worker. And it means changing the way of thinking about incorrect concepts of labor productivity, which in many instances still persist.

[See graphics next page]

Figure 1

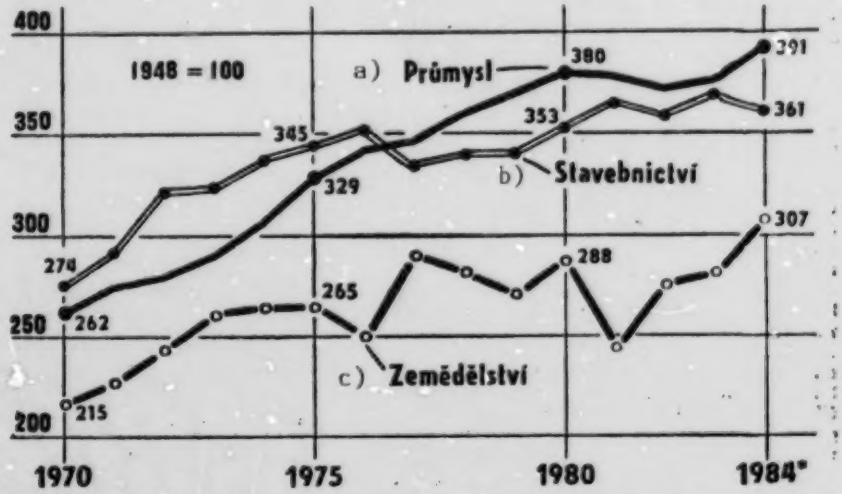
National labor productivity* in the Czechoslovak economy (in constant prices of 1977)



* Share of national income per 1 worker in the manafacturing sphere
Source: Numbers for everyone, 1985, Federal Office of Statistics.

Figure 2

Growth of national labor productivity in the main macroeconomic branches (1948=100) a) Industry b) Construction c) Agriculture



Source: Statistical year-book of the Federal Office of Statistics 1985 (redefined entry for 1983, preliminary, still unpublished entry for 1984.)

12605/13045
CSO: 2400/77

BRIEFS

MINERAL SURVEY RESULTS--In the 1981-85 period, Czech geologists completed the survey of 3 new coalfields--the Frenstat-East, the Koprivnice-Ticha, and the new field of the CSA, and estimated the total deposits at 1,084 million metric tons of bituminous coal, of which three-quarters could be used for coking. In southern Moravia, near Hodonin, the geologists estimated the local deposits of lignite at 100 million metric tons. They also surveyed in detail the deposits of natural gas in the region. On the basis of their survey, the "existing reserves of natural gas and crude oil could be extended by a total of 35 million metric tons of the so-called converted fuel (it is being converted into metric tons of crude oil, with 1 metric ton of crude oil being 1,000 cubic meters of natural gas)." However, their biggest success was the discovery of the Celina-Mokrsko gold deposits, where the content of gold in ore is being estimated at more than 100 metric tons. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Jan 86 p 3 AU] /9738

GAS IMPORTS, PRODUCTION--The share of gaseous fuels in Czechoslovakia's energy consumption is to increase 0.4 percent in 1986 as compared with 1985. Deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union will exceed 10 billion cubic meters and the planned domestic production of natural gas is 526 million cubic meters, an amount that roughly equals last year's actual production. Deliveries of propane-butane are to increase by 3,000 metric tons, to 138,000 metric tons. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 85 p 2 AU] /9738

GAS RESERVOIRS--Gas currently accounts for about 10.5 percent of the annual consumption of primary energy resources in the CSSR. According to long-term concepts, this share should reach 14 percent by 1990. The planned increase in the consumption of natural gas, most of which is imported from the USSR, requires the expansion of the operational capacity of underground gas reservoirs, which is currently about 2 billion cubic meters a year. That is why an additional underground gas reservoir is to be added to the existing ones at Lab, Hrusky, and Stramberk. The construction of this reservoir, which is located at Dolni Dunajovice in Breclav District, was started last year and should be completed in 1988. The Dolni Dunajovice reservoir is one of the most important investment projects in the fuel-power complex in the new 5-year plan. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 85 p 2 AU] /9738

COOPERATION IN DAIRY INDUSTRY--Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, received in Prague on 16 January Weibrend Dykstra, chairman of the International Dairy Industry Federation with the seat in Brussels, and his deputies Anton Eder and Jiri Gabriel. The two sides assessed the level of mutual cooperation to date and the possibilities of expanding it, with a particular emphasis on searching for ways of an even closer participation by the Czechoslovak dairy industry in the technical-technological development on an international scale through the participation of CSSR institutions and experts in the symposia and other actions of the federation. "The International Dairy Federation positively assessed the successful development of the Czechoslovak dairy industry and its deepening cooperation with the world." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH COLOMBIA--The Fourth session of the joint Czechoslovak-Colombian commission for economic cooperation ended in Prague on 16 January. The final protocol, signed by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and by Gustavo Castro Guerrero, Colombian minister of economic development, envisages increased CSSR engineering exports, particularly of tractors, power engineering equipment, and textile machinery, and purchases of Colombian coffee beans, bananas, rice, and other products. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSO: 2400/165

ECONOMY POLAND

CHANGES IN 1985 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The Statistical Yearbook for 1985 has appeared somewhat earlier than in previous years. This is a fundamental work serving all levels of the administration for economics and educational, scientific and socio-political activity not limited to the sphere of economics. For the yearbook also includes data on social subjects matter (e.g. information about elections to national councils, workers' self-rule and trade unions)./

The yearbook is divided into three basic parts: review tables, tables of particulars and an international survey. Altogether it contains 970 tables (12 more than in the previous year), grouped into 30 thematic sections. The cumulative sections include: employment and working conditions; national income; finances; incomes, costs of living and consumption; wages; social benefits; investments and permanent resources; supply management. In the remaining sections branch information is presented, arranged by branch group, forms of ownership, type of activity, etc..

/Rather significant changes have been introduced into the 1985 Yearbook in comparison with the previous year. They are concerned with new concepts of national income, business finances, foreign trade and--in social statistics--matters of employment, social benefits and environmental protection./

Worthy of notice, for example, is the comparison--for the years 1977 and 1983--of the educational level of management, specialist, non-labor and labor personnel. Interesting research on social benefits is also provided for this period. As it follows from the data in the yearbook, over 42 percent of those on pension (among the two million surveyed) receive benefits allocated in the years 1980--1984, and only 4.5 percent collect benefits allocated before 1965.

/The new, significantly restructured section on environmental protection also presents information which will cause us to reflect./ Let us pause at one of these, concerning village water supplies. As the data indicates, 21.5 percent of the village localities (of the more than 41,000 surveyed)

had permanent water mains, but more than 16 percent suffered from permanent or occasional water shortages. However, 80 percent of farms had a sufficient water supply.

/In the foreign trade section information is introduced for the first time about imports and exports according to payment zones, and the information is provided in fixed and current prices./ Also introduced for the first time is the subject of entities authorized to conduct activity in the sphere of foreign trade and to profit from foreign currency exchange. As the data indicates the number of such entities is continually rising. In 1982, for example, 164 entities were authorized to conduct activity in foreign trade, and 1373 companies had the right to profit from foreign currency exchange. In 1984 that number increased: in the first instance to 311 (thus close to a 100 percent increase) in the second to 2188 (again not much less than twice the number).

There is also new information about business finances. A full table of the results of the finances of socialized companies is presented. This data covers, e.g. income taxes, deductions for reserve funds, for PFAZ [National Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund], for the Work Protection Fund, the investment fund, development fund, etc..

The Statistical Yearbook for 1985 also includes numerous colored graphs and maps.

12972/9190
CSO: 2600/179

PRIVATE MEAT MARKET, EXPORT IMPERATIVE EXAMINED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Ewa Fiala: "More about Meat--Let's Add it up Together;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /I wrote "Almost the Whole Truth about Meat" in TRYBUNA LUDU on 28 October, and I left myself open to criticism. The readers have held it against me primarily because it was not the whole truth./

It is apparent that this is always a hot topic and that it demands a broader perspective than I had counted on in writing about the tendencies in the /breeding/ of inventoried animals, in socialized purchasing and in the /controlled market./

To begin my explanation: the word "almost" ("the whole truth") was used intentionally because the (agricultural) inventory, the (socialized) purchasing and the (rationed) market are not the whole truth about meat.

The author of the polemical letter published in TRYBUNA LUDU on 31 October-3 November was right in stating that many of us purchase meat outside of shops, that we have permanent and temporary suppliers who bring merchandise to our offices and apartments. She is also right in stating that the ration is very modest, that for very many of us these--most common--2.5 kilograms are insufficient. But these are not the only or the most common complaints I have heard (on the telephone) or read in the letters to the editor. They can be reduced to two or three statements which are purported to be the whole truth about meat, namely: farmers are engaged in nothing but the illegal butchering and the likewise illegal selling of meat (among others: Zygmunt K. of Czestochowa and Anna P. of Warsaw); from morning until night, all week long, farmers and probably their close and distant relatives eat pork chops and ham (pensioner from Lodz, lathe operator from Ursus); we export meat in such quantity and in such assortment that only the bones are left in our country (several anonymous callers).

There are so many opinions of this sort that we must again turn our attention to this subject and present several more truths about meat, although again not the whole truth, for it would be very difficult indeed to have at our disposal a research apparatus, an X-ray machine capable of examining

all the stock buildings in all the villages and then to be able to track down all of the twisting paths of everyone who raises and supplies pigs and calves in his area.

/What and Why?/ /Let us begin with the export of meat and meat products. Sales are kept to a constant, not excessive rate of about 150,000 metric tons./ Thirty to forty tons of this quantity is comprised of ham, bacon, those eye appealing delicacies, but the rest is meat that is not popular on the national market--primarily horsemeat, less lamb (a shame) and a small quantity of veal. There is also an export of breeding stock, unfortunately kept to a low level not as much to the detriment of foreign exchange as to the native herd, which we would be wise to strengthen through advantageous exchanges.

/Maintaining exports is not only necessary but essential. First of all lest we fall out of the market, which would be an irreversible loss, and secondly because it is not a gift; merchandise sold gives us the possibility of purchasing./ In order to convince ourselves of this situation, let us take the simplest example--as long as we raise swine and not tea, it is logical that we sell what we have (though not in excess) and buy what we lack.

It is also worth keeping the recent past (last year) in mind, when by selling so-called superior meat products we were able to buy, bring in and eat meat in a ratio greater than 1:2, allowing us to maintain less strict rationing standards. The danger of limiting rations was very real, and we eliminated it only due to exports, among other things due to the fact that canned hams were in foreign market--even though it is a fact that they were very difficult to obtain at home. This explanation will probably not disperse the suspicions that only unfair practices are performed in the export of meat, for it is not addressed to that point; however, for the sake of regularity we must repeat this accounting.

/They live long and happily/ The assertions of those readers who think that we export more than is officially stated, and also of those who think that the farmers overeat, and after their meaty feast run with the rest of the swine to the illegal market have a common denominator: that if we were to gather, slaughter and butcher all that there was, there would be no rationing and all the shops would be full of goods.

Let us remember, however, that the swine population is presently 17,610,000, and 10 years ago, when there were significantly more of us, it was more than 21 million, and when the population was 18-19 million the shopping was very arduous--and an art. And so the unquestionable increase in the population (of one million, a 5.7 percent increase in comparison with 1984) is a relative thing, dependent on what it is compared to.

However, we have 17.5 million swine and the question: What should we do with them? According to experts the entire quantity should be brought under the knife in the course of the year, and even this result would not be up to European standards. For in most countries the percent slaughtered

exceeds the population by anywhere from a few to 30 percent. Our meat industry through the help of Rural Cooperatives and their own apparatus of purchasing centers--as they say--bring the market about 10-11 million swine. /In other words we do not exactly know the fate of about six million porkers./

Can we find them? To a certain extent, yes. The secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Zbigniew Michalek once said that: Among us swine live long and happily. In other words, the rotation of swine, as a result of zootechnical errors--bad nourishment, lack of veterinary care, less than the best swine genealogical tree and many more slips in breeding and production, is very bad. From piglet to porker takes not six to seven months but ten, and sometimes even longer. This also has an effect on the market, and this simple thing is not encompassed by the economic account provided by the breeders. But when the result of this accounting of expenditures--of labor and costs af production, is disadvantageous, it ricochets into the market. The circle is closed and turning.

/And so with all certainty we have less meat in the purchasing centers than there should be, if we take the number of animals as our point of departure./

However, does this explain everything? Obviously not. When we take such an account: counting every item on our list as an animal for slaughter, we ignore the consumption of farmers. And after all farmers who farm more than one hectare do not receive ration coupons. And so there are more than 2.5 million farms, for which we must count (roughly) one and even two persons in each, and in many instances adult daughters or sons who help on the farm, who also participate in the division of the carcasses.

This is called /self-subsistence, to which about 4-5 million persons certainly pretend./ And so, in the farm slaughter-houses, both porkers and calves (which we cannot reckon exactly but more than one million animals yearly) come under the knife, more rarely fattened cattle, but this too happens.

To tell the farmers to become vegetarians would be to paraphrase the saying, should the cobbler go without shoes? Why?

Something else can and should be the subject of our search not for a motto to use, but a solution to the problem: how can we improve the farmer's slaughter for subsistence?

The farmers themselves think that they can raise meat for their own needs more sensibly, for killing swine two or three times a year is wasteful. A fourth or a half would be sufficient. But there are problems with storage (there are few refrigerators), and sometimes this forces them into trade.

Without demanding that farmers become vegetarians, and taking into consideration the reprehensible (requiring counter-measures) longevity of swine, it turns out that there may be something to that basket carried to

our offices and apartments after all. And for that piece "of ham," that cutlet, that round of veal. How much? It would be hard to say precisely for each weight. In the eyes of residents of large cities, quite a lot, for those in Zamosc or Ostroleka, not to speak of the smaller townships, not much at all.

After all! Would it not be healthier, in a certain sense of the term, to legalize this kind of provisioning.

/The First Step/ We do not sell all of our swine to foreign countries. Nor are the farmers meat gluttons. These are groundless worries and not the most important reasons for meager ration coupons. You can seek our meat abroad, in the baskets and even on the farmers' menu, but it is not hidden there. It would be something else to say that we must intensify our production of livestock and not just by lengthening lines, but by a path of effective feeding, biological progress, veterinary care, and increasing the rotation of the herd.

And there is a need--without doubt--to take meat out of the black market. Premier Zbigniew Messner has already said this in his address.

If another means of circulation exists, and it does exist, there are no sensible reasons for pretending that nothing of this sort is going on. From this point of view, the departments of agriculture and trade are negotiating the creation in 2-5 cities (the number is to be determined) veterinarian controlled trade in farm-slaughtered meat at bazaars.

This is to be an experiment which will answer the question of what influence the opening of meat booths would have on the purchasing level. This probe is necessary, for we must remember that the present level of animal production and purchasing together with imports (about 30,000 tons), subtracting the necessary exports, allows, but just barely allows, us to make ends meet. And as long as there is rationing, there is also an obligation: "to protect the mass of goods against being hidden from the nominal ration coupons."

/However, the first step will be taken shortly--it will show what the effect will be on the quantity of supply to the socialized purchasing stations, what the price will be on the open market. Perhaps we will come to an improvement not of meat consumption in the village, though even that may improve, but of slaughtering./

Perhaps these and other activities undertaken in farmyard breeding will be the first step on the road to the final collapse of this seeming bastion in our lives: ration coupons.

12972/9190
CSO: 2600/179

ECONOMY POLAND

NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSFER RUBLE FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 35, 28 Nov 85 pp 397-398

[Resolution no 153 of the Council of Ministers of 4 October 1985 on the matter of an experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles by Zbigniew Messner, president of the Council of Ministers]

On the basis of article 28 paragraph 4 of the law of 26 February 1982 on the financial management of national companies (OFFICIAL GAZETTE of 1984, no 16, item 74, no 26, item 129, no 34, item 181 and no 54, item 275 as well as of 1985 no 37, item 174), with the aim of stimulating exports to those countries of the first payment zone and for simplifying the provision of goods imported from these countries--the Council of Ministers has resolved the following:

Article 1. 1. To experimentally introduce to the end of 1986 deductions from receipts of export goods and services realized in transfer rubles for national companies conducting financial management on the basis of the regulations for financial management of national companies.

2. Subject to the experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles are the following national companies designated by the Minister of Foreign Trade in cooperation with other concerned ministers:

1) those cooperating in long-term agreements with countries of Payment Zone I and particularly those realizing a program of development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until the year 2000,

2) those participating in the mutual cooperation of companies,

3) those realizing investments in exports.

Article 2. The following rates of deduction in transfer rubles are established for those companies mentioned in article 1, paragraph 2:

1) Four percent of receipts from exports to countries of the first payment zone, realized through a profit rate, being a ration of the prime marketing costs to the price obtained in the transaction of selling these goods, of more than 1.0,

2) Eight percent of the receipts from exports to countries in the first payment zone, realized though a profit equal to or less than 1.0.

Article 3. 1. Deductions in transfer rubles for those companies mentioned in article 1 paragraph 2 are collected in separate, non-interest accounts giving evidence of the deductions in the national bank.

2. The rules of management for the accounts of deductions in transfer rubles mentioned in paragraph 1 will be established by the President of the National Bank of Poland.

Article 4. 1. The companies mentioned in article 1 paragraph 2 can designate deductions collected into accounts of deductions in transfer rubles for financing purchases:

1) of machines and apparatus, investment goods, technical equipment, control and measuring equipment, tools and interchangeable parts,

2) of cooperative components and elements for production,

3) of modern technology, licenses and scientific and technical achievements as well as specialized literature,

4) of equipment for improving the safety and hygiene of the workplace and the social conditions of workers directly employed in production,

5) of other goods or services specified for import from countries of the first payment zone in the agreements concluded for foreign trade entities.

2. The importing mentioned in paragraph 1 will be conducted by the appropriate branch of the foreign trade entity within the framework of the quotas of the official records or under condition of agreement of the foreign partners in excess of these quotas.

3. The possessors of deductions in transfer rubles in accounts of deductions in transfer rubles receive the advantage of priority in purchase of imports from countries in the first payment zone. This priority does not include imports of products ready for market.

Article 5. The level of funds and the rules of their expenditure for covering the costs of participation in symposia and conferences and for covering the costs connected to trips abroad for engineers and technical workers for practical experience with manufacturers, in research and development centers and in scientific institutions will be established by the Minister of Finances in cooperation with the President of the National Bank of Poland.

Article 6. 1. The deduction in transfer rubles in the value of five percent of the value of imports, realized in the expense of accounts of deduction in transfer rubles over the quotas of the official trade records endorsed together with the countries of the first payment zone, will belong to the entities of foreign trade.

2. An entity of foreign trade can designate funds collected into accounts of deductions in transfer rubles for financing;

1) imports used in the production of exports, for those entities producing for export,

2) imports for improving its own technology in trade activities.

Article 7. In the second semester of 1986 the Minister of Foreign Trade in cooperation with the Minister of Finances and the President of the National Bank of Poland will conduct analyses and evaluations of the functioning of the system of deduction in transfer rubles and in the fourth quarter of 1986 will present a proposal to the Council of Ministers for 1987 and the following years relating to the functioning of the experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles or its modification.

Article 8. This resolution goes into effect on 1 January 1986.

12972/9190
CSO: 2600/179

INFLATION TO CONTINUE IN NEXT FIVE-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 49, 8 Dec 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Miecyslaw Mieszczankowski: "On Inflation;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpt] The inflation factors in 1985 arise under the dominant influence of an acceleration in the increase of the population's monetary revenues. In the first three quarters of this year, compared with the analogous period last year, these revenues increased by 24.5 percent. The situation is similar, in this respect to that of 1983, because it is heavily influenced by the cashing of revalorization bonds, which amounted to 160 billion zloty. After eliminating this sum, the analogous index of increase in monetary revenues amounts to about 120 percent: this is almost identical with the index for this same period in 1984 (119.8 percent).

At the same time sales of goods manufactured by socialized industries rose in the course of these three quarters (in fixed prices) by 2.7 percent, i.e. significantly lower than in the assumptions of the 5-year plan. This determined the lower than planned increase in supplies on the market. In consequence retail sales increased in this period by 16.4 percent (last year by 20.6 percent). Together with the increase in monetary revenue of 24.5 percent, this signifies a vicious increase in potential inflation in the form of a great increase in the inflationary overhang.

/According to the official assessments the inflationary overhang increased by 90 billion zloty in 1983, and by another 60 billion zloty in 1984, amounting to about 650 billion zloty at the end of 1984. According to my reckoning, the overhang increased by about 140 billion zloty in 1983, and about 100 billion in 1984; the overall sum of the inflationary overhang amounted about 750 billion zloty at the end of 1984./

In 1984 cash resources of the population increased by 287.2 billion zloty, i.e. 16.5 percent. According to the forecasts these will increase by 24 percent in 1985, and perhaps even more, a sum on the order of 500-600 billion zloty. (The 5-year plan assumes that this increase will augment the inflationary overhang. /And thus it will increase to the astronomical sum of about one trillion zloty,/ at every moment threatening greater or lesser avalanches in individual segments of the market.

Even in this year the increase of the inflationary overhang will not be balanced to a significant extent by an increase in prices. It is assumed that the increase in prices forecasted in the plan of 12-13 percent will be exceeded by one or two points, i.e. it may amount to 14-15 percent. In comparison with the increase in the population's monetary income this is far too little.

We still do not have data at our disposal on the increase in costs in 1985. We can state that the average monthly salary of socialized industry in the course of three quarters of 1985 rose at the same rate as in the analogous period in 1984, i.e. at 19.7 percent. At the same time, however, the increase in production was significantly lower than last year. This signifies that the unit costs of salaries and other non-material unit costs will increase in comparison to 1984. At the same time unit material costs, taking into consideration the increase in unit prices of basic raw and other materials (e.g. coal), will surely not suffer a decrease in comparison with 1984 or will become only slightly lower. Taking into consideration the increase in non-material unit costs, there is no basis for assuming that the increase in unit costs will be any lower than in 1984.

At the same time the increase of these costs will continue to be restrained by an increase in subsidies. According to the budget proposal for 1985, subsidies to industries are to rise about 18 percent. This signifies a further increase in potential cost inflation. (We can thus not only speak of a monetary inflationary overhang, proper to the population, but also of a subsidy-cost inflationary overhang, which is demonstrating a dangerous tendency to increase.)

/To sum up, 1985 will bring an increase in prices within the range of its increase in 1984; the rate of increase in prices will not become lower, as planned. The increase in unit costs of production will probably maintain a level close to that of 1984 and will perhaps be even higher. At the same time maintaining an open inflation rate will be accompanied in 1985 by a significant increase in the potential inflation rate of demand and cost./

/Starting Conditions and Perspectives/ The starting condition for the years 1986-1990 indicate that we will enter the 5-year plan period with an open inflation rate of about 15 percent (in both costs and retail prices). We will also enter it with a high potential inflation of demand, expressed as the sum of about a trillion zloty in inflationary overhang of the money supply, and with a significant potential cost inflation, expressed in the sum of about 1.2 trillion zloty in subsidies to companies (i.e. about 50 percent higher than in 1983). (The overall sum of all types of budgetary subsidies amounts to about 1.5 trillion zloty in 1985.)

Taking only these conditions into account together with the acceptance of an accurate assumption of the necessity for a gradual reduction in subsidies makes the assumption of a gradual lowering of the inflation rate to 6-7 percent in 1990 exceedingly improbable. This goal could probably be pursued by

checking the further increase of costs and prices with the assistance of floundering in the further increase in subsidies of branch production of raw and other materials. But such a procedure is surely not taken into consideration, and in any event it cannot be permitted. For it would threaten a new, after 1990, price shock, a new reform in prices, raising them by 50-100 percent, and thus a new great inflation.

Assuming that the basic acceptance in full of the plan for the gradual reduction of subsidies (their reduction by 50 percent in the course of five years seems to be the realization of the optimal variant), we can estimate that a lowering of the increase of item manufacturing costs of one percent annually is possible. This would mean a lowering of the rate of increase of these costs from about 15 to about 10 percent in 1990; the rate of increase of retail prices could be reduced to the same degree. We can assume that the acceptance of this would be a great success. Difficulties are indicated in this which must be overcome to achieve a reduction of the inflation rate to this level.

The facts presented above, which indicate that in the years 1983-1985 we did not succeed and surely will not succeed (in 1985) in reducing the inflation rate of costs, that the slight decrease was a sham, for it was achieved due to an increase in subsidies--gives conclusive evidence of the difficulties in achieving a real reduction of the increase of costs. This is even more the case because the intention is to realize this with a simultaneous reduction of subsidies, which must (should) be recompensed with a lowering of costs.

/The coal and metallurgical industries, and those of some other basic raw materials are characterized by a tendency toward a high increase in the item costs of production. The indicator increase of these costs in the coal industry was 124.1 in 1983 and 119.4 percent in 1984./ The analogous index in the iron industry was 120.3 percent in 1983 and in the non-ferrous metal industry 123.9 percent. These areas of production were heavily subsidized. Subsidies for coal are to rise in 1985 to almost 210 billion zloty. We can estimate that with a gradual reduction of the rate of increase of the costs of production in the coal industry and the simultaneous gradual reduction of subsidies for coal, so that by 1990 it would not burden the budget--the price coal must increase by about 20 percent annually in the next five year period. Together with this there must be a corresponding increase in the item cost of creating electric energy. Similarly, though to a lesser extent, this applies to the metallurgy industry. The increase in 1984 of the item costs in this industry of 21.5 percent together with the planned gradual reduction of subsidies and the rather insignificant possibility of an increase in labor productivity does not augur hope for an increase in these costs lower than 20 percent in the coming years.

The cost and price increases of coal and coke, electrical energy and metals will influence the increase of the manufacturing costs in all remaining sectors of material production. (Obviously, a cost increase in coal and coke

will significantly influence the cost of iron and steel.) And a great effort and responsible undertakings in these remaining sectors will be necessary to compensate for the cost increase in the aforementioned raw and other materials and additionally lower the rate of cost increases by one percent annually. (It may be necessary, considering the difficulties of lowering costs, to abandon the intentions of a total reduction of budgetary subsidies for coal.)

We must also note that the lowering of costs will be hampered in the next years by an increase in amortization charges. In 1984 the index of increase of amortization charges for product units was 136.8 percent. This also applies to the cost of repairs and maintenance, which will rise to a high level, in conjunction with the coming aging of the machinery stock and the lack of a possibility of significantly replacing their parts. (The index of increase of item costs for repairs, etc, was 125.8 percent in 1983, and 121.2 percent in 1984.)

Looking at this issue from the demand side, we can state that /it will be difficult to restrain the pressure that this force bears on increases in wages and other remunerations. The past three years bear witness to this, in the course of which we did not succeed in keeping the increase in remunerations within the limits forecasted in the 5-year plan./ I do not think that the situation can undergo essential changes in the coming years.

/First of all,/ the level of the inflation rate, with regard to costs, cannot undergo a significant reduction, and so the revindication tendencies will not be weakened. /Secondly,/ the planned coefficient of payment for an increase in labor productivity of 0.5 for the future years is lower than even before, and I doubt that it can be maintained. (Let us recall that in the years 1960-1970, i.e. in the period of the lowest increase in wages, it amounted to 0.6-0.7.) /Thirdly,/ companies, who (up to this time) have achieved a relatively high increase of mass profit have the capability of raising wages and rewards and bonuses, and the tax laws for increases in remuneration (presently PFAZ [National Vocational and Retraining Fund]), already softened, will be even less able to effectively regulate an increase in payment for work, to maintain an increase within the limis of 0.5 times the increase in labor productivity. /Fourthly,/ this will be conducive to a deficit in the labor market, which determines the phenomenon of its own wage competition among the companies in efforts to gain workers. /Fifthly,/ we must take into account the appropriate postulates of the OPZZ [Trade Unions] in the matter of regulating the structure of wages and eliminating illegalities from them, which can be realized only gradually, and at a cost.

The next important factor in this area, which is usually disregarded, is the unfavorable, with respect to the matter under discussion, structure of the economy, in which manufacturing branches and departments with relatively little possibilities for increase in labor productivity play a very major role. This is almost the entire mining industry, part of the metallurgy, building, transportation and communication industries, the municipal economy

and agriculture. Their share in the structure of national income is about 45 percent. With their small increase in labor productivity, wages in these branches and departments have risen at a rate close to those in other branches with a relatively high increase in labor productivity. Let us take the production of anthracite coal as an example. Coal output for the daily wage of one worker of the industrial group was able to rise barely one percent in the course of 1983-1984, the increase in remuneration, however, was close to the increase in other manufacturing branches. In branches with a high increase in labor productivity it will be difficult, for justifiable reasons, to maintain a coefficient of 0.5 of their payments (the motivation system, to operate efficiently, must not take away such a significant labor payment from their remunerations). And an increase in wages in these branches will act as a conduit leading to a similar increase in remunerations in branches and departments with a relatively low increase in labor productivity.

The next factor, which has come into being in the last several years, and which will continue to cause inflation, is the increase in the rate of accumulation, an increase in the share of investments in the national income. (This matter has already been raised in the economic press, and thus there is no need to give it a broader treatment.)

We must also emphasize that in the next 5-year period almost all of the remaining (most important) inflationary factors which have sprung up in past years will continue to operate. (These factors were also mentioned in the course of the discussions on the inflation perspective.) The increase of the credit balance in payment Zone II and the liquidation of the adverse balance in Payment Zone I will be inflationary. The terms of trade will probably continue to be disadvantageous to our economy. Imports of equipment from western countries, becase of the inflation found there, will sustain the increase of unit manufacturing costs in our industry. Nor may we forget the inflationary influence of the budget deficit. We must also take under consideration that after several relatively "fat years" we could have some "lean years" in agriculture. (This is almost a cyclical truth, which last was made known in the second half of the decade.)

/Summing up, the next 5-year period does not paint a picture of a possibility for a significant reduction in the rate of price increases. I repeat, the gradual lowering of this rate to ten percent in 1990 must be considered optimal. This does not exclude the possibility that price increases could be reduced to the lower limits of two-digit inflation. Obviously, therefore, we must not wash our hands of this matter, and we must do everything possible to lower the tendency of price increases to the lowest possible rate./

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CSO: 2600/195

PRODUCE EXPORT PICTURE: PRESENT, FUTURE

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 49, 8 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Marcin Makowiecki: "A Horticultural Export Proposal;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In recent years fruit, vegetables and horticultural products have become strong--and we hope permanent--export items for us. Fortunately, this does not damage the home market. One can clearly see that there are no shortages of fruits and vegetables, except when there is a natural disaster, as when the cucumbers were attacked by mildew this year.

The consumption of horticultural products, however, could have been greater. The fact that this was not the case was determined primarily by demand factors, i.e. purchasing power, culinary habits and inadequately developed trade networks, e.g. in the new settlements of large cities, on the outskirts, etc.--and to a significantly lesser degree by the production capacity of agriculture. For this capacity is great, and for some it has already surpassed the needs of the national market. Given this situation, we must seek out foreign sales possibilities. The more so because such a proposal might have a stabilizing influence on quantity and quality. /The alternative--if there were no exports--would be a hampering of the development of horticultural production./

A new approach to fruit and vegetable export depends on a planned economic and production activity, and not--as hitherto in many instances--the occasional sale of surplus which could not find a market in the country. The leaders of the horticultural and apiarian (the largest, though not the only organization operating in this market) have realized this. The Council of the CSO and P [Central Cardening and Apiarists Cooperative] recently passed a resolution defining a program and conditions for increasing exports.

Last year the value of exports realized by the cooperative company "Hortex" amounted to 12.5 billion zloty, in the current year it should reach 16.6 billion zloty, by next year 20 billion, and in 1990 28 billion zloty (10 billion zloty of this in the second payment zone). This is composed primarily of the sales of apples, onions, cauliflower, frozen fruits and vegetables, apple and fruit concentrates, flowers, mushrooms and honey.

These are the goods which we traditionally sell, but the export proposal for the future is to be significantly greater and richer. E.g., there is a planned increase in the export of apples from 156,000 metric tons in the current year to 285,000 tons in 1990 and in apple concentrate from 15,000 to 45,000 tons. We will sell more frozen vegetables and canned fruit and vegetables.

/A significant increase in exports to our closest neighbors/ is forecasted, and at this very moment this is the position on which trade turnovers are reckoned (the value of these exports in the current year amounts to 9.1 billion zlogy). Part of the transaction is realized through the agency of "Hortex" company shops, 12 of which are in Czechoslovakia, 9 in the GDR and 4 in the USSR. There are to be more of these shops (16 by the year 2000). In addition to sales for cash, they also conduct exchanges in goods, primarily with the CSSR and GDR--with the trade companies there. This is a supplementary, but important form of trade for both sides, which enriches the market. Polish merchants think that this should be even broader than it has been until now, and to this end we must remove the formal obstacles which hinder it.

/The largest buyer of our horticultural goods is the USSR./ These exports, which presently amount to 185,000 tons, are to increase, according to the forecasts, more than twofold by the year 2000. Apples are the most important items in this trade; their share in the overall tonnage is more than 60 percent. An increase in the sale of onions, frozen vegetables and flowers is also forecasted.

The horticultural cooperative movement assumes that exports to the socialist countries will systematically increase, and will double their present level in five years. However, according to these forecasts a lower growth trend can be achieved in the markets of Payment Zone II, about 33 percent. The situation in those markets, falling prices and the lessening of interest in some of our goods (e.g. pulp, grape-juice, puree, canned goods) are all taken into account in the forecasted state of affairs. The most important export goods will continue to be onions, frozen fruits and vegetables and apple concentrate. Also forecasted is the possibility of increasing sales of other goods, e.g. asparagus, mushrooms, higher quality frozen fruits and vegetables than had been available before, dried vegetables, etc., In addition to sales in the traditional markets (FRG, West Berlin, England, Austria, Sweden, France) trade contacts are being made with new buyers (Italy, Mexico, Jordan, Syria, Singapore).

As we can see, the plans are broad-ranging, but several important conditions must be fulfilled if they are to be realized. The first is /the improvement of the quality of the exports./ Bad goods will not enter any market. Nevertheless, for several years exporters have observed a decrease in the quality, for example, of berries--strawberries and raspberries. There are complaints of contamination, e.g. with bits of wood, and shards of glass and metal were even found in jars of preserves (for this reason exports of jam to England were stopped). Soviet buyers have questioned the quality of apples, which were not up to the demands of the contracts. There were even instances of carloads of apples being returned.

The leadership of the gardening cooperatives sees a solution to these problems in the grand scale implementation of the planned /longrange contract between farmers and the government for the supply of horticultural products marked for export in fresh and preserved states./ This will affect the horticulturalists' interest in improving the quality of production and their insuring it by using the proper equipment in production, expert guidance, the development of services, phytosanitary protection, etc. In conjunction with this we must also improve purchasing, e.g. by eliminating warehouse turnover and developing specialized means of transportation. In this way a portion of the products could go straight from the field to the buyer, or to a shipping station. But for this we need efficient transportation, which, as is well known, is not the best among us in general, nor in the horticultural cooperatives in particular. This year, through the fault of the PKS [State Motor Transport] and the lack of their own transportation, the cooperatives failed to profit from the possibility of exports, primarily of strawberries, worth a million dollars. What a shame!

There are constantly problems with packaging, there are no cans, caps, polyethylene tape, cartons, and even baskets (we were eight million short this year). Without packaging there are no exports. With what is being done now, great improvements are not foreseen.

As improvement of the technical and organizational conditions of export to the USSR demands special consideration. According to the forecasted doubling of the amount of apples, onions, frozen vegetables and preserves sold by us, it is absolutely necessary /to build larger, appropriately equipped warehouses and a shipping base./ This quantity of goods cannot be shipped from the presently existing end points. According to a preliminary reckoning, the cost of such an investment would amount to about 10 billion zloty. We must add to this the essential purchases of means of transportation for the exports (isothermal trucks and railroad cars).

These expenditures would exceed the financial capabilities of the CSO and P (the development fund)--and thus the support of bank credit and budget assistance will be necessary. The cooperatives and horticulturalists themselves also intend to assist in the creation of conditions for export through voluntary contributions to /"the fund for export investment,"/ to this end giving a portion of their profits marked for distribution and eventually a fixed quota of the value of their contracted products. Investments presently realized in the cooperative fruit and vegetable processing plants also have a pro-export character, e.g. technical assembly lines for the production of apple concentrate. They are bought with dollar credit, which is already being repaid through the produce exports. The cooperative movement has had many years of experience in this type of transaction in the building of "Hortex" processing plants. The advantage of these new investments is that apples, a large portion of which had hitherto been made into alcohol, will now be made into concentrate, an attractive export commodity. Our proposal coincides with the increase in the consumption of natural juices instead of other drinks, Coca-Cola among others.

Let us emphasize once more that exports do not increase the cost of home consumption; they may even result in an advantage for our home market. The CSO and P have proposed compensatory transactions, based on delivery, e.g., of our apples to Arab countries and in return importing from them citrus and other fruits which we have long lacked. The advantages of this would be manifold, among other things it would improve our market, and in addition it would give us the possibility of profiting from high sales receipts, which could be marked for balancing the effectiveness of other export products (replacing budget subsidies). For now it is a proposal, but worth consideration--as long as goods exist and buyers can be found, money can come from this.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] According to a report on page 1 of the 24 January 1986 issue of Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian, Joze Snoj, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, said that on the basis of the new law on foreign trade of goods and services, a foreign trade organization will be permitted to carry on export-import business only if 30 percent of its total foreign trade are exports abroad and if the value of these exports is at least $10 million. The Federal Executive Council is expected to issue the new list of foreign trade organizations the end of January. The new requirements are expected to result in the merging and the greater specialization of such organizations in the country. An additional requirenment is that trade organizations can carry on export-import business for a maximum of five groups of products or products from related production branches.

Moreover, a minimum export value is stipulated for 39 production branches; for instance, a minimum of $2.2 million worth of finished textile products must be exported, $14 million worth of ships, and $21.5 million worth of electricity.

At the same time production organizations have the right to engage in foreign trade only if they export to foreign countries at least 20 percent of their total production annually and if they carry on at least one-half of their foreign trade themselves, without the use of a foreign trade organization as agent.

Since many producers have a large export "in absolute terms," yet do not export 20 percent of their production, the report said, they can engage in foreign trade if they annually sell at least $5 million worth of their goods themselves on the foreign market.

/9599
CSO: 2800/153

IMPORTS OF COKING COAL, OIL, OIL DERIVATIVES IN 1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 10

[Text]

	Coking Coal		Oil		Oil Derivatives		Total	
	000 Tons	Mil. Dol.	000 Tons	Mil. Dol.	000 Tons	Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.	Percent
SFRJ	3,779	236	8,479	1,929	1,663	319	2,484	100.0
--Bosnia-Hercegovina	2,832	179	1,407	321	155	29	529	21.3
--Croatia	902	55	2,887	654	401	79	788	31.7
--Macedonia	-	-	1,010	233	215	39	272	11.0
--Vojvodina	-	-	2,976	676	168	32	708	28.5
--Federation	-	-	115	26	58	10	36	1.4
--Others(1)	40	2	85	19	666	130	151	6.1

(1) Pertains to Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia proper, and Kosovo, taken together.

/9599
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BRIEFS

SUGAR MILL LOSSES--There is quite a bit of talk recently about the unusual decision [of the sugar industry] to bring before the Yugoslav Constitutional Court the question of the Federal Executive Council's responsibility for the enormous losses suffered by sugar producers last year. Radovan Bakoc, director of the Business Association of Yugoslav Sugar Producers, said, "For years we have been pointing to the fact that the high losses in the sugar industry are caused by the constantly increasing disparity in the prices of raw materials, energy, and the growth of interest rates and our final product. Our estimate is that the sugar industry completed last year with a loss of 18 billion dinars and we assert that 80 percent of this loss was the direct result of economic policy measures, especially the untimely designation of new prices and failure to enforce economic laws at the time criteria were established for forming sugar prices. The FEC should have established these conditions and thus we believe that the FEC is responsible for the fact that instead of improving the position of the sugar industry, the industry incurred even greater losses."... [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 86 p 11] /9599

MACEDONIAN-SERB ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE--The Associated Electric Power Industry in Belgrade will most probably continue to the end of the century, and perhaps even beyond, its annual deliveries of 780 million kwh to the Macedonian electric power industry. The electric power systems of these two republics will work in future to assure that power plants in the republics will be used as efficiently as possible, according to the agreement which also stipulates that Macedonia will invest 11.6 billion dinars to build power plant capacities. The Associated Electric Power Industry has also contracted with the Macedonian Jugohrom enterprise for Jugohrom to deliver after 1988 to Serbian processors calcium-carbide and ferrosilicon in exchange for electric power. The Serbian and Macedonian economic chambers last year determined that it will be five times cheaper for the processors in Serbia to invest in Jugohrom than to build their own production capacities. The Electric Power Industry will therefore deliver in the next 25 years 300 million kwh annually to Jugohrom, while the Macedonian economy will invest 27.6 billion dinars to cover the costs of inflation and to build a 74-megawatt thermal generating unit. [Excerpts] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 2] /9599

IMPORTS OF EQUIPMENT, ENERGY--In 1985 $858 million was spent to import equipment, or 8.2 percent of all hard currency earned through exports. The highest importer was Serbia proper, which spent $187.2 million for equipment, followed by the Federation ($141.5 million), Bosnia-Hercegovina ($140.3 million), Croatia ($129.5 million), and Slovenia ($129.1 million). Montenegro, Macedonia, and both provinces imported a total of $130.3 million worth of equipment. In regard to imports of raw materials for energy and fuel, last year 3.78 million tons of coking coal, 1.66 million tons of oil derivatives, and 8.48 million tons of oil were imported at a total cost of $2.484 billion. This is 23.8 percent of all hard currency earned through exports and 2.9 times more than outlays for equipment imports, and $1.044 billion more than the 1985 total trade deficit. [Excerpts] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 86 p 3] /9599

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1985--Unemployment last year rose to a record 1,040,000, or 6.7 percent more than in 1984. The unemployed included 454,000 unskilled, semiskilled, and little-educated workers (an increase of 4.6 percent) and 586,000 skilled, highly-skilled, and educated workers (an increase of 8.3 percent). The number of unemployed increased three times faster than the number of employed. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 86 p 8] /9599

PERSONAL INCOMES--In the second half of 1985 net personal incomes per employee in the socialized sector averaged 41,431 dinars, or 79 percent more than in the same 1984 period. In industry and mining this average increased 77 percent between August 1984 and August 1985, or from 22,947 to 40,619 dinars. In Slovenia personal earnings averaged 57,466 dinars in August 1985 (an increase of 38.7 percent over a year previously), in Croatia 43,881 dinars (5.9 percent more), in Serbia proper 38,168, in Kosovo 32,362, in Vojvodina 40,197, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 38,131, in Montenegro 32,951, and in Macedonia 29,786 dinars. The highest average earnings in all republics were in financial and related services, except in Montenegro where the highest earnings were in the artisan sector; while the lowest personal earnings were in the hotel, restaurant, and tourist sector in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Serbia and in the construction sector in Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 85 p 34] /9599

KOSOVO FOREIGN TRADE--Kosovo accounts for only 2 percent of Yugoslav exports and 1.7 percent of imports (along with only a 2.3 percent share in creating the social product of the country. Although Kosovo has a considerable surplus of electric power which it exports to other areas of Yugoslavia, it receives only two-thirds of the price which it would get on foreign markets for this. According to a recent statement by an official Kosovo representative to the Serbian Assembly, Kosovo exported goods valued at $211 million or 27.1 percent of the social product but paid only $199 million for imports [last year] or 25.5 percent of the province's social product. In this way it achieved and booked a positive balance of $12 million. Kosovo exported only $88 million worth of goods to the convertible market and imported $145 million worth. In regard to the clearing account market, exports amounted to $123 million and imports to only $54 million. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 86 p 2] /9599

CSO: 2800/153

MILITARY POLAND

COOPERATION OF TANK SCHOOL WITH DEFENSE LEAGUE

Warsaw CZATA in Polish No 23-24, 10-24 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview by Wieslaw T. Babiarz with Brigadier Zbigniew Gluszczyk, officer commanding, Stefan Czarnecki Higher Officer School for Armored Troops in Poznan, "We shall continue the proved forms of cooperation..."; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Citizen General, we know that while discharging your responsible commanding duties in line units, you have cooperated closely with various sociopolitical organizations. What role has the Country Defense League [LOK] played among them?

[Answer] I was interested in problems of patriotic and defense education of our society, in particular of the young people, even when the Soldiers' Friendship League was still in business. I can say therefore that discharging military duties at various levels of command and operational structure requires continuous cooperation with various bodies of paramilitary organization, LOK included. Had the army not made proper use of the rich experience and know-how of LOK activists, we would have had no orientation, and no possibility to select the optimal forms and methods of cooperation with the population, as far as the strengthening of national defense is concerned.

[Question] There is a LOK Reserve Officer Club at the Higher Officer School for Armored Troops. How would you rate its performance?

[Answer] The club--and I would like to stress the point--is an inseparable and unfallible link, which supports our activities in the civilian society as far as propagation of patriotic and defense problems is concerned. Thanks to their immaculate attitude, reserve officers have had positive impact on our society. That has been demonstrated in a particularly striking way during the PRL Sejm electoral campaign. The steady natural growth of club membership is accompanied by constant qualitative improvement in its performance.

[Question] Does the school make use of the experience and the rich talents of members of the Reserve Officer Club?

[Answer] I think that we have not yet fully benefitted from their knowledge potential and experience, in particular in the teaching and educational processes. Up till now, more often than not, it was our school that provided assistance to the members of the Reserve Officer Club and of LOK centers in many Poznan workplaces. We appreciate the need and the chance to invite reserve officers to lecture on specific subjects, and to advise certain workshops which deal with topics linked to the LOK statutory activities. The academic council of our school is preparing appropriate guidelines for our school's representative on the LOK provincial board. Recently this function has been discharged by Major Dr Wladyslaw Korach.

[Question] Many LOK civic activists are graduates of your school; for instance, diploma-ed Colonel Henryk Kudla, retired, serves as chairman of the provincial board of the Union of Former Regular Soldiers, and is member of the LOK National Board's Presidium; Lt Col Gerard Gerlach, retired, is active in the Poznan Pharmaceutical Supply Company; Col Alfred Kowalski, retired, and Lt Col Jozef Michalczewski, both engineers, are active on the LOK provincial board.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. Many reserve officers, as well as soldiers on regular duty, are civic activists as well. We are proud of them. I believe that extended cooperation between our school's cadres and the LOK provincial board, has excellent prospects. In the school itself two circles of the Union of Former Regular Soldiers operate most dynamically, and some of their members also sit on the LOK provincial board. No wonder, that we are well informed about the League's current activities, its targets and goals, throughout our Warta Province, and that allows us render active support to the functioning of that patriotic defense organization.

[Question] How, and in what form, does your school assist various LOK activities?

[Answer] The term "assistance" might suggest inequality in our mutual relationship. In my opinion, we should rather talk about cooperation, and in this respect we have considerable accomplishments. For instance, last year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, our officers have actively assisted LOK activists by taking part in many functions organized by them. They were widely involved as lecturers at meetings with high-school-level students. LOK members systematically made use of our training and athletic facilities, organizing their shooting contests and various other functions linked to defense sports. Whenever possible, our school's publishing department prints documents and propaganda material needed by LOK. Many regular soldiers at our school actively participate in LOK school and workplace activities, by no means in Poznan only. Lt Col Marian Czajka, for instance, assists the LOK organization in Nowy Tomysl. We have been recently visited by members of the LOK Reserve Officer Clubs from Lublin and Jarocin: they met with cadets, and shared with them their recollections from the war period and from the early years of installing the people's power. We also welcomed graduates of the 1955 class. Nearly 50 percent of them are actually active in LOK organizations nationwide.

[Question] It is a pity, the school has no LOK communication club. I am convinced that such a facility would be most helpful, to cadets in particular. It could be established at the school. Would you approve the idea, General?

[Answer] Unfortunately, for the time being we have no proper room to accommodate a radio-club, or--for that matter--a modeling workshop. We are aware that both would have constituted a sui generis supplement to the activities of our Cadet Academic Circles, and provide considerable support to our teaching and educational activities. We shall look for some solution to carry out such useful activities.

[Question] To end our interview, I would like to ask you about your plans for the near future, obviously as far as cooperation between the school and the LOK provincial board is concerned.

[Answer] To begin with, we would like to continue the already tested forms of cooperation. We also appreciate the need to extend cooperation by promoting patriotic and defense education of young people, through bilateral involvement in various enterprises in high schools, obviously in agreement with the Poznan School and Education Curatorium.

--Thank you for the interview.

12485/9190
CSO: 2600/158

PARTY MUST CHANGE ECONOMY BY EDUCATING PEOPLE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "New Tasks, New Approaches"]

[Excerpts] Ideological, political-educational work occupies a prominent place in the activity of our party. And this is not so without reason: Its standard largely accounts for the work of the party being up-to-date in accordance with the growing requirements, for increasing the authority of the party, for people's better understanding of its policy, for their identification with it and for their active participation in its implementation.

The success of this propaganda work depends largely on the examples set by the Communists, on their actions in the workplace, in public and in private. The revolutionary transformation of the society is not possible without the change in the people themselves. The formation of the new man is not only a major goal, but also an indispensable condition of socialist development. It is a complex process which comprises his education at the high level of ideological approach and consciousness, in the honest and creative relationship to work, in acquiring high moral values and norms. And precisely in this respect the example set to their fellow-citizens by the Communists is of tremendous importance.

The economy has always played an important role in ideological training because it was, and still is, the basis of development of all areas of social life. There has not been any change in this respect even today. What must change as soon as possible, however, if our country is not to lag behind is the attitude toward the economy, toward its development: It is necessary to implement without hesitation and consistently the long-term program laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the program of intensification of our economy which has not become less urgent. This is the only way which makes possible the extensive formation of resources which can ensure a permanent growth of our economy and also an overall growth of man, his culture, satisfaction of his material and intellectual needs.

There is no need to hide that the overcoming of the extensive attitude toward economic development and the way of thinking associated with it is far from being just the business of ideological training alone, although this area of party activity has by no means small possibilities to contribute to the acceleration of the transition to the intensive development, which is still too slow

and inconsistent. After all, the idea that our economic development actually coincides with the uninterrupted quantitative growth, with the extensive way, nurtured the entire generations of prominent economic workers, party and trade union officials, and it is therefore not easy to overcome the vestiges of this idea in their thought.

At the present time there is no more important task which must be dealt with by the party work and thus also by its organic component--ideological training--than a new attitude toward the economy and its planned management at all levels and in all units, toward science and technology, toward the rapid application of their results in social and particularly production practice. After all there is nothing less at stake than the present and the future prospect of our socialist society, the consolidation of the position of socialism in the contemporary world, the strengthening of anti-imperialist, revolutionary and progressive movements.

The struggle for the new economic and political way of thinking is above all a struggle for the new attitude toward science and technology, for comprehending the necessity of such changes in the economic mechanism which will promote the intensification of the economy, a struggle against ministerial particularism (resortism) and falsely interpreted enterprise patriotism, for the consistent advocacy of the society's interests and socialist principles by which they are governed.

At the same time, however, it is also an honest and creative attitude toward work, against indifference and bureaucratic methods of action, for the strengthening of socialist legality and principle that laws apply equally to everybody and that the society protects every honest citizen through its organs against all who disrupt the socialist system.

We must pay increased attention to ideological work also because we are exposed to the increasingly insidious and more violent attacks of our enemies, that the reactionary forces intensify the psychological war against Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. For this reason we must be aggressive; we must convincingly clarify the advantages of our system, unmask the anti-people face of contemporary imperialism.

The CSSR is a solid component part of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact organization. It is aware of its obligations, of its contribution to the defense of the entire community and thus also of the protection of its own borders, securing its own security and independence. One of the foremost tasks of ideological work is to contribute to the realization of this obligation by every citizen and particularly by every young man.

This consciousness must be reflected in their patriotic and international conviction and also actions. It is in the interest of the entire society that the young generation continues in the work started by its fathers. It must be entrusted with greater responsibility because its participation in the tasks of socialist development promotes its positive and active patriotism, its attitude toward our society and its socialist system.

We are living in times when international events occur at a rapid pace. On the one hand, socialism consolidates and the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and on the American continent develops. At the same time, however, American imperialism tries to check this development, to achieve through the incessant arms race a superiority which will enable it to dictate its will to the socialist countries and to the entire world. By its proposals the Soviet Union shows the way to the solution of the most burning issues of today. Socialism signifies the peace and happy future of mankind. The entire future fate of the world depends upon the economic, scientific-technological and cultural development of the socialist community.

We also can contribute to this development. The more consciously we work and strengthen the economic, defense and political potential of our state, the bigger will be our contribution to averting the danger of war and securing life on earth.

The success of our work, of all our efforts depends upon our ability to win over all citizens for the noble ideas of socialism and peace, upon the effectiveness of our ideological work to contribute to the unity of theory and practice, to the unity between the words and deeds.

10501/12766
CSO: 2400/50

NATURE PROTECTION STILL NOT EFFECTIVE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] It was incredible, but right in the heart of the Tatra National Park walked a small group with bouquets of exquisite high altitude flowers. When stopped, members of the group reacted, with surprise, as if they had never heard of existing conservation laws.

The incident demonstrates, among other things, that when it comes to protection of rare, indeed even unique plants, not everything is the way it should be in our country. It is even less so when it comes to the awareness and sense of responsibility of those entering the temple of nature.

Much gets written about the problems we have protecting nature from industrial pollutants and chemicals in the soil. There is no lack of embittered voices and criticism here. However, we hardly ever hear a word about the harm that can be done by people just taking a simple family stroll.

The conservationists in the region of Eastern Slovakia have documented with hard evidence that the harmful impact of industry and of direct intervention by humans are threatening with disappearance from our state parks even those plants protected by law. Tourists and cottage owners do not hesitate to rob nature of her "children", roots and all. More than one of the currently fashionable "little rock gardens" is beautified by flowers favoring rock sites, attesting to the irresponsibility of people and their deliberate, egotistic relationship to nature.

Flowers that are not unfrequently a rarity in the entire world and unfortunately are also listed in the UNESCO red book grow in our wild. In the region of Eastern Slovakia alone, the law protects strictly 109, and partially 13, of such plants. Years of experience and research have shown that regulations have had little effect and that violations have been dealt with too leniently. This, among other reasons, because the value of the protected species has not been exactly established.

Alarm sounded by experts in the region known for its national parks and state preserves has not been in vain. During its last session, the Communist National Committee of Eastern Slovakia approved a directive putting in force a compensation schedule for protected plants. It applies

equally to those who "just gather a few flowers", as to those who "by mistake" destroy the rarest of our green [treasure].

We are not advocates of needless laws and fines, but where neither education and explanation, nor the state emblem can stop this modern barbarism, hard prosecution has to do the job, as a warning and as punishment. It may even be smart to extend the effectiveness of similar regulations, and not in one region alone. We still have in our land natural treasures we can truly be proud of before the world. If we only also could be proud of our attitude toward them...

Still something else is worth following in the example from Eastern Slovakia. The deputies of the Communist National Committee in Kosice had the opportunity to study color photographs with descriptions of the rare flora while they were considering the unpopular regulation. A small exhibit is now being shown in other cities. Similar exhibits are sure to contribute also in other places toward stopping vandalism caused by ignorance; ignorance that does not excuse it, and that does not become a person of our time.

12876/9190
CSO: 2400/84

CONGRESS OF SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by (pos): "For Expanding Friendship Among Nations"]

[Text] The sixth general assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations (CSMS) which took place on Monday in Prague dealt with the CSMS contribuiton to the implementation of goals of Czechoslovak foreign policy and the tasks of this organization in the next period. The meeting was attended by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The report on the CSMS activity was read by its deputy chairman, Zdenek Ceska. He mentioned among other things the important role of this nongovernmental organization in the propaganda of socialist Czechoslovakia and socialism abroad and its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and expansion of friendship among nations.

He emphasized that cooperation with the partners abroad had further expanded during the previous period. At the present time CSMS maintains relations with 58 societies of friends in 43 countries. Czechoslovak cities are related to 82 sister cities in the nonsocialist states. The 40th anniversary of culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army have been the major motive for strengthening of propaganda work this year. In the next period CSMS will try to find additional ways for intensification of mutual relations with the partner societies abroad.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek acknowledged with appreciation the significance of CSMS work in connection with the constant growth of overall international relations and cooperation.

He emphasized that the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union were consistently trying to improve the international situation. The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the meeting of the political advisory committee in Sofia provides a broad platform for the peace offensive of the socialist community.

Comrade Chnoupek paid great attention to the recent meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev and US President

Ronald Reagan in Geneva. Its significance, he said, lay in the political weight of the joint Soviet-American communique setting the principal tasks in the area of key issues of security, disarmament and bilateral relations. The foreign minister further stated that a turnabout in achieving genuine security and cooperation was possible.

In the conclusion of his speech he expressed conviction that CSMS would also in the future actively contribute to the promotion of principles of CSSR foreign policy and in all possible ways clarify the peace initiatives of the socialist countries to the foreign public.

The extensive discussion reviewed the activity of individual committees as well as of CSMS in general. In conclusion the general assembly elected a new CSMS president Bohuslav Kucera, the vicechairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. Viliam Salgovic was elected the first vicechairman, Zdenek Ceska and Maria Jarosova vicechairmen.

10501/9190
CSO: 2400/82

POLITICS POLAND

LABOR UNION ISSUES NOTED

Argument for Special Interest, Labor Reps

Warsaw ZWIAZKOWIEC in Polish 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "Do We Need Union Representatives in the Sejm?"]

[Text] Why have union representatives in the Sejm? Why not have members of the Sejm representing social groups (for example, representatives recommended by youth organizations) rather than political parties? After all, a perfect parliament is the struggle of various political groups. It is a struggle for power.

There are a number of "wonders", socially fashionable of late, that have been taken word for word from various models of bourgeouis forms of government. In the socialist form of government this "struggle" among the various parties looks completely different. Here the leading role of the party is guaranteed by the government's structure and any attack on it can be considered as an attack on the government itself. Given this model (shown in simplified form) the parliament should be unanimous. In our history, this has occurred in plenary sessions, but never truly in parlimentary committees. However, this has not been the case for the past 5 years. The differences in opinion over particular laws appear, differences which are at times very sharp. Fights among differing point of view and interest groups occur. Is this a power struggle?

In my opinion, no. It is a fight over the way in which to implement socialism, over which course to take strengthen the state and the welfare of its citizens within the framework of contemporary political reality.

Differing opinions exist and concern the most important matters in our country. The point of contention is in which direction should the economy be developed and guided. Who should influence the economy, now should it be administered and from what level? The economic reform laws have only partially answered these questions--in practice they have been contradicted at times. Sometimes the "old" proves itself stronger than the "new". The two elements in quotation marks are sometimes difficult to distinguish in practice...

In addition to these general questions there are straightforward matters easily understood by all. The priorities of the various economic pressure groups associated with particular trades and branches of the national economy are related to the methods of implementation. This has always been the case. In the seventies capital expenditure and the machine industry were distinctly privileged. Not only did the funds flow in but also material goods--apartments, automobiles, bonuses and awards. At the present moment a struggle for domination of a similar type is under way, though perhaps still in a more latent form.

Can this harm socialism?

The answer is yes and no. No, because the struggle among the particular pressure groups has been going on always and everywhere, often it was the impetus of progress. Yes, when the winning of a strong dominant position by one group causes its own influence to grow, and it gains advantage at the expense of other weaker economic classes. This is particularly dangerous in cases where there is a scarcity of goods, something with which we are familiar.

The great economic-political dilemma of today is the answer to the question: to what degree should industry be developed and modernized under conditions of rapid de-capitalization? The level of investing is definitely reflected disadvantageously on the level of social consumption. It is commonly understood that it is necessary to invest, and that the proper time has come, but how much can we withstand, how long can we afford to tighten our belt and clench our teeth?

A second important question follows from the first question. Given the limited existing means allocated for consumption, should we invest in group or individual consumption? Whether railroads, coaches, buses, subways, urban mass transit systems and laundries should be built or whether the industry to provide individual cars, bicycles and washing machines should be developed? Whether to introduce a few health services which are economically varied (with private treatment for the rich) or to invest in the National Health Service and continue to use the existing principles--generally poor quality, but for everyone? The first concept has its own strong lobby (for example editor Z. Szeliga). The development of individual consumption is less expensive for the government; more costs are shifted to be the citizens; it brings in a profit more quickly; it awards the best workers and those who earn the most money, although not the ones who necessarily have the most money, It is the best...

The second concept, i.e. of developing group consumption, is expensive, unappreciated and creates greater possibilities for the dishonest, the selfish and the lazy. But at the same time it provides protection for the poorest, the weakest, those with large families, single mothers, the young, and the retired and those living on pensions.

With today's difficult economic situation it would prove more effective should the government choose individual consumption. However, it would deepen the differences of material standards in Poland, which are already great. Considering the present crisis conditions of the economy the number of those advocating this solution constantly grows. Recruited from the strongest economic

class, they are chiefly the highly educated, industry managers, artists, and economic directors. At the same time in the press, radio and television economic matters are discussed in language difficult to understand. The workers, who have not followed these discussions continually swear at the poor health service, crowded buses, the lack of subways in large cities, the lack of apartments, and the difficulties involved with vacations. It is as if these voices were more difficult to hear among those advocating individual consumption.

In the continuing battle over current solutions, political party membership does not determine one's particular side. The same debate exists in the PZPR, ZSL, and SD parties as well as in PRON and the youth organizations. Its echo, however weak, is also heard in the union movement. Characteristically, the level of influence on the media by the proponents of egalitarian collective consumption seems less. It is as if they were ashamed to publicly admit that they were defending the most essential achievements of socialism, that they want to protect the poor, the number of which at present is disturbingly increasing. As if they were ashamed to write and speak out; that doctors should be for free, because for every 5 who take advantage of the system there are 100 honest, sick patients, who are not wealthy; that a worker's family with 3 little children is not going to be able to afford a car, even if we raised their income threefold, if at the same time we introduced a payment system for medical treatment, sanatoriums and vacations... Such individualized consumption might result in an increase in the number of both the poverty stricken and millionaires.

Politically, we have had too much already of the fascination with great flashy economic concepts. Not only the "peasant" Poland of the sixties, thrifty, self-sufficient, but also open to the world through its debts, but also the "second" Poland of the seventies ended up in an explosion of social dissatisfaction and complete political and economic bankruptcy. Not only in China do great leaps fail.

Presently the trade unions are the only organization of a universal nature which defend the interests of the workers and of the economically weaker groups. They can act within the current framework by taking advantage of very wide powers of opposition. With a categorical 'NO' they can paralyze the plans of economists of different schools. They can oppose plans which are too adventurous, and they can oppose those economists who are attempting to shift as much as possible of the costs to society. As in the past, when faced with new price increases they can prolong the tension, send each other letters and take part in long feverish meetings with the government. I hope that these elements have become a lasting part of our political practice.

However, the unions can enter into the group of individuals deciding on long-term solutions through their representatives. Those who decide "yes" and "no". At that time the union representation could begin starting in the Sejm, at that time it would be possible without great antagonism to decide on long-term perspective social and economic solutions. Perhaps not so much decide but rather co-decide, inspire or warn.

For these reasons I am an advocate of introducing a large number of representatives of the various large social interest groups into the Sejm. Let these union representatives, independent of their own political coloring, feel inspired by the trade movement, let them be an interest group on particular matters in the Sejm, let them advocate a particular point of view. For example, let representatives of youth organizations try to take part in solving the most essential matters of their generation such as the apartment problem. And in these matters the recommendation of their own parlimentary club should not be taken into consideration.

Since the rebirth of the union movement we have often seen sharp differences between the unions and the government in how to approach crucial matters of development. Oftentimes the proposal of the union cannot penetrate into the decision making level, and often after reaching that level bureaucratic problems and administrative resistence do not allow changes to be fully implemented. This holds true for the implementation of the trade union regulations and it is true also for the development of the principles of new collective contracts. In this respect a union representative in the Sejm will be indispensable, as would the whole group of them in the Sejm, making their presence felt through union interpellation, pressure, questioning, and petitioning.

These arguments are only some of many concerning the advantage of selecting union representatives in the Sejm. Because--irrespective of the individual voters' mindset, and irrespective of their relation to the ruling party--providing bloody blind partisanship does not blind their eyes--they should vote for the union representatives. They should vote, because those not present are always wrong, those present however are only wrong sometimes.

Plants Bearing Lenin Name Sign Pact

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "The Lenin Steelworks--The Lodz Heat and Power Generating Station--The Myslowice-Wesola Mine--The Gdansk Shipyards--Union members of factories name after V. I. Lenin sign an agreement of cooperation"]

[Text] (Own information)

It is not an accident that this agreement, which is a new form of work by Polish union members, came from workplaces bearing the name of the leader of the revolution. This emphasizes the new, class character of the unions and tasks which they have initiated.

That is the profound significance of both the union agreement signed the seventh of this month at the Metallurgy Plant of the Lenin Steelworks and the letter to union organizers in the workplaces and workers throughout the country.

Those in attendance stressed that it is also a special way of commemorating the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and of demonstrating the friendship between the working peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union and their common fight for peace and progress.

"Today's tasks will be undertaken to further similar initiatives of the entire union movement and all working people"--with these words the present signatories were invited to place their signatures on the documents. Signing from the Lenin Heat and Power generating stations in Lodz was the vice chairman of the Independent Association of Trade Unions (NSZZ), Marek Krzystoforski; from the Metallurgy Plant of the Lenin Steelworks the chairman of NSZZ, Jerzy Lichon; the Myslowice-Wesola Coal Mine was represented by the NSZZ chairman Marian Skrzydlo; and the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk were represented by the NSZZ chairman Henryk Koscielski.

Taking the floor Romuald Sosnowki, the vice chairman of the Auxilliary Organization of Trade Unions (OPZZ), stated among other things that the new quality of work of the trade unions testifies to the movement's maturity, to the understanding that it is impossible to share that which does not exist.

This is due to the fact that there cannot be talk of partnership and social achievements without the participation of all the workers in their creation. In the name of the whole union movement, Sosnowski extended their wishes for success in the development of the first socialist nation to Vladimir Onosza the USSR vice consul in Krakow.

V. Onosza recalled the history of Polish-Soviet cooperation, stressing that our contact has given the word friendship the meaning of authentic brotherhood. The Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence takes on special meaning today in the age of a Western, anti-communist crusade. One must fight against war, until war errupts.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, has started on a road of accelerated development. Before the year 2000 factories will double the national income. Work productivity will increase by a factor of 2.5, and there will be structural changes in production. The role of cooperation among socialist states is great in carrying out these tasks.

Kazimierz Miniur, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee at the Lenin Steelworks, on behalf of the political authorities of the voivodship and the metallurgists' party organization, expressed the conviction that these important union initiatives will serve all workers.

The participants of the ceremony laid wreaths and bouquets of flowers at the Statue of Vladimir Lenin, the patron of their factories, on the Boulevard of Roses in Nowa Huta. They also took part in the opening of an exhibition organized for the occasion at the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship club "Troika" in Krakow's newest quarter.

An Appeal to Workers

On the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution trade unions of those factories bearing the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the Heat and Power Plants in Lodz, the Steel Mills in Krakow, the Myslowice-Wesola Mine and the Gdansk Shipyards appeal to union members and all workers for the increase in activity aimed at improving the effectiveness of manage-

ment and the efficient formation of patriotic socialist attitudes. This concerns the undertaking of works aimed at:

-- increasing the participation of trade unions in the development and dissemination of scientific-technical progress and the inventive movement,

-- the initiation among workers of economical management of materials, raw materials and energy as well as the improvement of the quality of production and services,

-- the development of independent economic activity as well as the development of factory economic groups. Concurrently, we should undertake and inspire efforts toward broadening citizen knowledge among union members and all workers, popularization of the national culture and the active participation in them by the working people, the development of mass forms of sport and tourism, and the development of vacation services industry.

All of these tasks result from the lenisist trade union theory. Our organizations represent the position that the fundamental function of the trade unions, i.e. the defense of the workers' interests, will be best fulfilled when the union movement plays a greater role in increasing the national income and in forming the social consciousness.

We feel that the adoption of these initiatives by the factory organizations, which are the basis of the Polish trade union movement, will strengthen the trade union. This, in consequence, will serve the workers' interests well.

Poor Work Organization Criticized

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 8

[Article: The Organization of Labor]

[Text] In the columns of "Zycia Gospodarczego"--S.C. writes among other things the following:

--"I was invited once to a meeting at one of Warsaw's modern factories. The meeting took place after work in the factory hall. On each machine there was an inscription which stated that an hour of standstill costs so and so many zlotys. I thought that to be a very good form of economic education, to which one of the workers told me:

--'They also wrote that on my machine, that one hour of standstill costs 260 zlotys. What of it, when right next to it there is another injection moulding machine of the exact kind which since it was installed 2 years ago has not worked a single hour. The reason is that someone tried to save money and bought one one set of tools for the two machines. If the factory can afford to waste hundreds of thousands of zyotys, why should I save a few zlotys?"

Poor organization of labor not only makes productive work difficult but it is also demoralizing. Above all, therapy must encompass not the symptoms but the

causes as well. (...) I believe that directors on all levels, beginning with foremen and beyond directors should be paid for how they manage to organize the work of the workers under them."

Labor Law Problems Noted

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Or.: The Problems of Labor Law After the reform of the judiciary, but before amending the Code]

[Text] (Own information) (C) To what degree did the employment judiciary reform introduced 1 July of this year succeed? At which stage are the preparations for amending the labor code? Dr Jan Brol, the vice minister of justice spoke about these problems at a meeting with journalists held the eleventh of this month.

These important changes in the functioning of the judiciary were introduced in an efficient manner. Labor courts have begun functioning in 221 regional courts and employment and social insurance courts have begun functioning in 20 provincial courts. All were assured the necessary personnel. These courts arbitrate all labor matters, therefore any interested party, without hindrance, can either approach the factory mediatory commission or proceed directly to the court.

Since 1 July workers have taken 25,319 matters to the courts and workplaces have taken 17,000. All are promptly examined and only a minimal percentage waits longer for a settlement. A significant decrease has been observed in the number of cases appealed. In the minister's opinion, this results above all from the verdict being accepted by both sides. Predictions that social insurance matters would inundate the courts were not fulfilled. All incoming matters are promptly settled. Thus we can see the changes introduced in July have not caused any great disorder.

It is imperative and urgent to amend the labor code, above all due to the changes introduced by the trade union law and the necessity of adapting the employment legislation to the principles of the economic reform.

It is planned to amend the code in two stages, the first ending 31 Dec of this year and second ending 31 Dec 1986. Next year, however, a complete review of the labor code will be undertaken. In the second stage a commission called for that purpose by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs must decide whether to introduce regulations from other legal documents into the labor code.

Worker Self-Management Conference in Poznan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: Worker Self-Government in Business Management]

[Text] This is the topic of the all-Poland conference which began the eleventh of this month. The conference serves a practical function in that more than 300 chairmen and members of workers councils from businesses from around the country are taking part along with educators from higher institutions in Poznan.

13073/13045
CSO: 2600/132

POLITICS POLAND

LABOR, SELF-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Cooperative Trade Unions Federation

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Maria Olszewska: "Joint Activities of Cooperative Trade Unionist"; passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] /When the Federation of Cooperative Trade Unions was organized 2 years ago, many questioned the point of the entire undertaking: what are the trade unions for in an organization where cooperative self-management champions labor concerns? /

As was communicated at a press conference, 900 trade union chapters with 230,000 members belong to the federation. Life itself has borne out the need for the federation; it turned out to be the only common ground for the five structures it consists of. Within the framework of these structures there are several dozen different branches.

Suffice it to mention the regulations on setting up enterprise social and housing funds by way of an example. At the initiative of and in cooperation with the federation, the self-managing bodies and administration of central unions: Labor Cooperative, Cooperatives of the Handicapped, the Blind, the Construction Contractors and CEPELIA - forwarded to the government a petition to amend the pertinent general legislation, taking into account the provisions previously written into the law on cooperatives which were more favorable for their members. The petition met with success.

/ Evaluating the adequacy and the opportunity to implement the law on small-scale production, which in the opinion of cooperators is far from perfect, has been made an important task for the immediate future. /

Legal Advisors Describe Status

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with members of the Warsaw Commission on Legal Counselling to Employee Self-Management Zofia Roguska and Hieronim Kozinski: "Assistance to Work force Self-Management by Legal Advisors," by Jolanta Woloszanska; date and place not given]

[Text] The assistance of legal advisors to the employee self-management developed spontaneously as the need arose. Employee self-management bodies set up in the early 1980s needed advice and information, especially concerning their statutes. They approached legal advisors; the latter staying in contact with each other, set up a team which operated in Warsaw in the years 1983 and 1984. By a resolution of the Warsaw Council of Legal Advisors of December 1984 a commission for legal counseling to employee self-management bodies was established. The advisors belonging to the team became members of the commission. At present, about 20 persons are active in the Warsaw commission which is affiliated with the District Chamber of Legal Advisors. We discussed the initial experience of the commission with two of its members, lawyers Zofia Roguska and Hieronim Kozinski (chairman).

[Question] What issues does the workers' council take to you? Do they still need legal advice?

[Answer] At present, the councils possess quite good legal expertise; they have frequently been through a lot of disputes. However, there is hardly a council which has not encountered obstacles in its everyday activities. This is why the skill of interpreting the regulations, which in practice sometimes raise doubts even among the lawyers, is so important. For example, the enterprises are still not clear on whether the workers' councils have the right to make decisions in the matters of the enterprise proceeds or only in those of profit. The Supreme Court, consisting of seven judges, will take a stand on this issue in conjunction with a concrete case at the Copper Combine in Lubin. It often happens that disputes arising from the introduction of new laws end up in court.

[Question] However, the workers' councils as a rule lose in the courts.

[Answer] To date, the councils have not lost all that many cases. Out of the 11 cases in which members of our commission participated as appointed legal representatives, not one ended in a legally valid loss, two were settled and one is still in court. This may sound immodest, but we may say that the ruling in cases in which we assisted the councils has generally been more favorable for them in courts as well as in arbitration proceedings in enterprises.

[Question] When I brought up the lost cases, I meant, among other things, the notorious disputes between the employee self-management and the minister as the founding organ. The councils filed for an injunction against administrative orders concerning the review of cadres. The petitions were turned down.

[Answer] The rulings in these cases were unfavorable for self-management, because they extend the jurisdiction of the founding organ. Nontheless, they have certain value. Interpretation of article 52, paragraph 2 of the law on state enterprises by the Supreme Court expressly places limitations on the jurisdiction of the minister. Namely, he can in his capacity of the founding organ carry out control and evaluation activities and within this framework issue administrative orders. The review of cadres was recognized to fall within this scope. However the minister cannot create a new legal relationship

or abolish or modify those already in existence. The minister's decisions, for example, cannot reach as far as dismissing employees as a result of a review of cadres.

[Question] What is the most frequent cause of conflicts between the workers' council and the minister or director?

[Answer] For conflicts between the council and the minister, it is the dismissal of the director. In his turn, the director is often involved in disputes with the council over the division of responsibilities concerning the participation of self-management organs in managing the enterprise. Many directors still do not want to regard the councils as a statutory partner which shares and assists in managing. Self-management is frequently seen as a competitor restricting their authority. The argument about infringing on the authority of the enterprise management is heard time and time again in conversations with directors concerning specific jurisdiction of the councils.

[Question] What is the reason for this? Is it the old customs, the weakness or the unfamiliarity with the new principles of management? I for one found myself in a situation when one of the POLCOLOR managers did not consent to my presence at the meeting of a commission arbitrating a dispute between the management and the workers' council.

[Answer] To us, the third reason is the most tangible: unfamiliarity with the regulations in effect, and very often the reluctance to adhere to them. We know of a case when the indignant director responded to the workers' council which put a review of the balance sheet on its agenda in the following way: "Where on Earth did you get this idea? I've got accountants to do that." Meanwhile, adopting the balance sheet is a statutory duty of the workers' council. As far as not consenting to the presence of a journalist at the meeting of the commission is concerned, it should be stressed that it does not follow from any legal provision that such meetings constitute an administrative or state secret, and thus are not closed-door affairs for either the workforce or the press. The dispute between the enterprise organs involves its operation; therefore, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1 of the press law, the director should not deprive the journalist of an opportunity to collect information by attending a meeting of the commission.

[Question] Tremendously important as the attitude of the director to self-management might be, it is still a fact that good cooperation depends on both parties. What weaknesses are apparent on the part of self-management?

[Answer] Certainly, in some enterprises the workers' councils display too little activity. Also, activity should be understood as intelligent participation in management based on the legally accorded rights. Sometimes the self-management body seemingly cooperates beautifully with the director. I say seemingly because the self-management body subordinates itself to the director in all matters and avoids taking a stand of its own.

We are trying to make self-management representatives aware of their rights and acquaint them with the tasks they are facing. Along with counseling,

this is ensured through, for example, the presence of a legal advisor, member of our commission at the meeting of the council or a general meeting. However, it is too soon for any deeper evaluation of the activity of self-management bodies. They are still discovering what their role is.

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POLITICS POLAND

'RESTORED LANDS' MINISTRY AWARD TO GOMULKA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[PAP communique: "Ceremony of Awarding 'Rodlo' Medals"; passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] / On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of setting up the former Ministry of Restored Lands, the Main Board of the "Vistula-Oder" Association sponsored a ceremony in the palace of the Council of Ministers. At the ceremony, 29 outstanding leaders were decorated with the Rodlo medal, including four posthumous awards, in recognition of their activities aimed at perpetuating the Polish presence in the Western and Northern lands and integrating these lands into the Motherland. /

Addressing the audience, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych said, among other things: the cause which has gone down in history as the settlement and economic absorption of the restored Northern and Western lands is and will remain an event of the greatest historic significance not only in the 40 years of People's Poland but in our entire history. This was a crucial turning point in our history, along with the fundamental socio-economic transformations which occurred after World War II.

The farsighted policy of the forces which in the closing stage of World War II assumed the responsibility for the fate of the nation, and primarily the transformation of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms into a lasting political alliance, made it possible to translate our contribution to the military into a political victory in the form of the establishment of the Western border of Poland along the Oder and Nysa Luzycka by the Potsdam conference.

Recalling the immense historic role played years ago by the Ministry of Restored Lands, Z. Gertych stressed, among other things, the fact that this ministry was headed by Secretary General of the PPR, great Pole and communist Wladyslaw Gomulka. Among his close associates, one could find people of varied political backgrounds who were united in the patriotic effort to perpetuate the Polish presence on the restored lands.

It makes me very happy, said the deputy prime minister, that on the 40th anniversary of the setting up of the Ministry of Restored Lands I have the opportunity to decorate his meritorious associates with this medal on behalf of the Council of State and the government. / The Council of State awarded the

medal posthumously to the person whose name and activity will forever remain connected with the settlement and economic absorption of restored lands, Wladyslaw Gomulka and his close associates, Deputy Minister Wladyslaw Czajkowski, Deputy Minister Wladyslaw Wolski and Brigadier General Jerzy Zietek. /

Minister-Head of the Chancery of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski and chairman of the Association "Vistula-Oder" Edmund Meclewski took part in the ceremony.

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POLITICS POLAND

ANTAGONISMS IN LITERARY COMMUNITY VIEWED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Jan Pieszczachowicz: "What Threatens Literature?"]

[Excerpts] Among other things, Jan Pieszczachowicz writes in TYGODNIK KULTURALNY: "I did not expect to live to see the day when the rifts in the literary community become that wide, though in good time I have cautioned against the consequences of actions which could only exacerbate the mounting crisis. Many reasonable people had such apprehensions, but nobody could keep back the worked-up adversaries on difficult sides who were ready to forsake the interests of literature in order to have it their way....

Extremists on different sides must understand that vitriolic haggling over the governing of souls should respect the autonomy of creative individuals. This is a highly delicate issue where harm can be easily done.... Meanwhile, everyone who has the opportunity and the inclination fans the flames, though many still remain on the sidelines and become introverted....

Participation by a writer in public life in one form or another is his personal decision and he must take responsibility for it. On the other hand, creating an environment and accomplishing facts which foist your views on others is hardly a manifestation of tolerance.

Meanwhile, everyone who has the opportunity and the inclination fans the flames, though many still remain on the sidelines and become introvert.... There is an outpouring of malice and hatred, all in the name of "getting at" the one who marches to a different drummer, regardless of the genuine artistic values. This also applies to the oratories composed ad-hoc: in the opinion of the authors, he is OK who is "one of us." A double standard is blossoming, and personal scores are settled in the name of "considerations of higher order," depending on the beliefs or claimed beliefs of the individuals involved.

The extremists do not understand that even while fighting each other they are contributing jointly to the deteriorating position of the literary community and even the lowering of its prestige, because they are involved in mud-slinging rather than an argument....

Whether we want to or not, we abide under the same sky in a little corner of the globe called Poland. We do not have to love each other, but let us at least hear out each other's reasoning.... Conditions for this must be created. This has a lot to do with the general situation in our country. Yes, it is difficult, but something has to be done in order to keep our literary circles from slipping into sickly stagnation.

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POLITICS POLAND

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION ON SEJM LAW MAKING, YOUTH ACTIVISM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by (Or): "Concern with the Good Law," passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] / Issues associated with the broadly defined process of law creation, shaping of the legal awareness and culture of our society, initiating legal activities, reinforcing legal regulations and the rule of law were the main topics at the conference of delegates to the 11th convention of the ZPP [Association of Polish Lawyers] on 30 November and 1 December. /

The delegates adopted a resolution stressing that the issue of maintaining peace ranks as the most important of all problems of concern to the contemporary world. It was stated that the law may and should play a considerable role in this field. Polish lawyers offered assurances that together with the progressive lawyers in other countries they will continue their active participation in implementing the peace program.

Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, member of the Council of State Sylwester Zawadzki and members of the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's General Office took part in the proceedings.

/ A RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent asked Chairman of the Main Board of the ZPP Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki for a brief account of the results of the conference. /

The conference reviewed the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 9th congress of the ZPP. After all, if we do not follow up closely on the resolutions adopted, the latter will become mere records without any practical significance. This is why we attach considerable importance to having the execution of a resolution reviewed by the very same delegates who are aware of the intent and reasoning behind the original resolution. Ours was quite a working conference, comparing the content of the resolution with its implementation. Of course, we could not avoid certain general statements on occasion of this comparison, because it is not the task of the association to pioneer single issues taken out of context. The association should rather take care of the proper progress in all questions related to the law. This is a social view, therefore it is not a competitive one, though quite often it is contradictory. After all, at issue is not the formulation of otherwise very appropriate

opinions and requests by the lawyers, but rather seeing to it that those to whom such requests are addressed take these views into account. At this point, it is especially important for us, because of, among other things, the extremely small number of lawyers in the Sejm. Thus, if we assume that the lawmaker must in a sense get a degree of personal expertise on certain problems through the organs and members of the parliament itself, then by necessity this knowledge is somewhat narrower in our case. For this reason, this knowledge deserves to be promoted by our society. As a public service association, we consider it necessary to support all initiatives of this kind in the sphere of making and applying the law. The emphasis on applying the law is at present very pronounced, as is the emphasis in the activity of the Sejm on following up on the adopted laws and resolutions. Here is my remark of sorts on this point: we must also learn to debate, that is to understand that different reasoning will also be offered, not to get offended by arguments to the contrary, not to look for those who will confirm what we are expecting. Instead, we must have a wide array of views, attitudes and feelings in order to select the best solution. This is why the conference took such a broad interest in the problems of making the law and the culture and awareness of the law as the prerequisite for its operation. We also devoted considerable attention to the issue of law in the economic reform and the degree to which the latter can be helped by the law or altogether harmed by excessive regulation.

Finally, there is the issue prominent in our association, as it is elsewhere, the issue of youth. We are registering a relatively small influx of young people and very modest activity on their part. In resolving this problem, we should abandon the myth that these youth are worse and are only in the mood to take. These people are value-oriented and impressionable. However, the young people must be convinced that their activity is not only needed but is also noticed and taken into account. The ZPP wants to get through to the students and young lawyers beginning their careers. We already have considerable achievements in this field.

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BRIEFS

ERA SOCIALISTA REPRESENTATIVE VISITS--Armand Oprea, a representative of ERA SOCIALISTA, the organ of the RCP Central Committee, spent 9 to 17 December visiting Poland at the invitation of NOWE DROGI, the theoretical and political journal of the PZPR Central Committee. The Romanian visitor held talks with the NOWE DROGI editorial board and with its chief editor, Stanislaw Wronski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

PZPR KONIN VOIVODSHIP PLENUM--"Ways of strengthening and extending the ideological and educational work of the voivodship party organization" was the subject of a plenary session of the Konin PZPR voivodship committee. The session was attended by directors and employees of cultural and educational centers and was chaired by Lech Ciupa, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 2 AU] /9599

POREBSKI ATTENDS SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE--A national conference of departmental scientific research institute first secretaries was held at the PZPR Central Committee on 18 and 19 December. Under discussion were the main lines of party work in scientific and technical communities as well as tasks for research institutes stemming from the Central Annual Plan for 1986-90. The conference was attended by Tadeusz Prebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

VOIVODSHIP PLENARY SESSIONS HELD--On Wednesday 19 December PZPR voivodship committee plenary sessions were held in Jelenia Gora, Rzeszow, Walbrzych, and Wroclaw. The course of the Sejm election campaign and the implementation of suggestions made by residents of the voivodship during the election campaign were the subjects under discussion at Jelenia Gora. The Rzeszow plenum was devoted to the region's socioeconomic development during the 1986-90 period. The protection of the environment was the subject discussed at the plenum in Walbrzych voivodship. The plenum in Wroclaw was devoted to assessing progress in the implementation of the recommendations made at the 16th PZPR Central Committee plenum. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 pp 1, 2 AU] /9599

SOVIETS VISIT CENTRAL COMMITTEE--A Soviet delegation headed by Ilmar Moss, deputy minister of culture of the Estonian Socialist Republic, met with

Kazimierz Molka, director of the cultural department, at the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee. The Soviet visitors were informed about the state of Polish culture, about the implementation of the 19th PZPR Central Committee resolution, and about preparations for the 10th party congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

WOZNIAK MEETS SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS--The main socioeconomic problems raised at the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum were the subject of a meeting between Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and accredited press, television, and radio correspondents from socialist states. Questions were answered by Marek Holdakowski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1985--The press spokesman for the Fire Brigade Headquarters reports that there were over 36,000 fires in Poland in 1985. Although this is 23 percent less than in 1984, damage worth Z7.5 billion was caused. Fire caused the deaths of 399 people, including 66 children. Four firemen also died while putting out fires. Over 1,100 people suffered burns. Most fires occurred in agriculture, 13,000, after which the greatest number occurred in dwellings, almost 7,000. The most common causes were carelessness, nonobservance of fire regulations, and use of defective appliances. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jan 86 p 8 AU] /9599

POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION--On 6 January, Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in order to discuss current economic cooperation and trade between both countries. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation in building the Warsaw subway and a second nuclear power station in Poland. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR--On 6 January, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received Wang Jinqing, ambassador of the PRC. Satisfaction was expressed at the favorable development of mutual relations, and the prospects for expanding cooperation between the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--On 7 January, Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol received Hungarian Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar in order to exchange views on the development of trade involving market commodities. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

SIWAK ATTENDS PARTY MEETING--PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak took part in the 9 January meeting of the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Commission for Examining Suggestions and Complaints From the Community, which summed up this commission's work last year as well as the functioning of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in this region. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 5 AU] /9599

KALKUS ATTENDS POZNAN PLENUM--PZPR Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus attended the 9 January plenum of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee, which examined workers attitudes toward their work. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

JABLONSKI AWARDED ROMANIAN DECORATION--Former State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski was awarded the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class at a 13 January ceremony at the Romanian Embassy in Warsaw, for his distinguished services in developing friendship and cooperation between Romania and Poland. Romanian Ambassador Ion Tesu presented the decoration. Also present at the ceremony were PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

ANGLO-POLISH TRADE DISCUSSED--Certain problems connected with Anglo-Polish economic and trade ties were raised during a meeting between Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade, and John Albert Leigh Morgan, ambassador of Great Britain, which took place on 14 January. The positive direction in which Anglo-Polish ties had evolved in recent years was underscored. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

CPCZ'S REHOREK VISITS--Jindrich Rehorek, CPCZ Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister of the CSSR, was received in Warsaw by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, and had working consultations with Henryk Jaroszek, vice minister of foreign affairs. CSSR Ambassador Jiri Divis attended the talks. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 86 p 5 AU] /9599

NUMBERS OF PRIESTS REPORTED INCREASING--Vatican, 4 Jan (ANSA)--The number of men entering the priesthood is on the rise in Poland. A report from the Polish Episcopate's press office in Rome said that at the end of 1985 there were 8,464 seminarians in the country's 27 diocese and 43 religious congregations for Wales. This was 2,179 more than in 1980. Last year ordinations totalled 964 (683 diocesan priests and 281 members of religious orders). This was 332 more than in 1980. At the end of 1985, the Catholic Church in Poland had a total of 22,381 priests (16,931 diocesans and 5,450 members of religious orders) compared to 20,234 in 1980 (15,486 diocesans and 4,748 members of religious orders). [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /9599

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POLITICS ROMANIA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Alexandru Badescu is appointed deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Comrade Valeriu Popa is appointed deputy minister of electric power and Comrade Gheorghe Costea is delegated to fill the position of first deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Vrancea County People's Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 82, 31 Dec 85 p 16] /9599

MARTIN LUTHER KING BIRTHDAY--Under the auspices of the Institute of Political Sciences and the Association of International Law and International Relations (ADIRI) a commemorative meeting was held on Monday at the ADIRI headquarters in honor of the birthday of Dr Martin Luther King, well-known U.S. militant for the defense of the civil rights of the colored people and for peace and justice. The reports presented on this occasion stressed the life, activity, and political and philosophic development of Martin Luther King, as well as current problems related to education for the promotion of human rights. Researchers and teaching cadres in the field of the social sciences participated. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 86 p 3] /9599

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SCIENTISTS COMPLAIN ABOUT LACK OF INSTRUMENTS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by P.G.P.: "Are There Enough Instruments to Loan? A Conversation at the Instrument Affairs and Measurement Technology Service"]

[Text] Most people--let us confess it--do not even know what a digital memory oscilloscope is, but there are people for whom this instrument is indispensable for their work. For example, Kalman Szabo, responsible for instruments at the Nuclear Physics Faculty of the Budapest Technical University, complains bitterly that the Instrument Affairs and Measurement Technology Service of the Academy (MMSZ) was not able to loan him such an instrument although certain tasks cannot be carried out without it; it can transform analog measurement signals into digital signals which can be processed for a computer.

"They do not make such an instrument in Hungary or in any socialist country," the faculty researcher said, "it can be obtained only for foreign exchange, and we do not have the money for it. So what remains? We must build one ourselves, which will take a long time and will not measure as precisely as the Philips product."

Long List

"Don't you have any oscilloscopes?" I asked Jozsef Kiss, deputy director of the MMSZ.

"Actually we have very many, they make up 40 percent of our instrument inventory, worth several hundred million forints. But this is not enough."

He picked up a long list from his desk: "These are only those requests which we were unable to satisfy in the last few days. But by loaning instruments we can save large sums for the research sites, indeed not only them, but I will return to this in a minute. And we can provide instruments they could not get access to at all."

His words slowly outlined the situation of the MMSZ, which is not at all heartening.

"In name our service is an academic one, but the Academy institutions and research sites take only 10 percent of our capacity," Jozsef Kiss said. "Our other 'clients' are university faculties, industrial research sites, even developmental and producing units, because modern instruments are needed for manufacturing control in certain areas, primarily electronics. Even GMKs [economic work associations] borrow instruments from us and in some cases even private artisans too--if vouched for by the KIOSZ [National Organization of Artisans]."

Ten Year Development Plan

"So this service can be regarded as national in scope?"

"That is correct, and this has been confirmed by the highest organs involved. In 1976 the government's Science Policy Committee (TPB) studied our activity and stated in a resolution that the activity of the service is conducted in an area needed by the economy, and needed at a higher level than at that time. So the TPB proposed, and the Council of Ministers approved this resolution, that the activity of the MMSZ, including instrument loans and services (measurement, trade mark service repairs, etc), must be increased 3-4 times in 10 years."

"So now it will be 10 years...."

"Yes. These 10 years fell during the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans. Things really went well in the first 5 years, thanks to the fact that the TPB prescribed that the ministries and organs should provide the sums prescribed for development in proportion to their use of our services. With the authorization of the National Plan Office the Academy decided about the foreign exchange needed for acquisitions. We covered 70 percent of the development from this."

How Much Would It Have Been?

"In 1980 the TPB again dealt with the work of the MMSZ and stated in a resolution: 'It is significantly aiding the provision of modern instruments for the research base... with a considerable saving of foreign exchange.' The TPB also stated that 'conditions for realization of the plan during that part of the 10 year development program falling during the Sixth 5-Year Plan should be provided in accordance with the principles followed during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.'"

"What does this mean in hard numbers, in money?"

"The thinking was that by 1985 the value of our instrument inventory would have increased to 500 million forints, which would have been 600 million at today's prices due to price increases in the meantime.

"To do this 135 million forints would have had to be turned to instrument inventory development during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and 70 percent of these acquisitions would have come from capitalist countries. In addition there was a need to maintain the instrument level, a need for so-called maintenance

investments; instruments become obsolete as a result of development, some of them become obsolete before they are physically used up. Our service produces the cover for these maintenance investments out of its own receipts, but naturally in forints. The 314.5 million foreign exchange forints needed for investment, for foreign instrument purchases--together with the foreign exchange part for development--could have been obtained only from the state."

"Can we conclude from the conditional manner of speaking that you did not get this money."

"The figures tell the whole story. Now, a few days after the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the balance is: The MMSZ got 51.6 million forints instead of the prescribed 135 million; and it got 64.5 million foreign exchange forints instead of the 314.5 million mentioned."

"So how were you able to realize the instrument development prescribed by the TPB?"

"We couldn't do it, and instrument demand only increased in the meantime! This is not only natural, it is correct too--as a result of the quantitative and qualitative growth of research and development there is a need for more and more instruments, a need which the research and development sites and even the producing plants wanted to meet with instruments borrowed from us, because they did not get the foreign exchange for the acquisition of modern instruments."

Two Out of Three Times The Answer is 'No!'

"Knowing the economic difficulties of recent years this should not have surprised anyone."

"Undoubtedly," answered the deputy director of the MMSZ, "but the shortage of instruments has an effect on technical development, on research, on precisely the things from which--among others--we expect a way out of our difficulties. In 1976, at the beginning of the 10 year development period, we could satisfy only every third instrument loan request. This improved much by 1980; then we could satisfy every other request. Today the situation again is what it was 10 years ago, two out of three times we have to say that we cannot provide the instrument needed. And in addition our instrument inventory has aged, so operation and maintenance require large and ever larger sums. As a result of the failure to make new purchases the composition of the existing instrument inventory has deteriorated."

"Is it not possible to at least preserve the level attained with domestic instruments and instruments purchased from socialist countries?"

"We had such ideas too, but this proved unsolvable. Such needs did come from the borrowing research sites and other organs and we put money aside for this purpose, but because of the regulatory limitations on the investment level we could not even purchase instruments of this sort.

"We do not want to complain," the deputy director of the MMSZ said in conclusion, "but only to disclose the situation frankly. We cannot give research and development the aid which our founding document and the resolutions of the TPB oblige us to give. If we have an instrument it saves the country foreign exchange--several times the value of the instrument. If we do not and no one does, it holds back technical development and the scientific research serving as a base for it."

It is a reassuring ray of light in the dark picture outlined here that the medium-range national research and development plan linked to the Seventh 5-Year Plan prescribes "an improvement in the situation of the deteriorated research infrastructure and reconstruction of the instrument park therein."

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TRANSLOADING DEVICE FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SOLD

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Domestic Transloading Device for Nuclear Reactors; Bulgarian and Soviet Orders for Ganz-MAVAG"]

[Text] This year the Ganz-MAVAG Machine Factory will ship to socialist countries cassette transloading equipment for even the largest capacity, 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant blocks. A new factory hall will be built at the enterprise soon to manufacture them.

Energetics equipment including nuclear power plant machines are manufactured by the CEMA states on the basis of a specialization agreement and Hungarian industry has undertaken production of cassette transloading equipment to satisfy the needs of all partners. The fuel elements of nuclear reactors are moved and transported with the aid of the cassette transloading equipment. The equipment transloads the used fuel elements from the water filled well to the so-called resting basin and transloads the new elements from storage into the reactor. The transloader moves on a track and controls a manipulator.

So far such equipment has been produced--on the basis of Soviet documentation--for 440 megawatt reactors, and similar equipment was installed at Paks. In the meantime several socialist countries have begun to design and install 1,000 megawatt power plants. A Bulgarian firm has ordered from Ganz-MAVAG the first transloader needed for the larger reactors.

Four of the new cassette transloaders will be made this year on Bulgarian and Soviet orders. A survey of future needs has begun also and by 1990 at least 10 such devices will probably be shipped to socialist countries. In the meantime they will manufacture more of a further developed version of the cassette transloaders needed for the 440 megawatt blocks, partly to expand the Paks Nuclear Power Plant and partly for the GDR and Czechoslovak partners.

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SOPHISTICATED USE OF COMPUTERS AT MEDICOR INSTRUMENT WORKS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Imre Spronz, chief of the organization and computer technology main department of Medicor, by Kristof G.-Kocsis: "The Chief and the Computer; The Medicor Decisionmaking System"]

[Text] What is the chief's place of work like? Some are enthroned behind a modern desk, some behind a friendly one, some behind a giant, antique one. Some keep painful order on their desks, and there are those who pile the documents awaiting action on top of them. Then there may be trophies in glass cases, banners, suggestive network diagrams on the walls or--in general staff style--a map indicating with little flags the foreign interests of the enterprise.

But what is for the most part still missing from the chief's office is a computer. Not to amaze the foreign client or to supplement the dried-out rubber plant, but as a useful, everyday tool.

Keeping Track of Time Limits

Medicor is one of those few large domestic enterprises where the chief's decisions are made in possession of data obtained from a computer. At every level of the leadership hierarchy in the factory they can turn to the central computer from computer work stations combined with a picture screen (it is true that today they still have only 10 terminals).

The picture screens flash greenly in the semi-obscurity of the machine room while Imre Spronz, chief of the organization and computer technology main department of the enterprise, guides us through the empire of "files" and "records":

[Answer] We might begin listing the possibilities for cooperation between the chief and the computer with an administrative task which is certainly simple and easy to review. But the software which we prepared for computer processing of the minutes of the meetings of the directing council can be used for any similar documentation task, essentially without change. The directing council of Medicor is a 20 member body; its role will soon be taken over by the VT [enterprise council]. Up to now this has been the highest decisionmaking organ

of the enterprise. It met on an average of every two weeks and on each occasion passed 10-30 resolutions which went into the minutes, while the responsibility and the time limits usually soon sank into oblivion. Since the beginning of the year, however, the minutes have been going into the computer's memory, and since then it has stored about 300 resolutions with the name of the person responsible and the time limit which can be displayed on the screen at any time by anybody. One can ask whether it was carried out, what measures were taken but also, for example, one can make a collection of resolutions touching on the same theme.

[Question] Obviously the computer is suitable for solving problems more complicated than that.

[Answer] Naturally. For example, the memory of the computer preserves the up-to-date data on contracts, fulfillment and receipts, in a word the chief information of the enterprise. Drawing from this store the enterprise general staff can get a picture of the momentary status of the firm at any time--by dollar, ruble or forint relationship too--which can be extraordinarily important before some strategic decision.

Put In The Password!

Of course leaders at various levels can get access to the information in differing depths, so the machine responds to queries only when it knows the appropriate password--depending on one's assignment. Perhaps even more important than the above in the hands of a leader is the modeling program from which one can ask how the profits and tax burdens of the enterprise will develop as a whole in the event of signing some deal.

[Question] There could be different sorts of motivation for such a use of computer technology. Not least of these might be a sort of enterprise ostentation.

[Answer] Even if there were it would not be a problem. At Medicor--and in this the case of the enterprise differs from the average--the development of the information system is something we are used to. We began to automate this work in the 1970's. Since then we have carried out several structural changes in the leadership system and each of them started something in the matter of computer technology. The most perhaps by the most recent internal decentralization at the beginning of the 1980's, the increasing economic independence of the enterprise units. In addition, we have striven for the most economical solutions, not the most spectacular ones.

[Question] Namely?

[Answer] We developed a so-called distributed computer system, that is, when our plans are finally realized there will be different computers in each of the enterprise units, so the distant work sites will not link into one large and expensive central computer through a complicated remote data processing network. At this moment there is a TPA 1148 KFKI megamini computer operating in the directorate general, essentially without a failure since 1982. Its companion computer will begin service shortly, which will not only increase

operational security but will put computer terminals in an additional 16 leading offices. The third machine will go to our factory in Esztergom. In addition, we will also use the MOD 81 microcomputer, manufactured by Medicor itself, for decision preparation modeling by high level leaders.

[Question] How much did all this cost?

[Answer] Counting from 1980 the enterprise spends 4-5 million forints per year on computer technology development. But about half of this is made up of central supports received from the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee], the Ministry of Industry and the KSH [Central Statistics Office]. The program being realized at the enterprise is linked to national research and development themes. The MAS-M enterprise guidance program adopted by us was purchased from the English Hoskyns firm, we adapted it to domestic conditions and Medicor serves as the reference point for this software.

[Question] The achievements of Medicor are impressive. Seventy percent of the annual trade of 5.5 billion forints comes from beyond our borders. The dollar accounting receipts come to about 1.6 billion forints, and looking at the average for the past 5 years the profitability of the enterprise is more than twice that of the machine industry. To what extent can all this be attributed to leader decisions made with the aid of the computer?

Programs and Forints

[Answer] Certainly a considerable proportion, but it is difficult to express the effect of a modern information system precisely in forints. In any case, by using the modeling program mentioned we have already made many millions of forints simply because with its aid we can keep precise track of the financial regulators affecting enterprise income; the development of enterprise taxes and tax rebates in connection with a deal can be calculated in minutes.

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COMPETITION FOR DIRECTORSHIP OF ACADEMY RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 85 p 7

[Interview with Zoltan Baksay, deputy chief of the personnel department of the Central Office of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Marton Szluka: "Researchers Compete; Obligatory Beginning 1 January; Who Will Be Director?; Striving For Impartiality"]

[Text] Now that directors are elected in industry and one can compete for various leadership offices the question arises, What are the new methods for selecting leaders in the research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences? We asked Zoltan Baksay, deputy chief of the personnel department of the Central Office of the Academy, about this.

[Question] The mandates of the majority of the research institute directors expire on 31 December. Where do we go from here?

[Answer] In the first place competitions to fill the director positions have begun to be published for us, in the Academy institution network. The competition system will be obligatory beginning 1 January at every Academy research institute. That is, beginning with the following year the leadership offices can be filled only via a winning competition. The preparatory work has been going on for a year already; we sent questionnaires to the research institutes. With the aid of the trade union committees we surveyed institution public opinion to learn how the leaders working there are thought of.

[Question] Is there any obstacle in principle or practice to an election, or can the competition system be regarded as a form of this?

[Answer] The first secretary of the Academy will not nominate candidates contrary to the intent and opinion of those authorized to make recommendations and to judge. A review committee will study the competitions submitted; the members of this committee will be the chief of the personnel main department, the chiefs of the scientific main departments, the chairmen of the scientific departments and the best professionals from the several branches of science. We will strive for impartiality by inviting "outsiders," university or practical experts.

[Question] Isn't this system too complicated?

[Answer] In principle this organizational form appears more complicated to the extent that more have a say or are asked for an opinion about the competitors. But we consider this to be the democratic practice today.

[Question] Will there be several applicants for the directors' positions?

[Answer] Of course. For example, there are three each at the Technical Chemistry Research Institute and the Technical Physics Research Institute and two are competing for the director's post at the Experimental Medical Sciences Research Institute.

[Question] Are they outsiders, or institution workers?

[Answer] There are outsiders too. I might mention as an example the Technical Chemistry Research Institute where two institution and one outside nominees submitted competitions; but it also happens elsewhere that, for example, people apply from a university.

[Question] On the basis of what chief criteria will the decision be made?

[Answer] The requirements being made of directors have changed in our area also in recent times. They are not judged solely on the basis of individual scientific achievements. One must also see what "practical" attributes the candidate has, what contacts he has built up with industry, with domestic and foreign partners and with sister institutions, whether he has ideas about, for example, educating replacements, and I could go on. Since the goal in most places is a swifter practical introduction and ever broader application of research results an innovative candidate suitable for this work could compete with a good chance of success. The applicants are academicians or doctors of science, but there are also exceptional cases and those with lower scientific degrees are competing as well. At the same time there is little interest in some special areas.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HUNGARY

TESTART: PROGRAM LANGUAGE FOR TESTING INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Budapest MERES ES AUTOMATIKA in Hungarian No 9, 1985 p 327

[Article by Dr Jozsef Sziray and Zsolt Nagy, of the Computer Technology Coordination Institute: "The TESTART Test Writing Language and Its Use." The first two paragraphs are the authors' summary.]

[Excerpts] The article describes the newly developed test writing language called TESTART. TESTART is a high level programming language serving to describe testing and fault finding procedures for digital circuits, that is to prepare test programs for circuits. It can be used in a computer controlled testing system. A test program consists of a series of instructions which prescribe the sequence and type of test measurements to be executed and the data management and decision procedures connected with the measurements.

The language was prepared primarily for use with LSI and VLSI level logic circuits. It offers a broad range of possibilities for the user, makes possible efficient programming and can be used in testing systems with various structures as a consequence of its universality. In the article we describe the factors and goals taken into consideration when developing TESTART and then review the chief characteristics of the syntax of the language and the possibilities for using the language.

With the rapid development of microelectronics the design and execution of defect tests for digital circuits require ever newer and more efficient methods. This requirement already exists at all circuit design levels, beginning with circuits on cards assembled on a chip in capsule ICs to the level of complete equipment. One of the most widespread ways of solving testing tasks is the use of computer-controlled automatic testing devices where a so-called test writing language is available to define and execute the testing procedures.

The development of new languages is needed in order for us to be able to write complex test programs more concisely, simply and quickly. This article describes a new programming language which we call TESTART. TESTART is a high level language which we designed to describe test procedures for digital circuits realized on a unit of optional design. We have presumed that the circuits can be listed in the LSI or VLSI range. After computer translation of

the test programs written in the TESTART language an object code is produced which can be used to control the automatic testing device.

Factors in the Development of the Language

The structure and word usage of the TESTART instructions are based on the English language. Preparation of a test program requires from the user appropriate knowledge of the operation of the digital circuit to be tested as well as knowledge of the language; no software knowledge in addition to this is required. Thanks to the broad error checking of the TESTART translation program it is easy to filter out syntactic or semantic errors made by the user.

When developing the language we considered the following chief factors:

a. It should be possible to write test programs with its aid in the simplest and most efficient way possible.

b. It should have sufficient universality so that it could be used in testing systems with various structures.

c. It should have a syntactic/semantic system which could be easily mastered and conveniently used.

d. The method of using the linguistic expressions and instruction set should require from the programmer a regularity which would significantly reduce the probability of making an error and result in a program which could be easily reviewed.

e. The language and the translation program should be open to expansion by additional elements and syntactic constructions.

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INSTITUTE COMMANDER DISCUSSES SPACE MEDICINE DEVELOPMENTS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview by Maj Stanislaw Lukaszewski with Col Prof Stanislaw Baranski, commander of the Military Institute of Air Medicine: "Medicine and Space"]

[Text] Polish scientist, commander of the Military Institute of Air Medicine, Col Prof Stanislaw Baranski was elected to full membership in the International Academy of Astronautics. He received his diploma at the ceremonial, 25th anniversary meeting of the Academy held in Stockholm during the 36th Congress of the International Astronautical Federation.

[Question] Let us recall your trip to Stockholm.

[Answer] As always, the meeting was very busy. We discussed findings of our research on human behavior in space. How one reacts during flight, how one adapts to weightlessness. In general, we talked about endurance of human organism and its adaptive abilities to extraterrestrial conditions.

[Question] It sounds like a symbiosis of medicine with technology.

[Answer] Technology is developing so fast that medicine can barely keep up with it. We, physicians working in air and space medicine, are most interested in man, his inside, organism and psychological functioning. We study human system in detail. In the beginning we were afraid of weightlessness, later we worried about reaction of the circulatory system and muscle function after return to earth. Today these worries belong to history. We developed a program of physical training which insures proper functioning of the muscles and the heart.

[Question] Have new questions emerged during the Congress?

[Answer] Yes. Results of current research were presented concerning human mechanisms of adaptation to space environment, analyses of metabolism in conditions of weightlessness, and especially conditions in which movement sickness appears. There was a very interesting paper on the artificial, closed ecosystem of "humans and plants."

[Question] The Academy has been in existence for 25 years. Please tell us something about it and about the congresses. The latest one was already the 36th.

[Answer] The congresses are organized by the International Federation of Astronautics. It includes various scientific societies in field and specialties concerning space. The Federation oversees international scientific cooperation in astronautics.

[Question] Such "overseeing" involves specific activities, doesn't it?

[Answer] The International Academy of Astronautics is responsible for the level [of discussion] and topics discussed at the congresses. It also cooperates with other organizations, e.g., those which are involved in programs like Intercosmos or COSPAR. The Academy, like the Polish Academy of Sciences, has sections and scientific committees which deal with activities in their spheres of interest.

[Question] Could you give us some examples?

[Answer] There are four sections: basic sciences, technology, life sciences, and sociology which deals, among other things, with issues of psychology and economics.

[Question] I guess that comrade colonel, as a physician, is a member of the life sciences section.

[Answer] Yes, my section concentrates on issues of biology and medicine. We look from that point of view at all problems of man in space. For example, how to prepare people, protect them, what must be done to insure that extra-terrestrial tasks are performed, how to return safely to earth.

[Question] There are committees attached to the sections. Is this the structure?

[Answer] Yes. For example, the committee on bio-astronautics discusses general biological questions. The scope of the debate, also at the last congress, concerned the possibility of recording biological reactions in flight. Another committee, called "Man in Space" is currently working on the process of human adaptation to changes in gravity, and a third is concerned with space rescue. There, most of the scientists are not physicians but engineers. They discuss bio-cybernetic issues and often such problems as medical engineering. Design of space suits, life-support systems, possibilities and procedures in case of accident in space.

[Question] How large is the Academy?

[Answer] It includes about 700 scientists, including honorary members and full members which number about 300. In the beginning one serves as a corresponding member.

[Question] And election to full membership is based on one's achievements?

[Answer] Yes, scientific record. And elections.

[Question] How was the ceremony? How the new full members were welcomed?

[Answer] The congress in Stockholm was attended by about 1000 scientists from all over the world. As for receiving the diploma of a full member of the International Academy of Astronautics, it was really a very elegant, uplifting ceremony.

[Question] What are Poland's benefits from the study of space, for our science and medicine?

[Answer] Space medicine also studies the functioning of human organism in extreme conditions. Such studies are useful to science. Many electronic diagnostic instruments which permit observation of all irregularities in functioning of the organism are also used in "normal" medicine, especially monitoring apparatus used in re-animation rooms. And what serves the defense needs? A healthy person. For example, today we can study the circulatory system and control training stress of sport pilots and astronauts. Our medicine helps people recover from heart attacks. For example, miniature listening devices, moving sensors, all of these were created as a result of space studies.

[Question] There is a view that we cannot afford space studies.

[Answer] Indeed. Such research is very expensive. Therefore we study space insofar as such research is useful to us down here on earth. I believe that we should participate only in such experiments which have direct applications in "earthly" practice. This, by the way, is what we are doing. Thus, in the Military Institute of Air Medicine we are doing research on effects of acceleration, noise, vibrations, biological rhythm disturbances, etc. We also work on methods to increase the physical efficiency of the organism.

[Question] What does it mean?

[Answer] Our main problem involves raising efficiency level of the organism, above all of military pilots, although the Military Institute of Air Medicine conducts periodic check-ups of all flying personnel, including civilian institutions such as air clubs, Polish Airline LOT, medical and agricultural pilots. Our goal is a perfect efficiency of the human organism, because how can one fly in bad health? No health, no flying. Therefore we serve health for the sake of flying, safe flying.

[Question] How long has comrade colonel been involved in this service?

[Answer] 33 years.

[Question] How does one become a full member of the Internal Academy of Astronautics? I am asking about the beginning of a professional career, the interests?

[Answer] I was always interested in cytophysiology, i.e., in what happens on the level of cells and tissues. After graduating in 1952 from the Medical Academy in Warsaw I taught as a research assistant and also did research. It was then that I became interested in problems of air and space medicine which used cytophysiology in their research methods.

[Question] The doctorate, habilitation, professorship. Have your interests broadened?

[Answer] All my research concerned the functioning of the organism. In my habilitation dissertation for example, I studied the biological effects of microwaves. What was their influence on blood circulation and the nervous system. Presently I devote most efforts to studying the possibilities of protecting people during flight, and also the physical training which would protect against changes in the organism. A pilot or an astronaut should perform their difficult tasks without loss of health and in the most confortable and safe conditions possible.

[Question] Is this the reason for the comprehensive and careful examination of pilots at the Military Institute of Air Medicine?

[Answer] The entire professional life of a pilot consists of constant training, constant improving and maintaining of efficiency. That's for pilots. And for physicians? Scientific initiative belongs to us. We constantly look for new ways, new diagnostic methods and new therapies. In conditions of real stress in the air, or in a laboratory, we try to discover even the smallest changes in the organism. We want to catch and register every change, but even before that, we try to prevent it.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

WESTERN, CEMA COMPUTER HARDWARE IN USE AT CAD CENTER

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY in Polish No 12, Jun 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Andrzej Drozdowski, director, Computer Applications Research Center of the Industrial Institute of Construction Machinery (PIMB): "Minicomputer Equipment for CAD"]

[Excerpts] The basic requirement for CAD computer systems is that they provide the user with a conversational mode and graphics I-O devices (graphics display monitor, digitizer, plotter). CAD centers are equipped with 16- or 32-bit minicomputers with 128 kilobyte-8 megabyte internal storage of 120-1000 megabyte external storage, which allows for linking up 4 to 32 alphanumeric terminals and a few graphics stations.

The 32-bit minicomputer systems such as e.g., VAX 11/750, PRIME 2550, equipped with graphics devices fully meet the needs of CAD. In cases when problems to be solved exceed their computing capabilities, minicomputers can communicate via modems with large computer systems like IBM or CDC.

Minicomputers Used by PIMB

Since 1977 the CAD Center (OKWPI) of the PIMB has been using a PDP 11/70 minicomputer (Digital Equipment Corp. USA) and a graphics system (Benson, France). PDP 11/70, which is the most expanded model of the 16 bit PDP 11 family of minicomputers, has been designed using the TTL-Schottky Logic technology. The equipment ensures interaction with 32 terminals.

--VAX 11 PL/1 is an expanded implementation of ANSI X3.74 PL/1 General Purpose Set;

--VAX C--an implementation of the C programming language designed by the Bell Laboratories.

The database management systems are VAX 11 Datatrieve and VAX 11 DBMS, while the graphics software includes VAX Regis Graphic Library (RGL)--a graphics software package for a Digital VT125 monitor, VAX 11 Pen Plotter Utilities (PPU)--a library of procedures written in Fortran for programming Talos digitizers.

Minicomputers and CAD Equipment in CEMA Countries

In CEMA countries, the family of SM minicomputers are manufactured whose list of command language statements is compatible with the PDP 11 family of minicomputers. At the moment, systems implemented on the following processors are available in Poland:

--Elektronika 100-25 and SM1402 (Soviet Union)--16 bit processors with 256 kilobyte addressable internal storage;

--SM 4-20 (Czechoslovakia)--parameters similar to those of Elektronika plus floating-point hardware facility;

--SM 11/52 (Czechoslovakia)--a 16 bit processor with 256 kilobyte addressable internal storage, floating-point and 2 kilobyte cache buffer storage.

Following are the processors to be offered in 1985-86:

--SM 11/52 Plus (Czechoslovakia)--a 16 bit processor with floating-point, cache buffer storage and MMU (Memory Management Unit) for 16-, 18-, and 22-bit addressing;

--SM 2420 (Soviet Union)--with floating-point, MMU, and internal storage up to 3840 kilobytes.

The assortment of external devices used with the SM minicomputers is shown in Figure 6--systems set up in Czechoslovakia, and in Figure 7--systems set up in the Soviet Union and by the Gage and Computer Plant ERA (FMiK ERA). The graphics equipment offered consists of plotters and digitizers.

Czechoslovak table plotters Digigraf 1712 (max. drawing dimensions: 1680 X 1180 mm) and Digigraf 1208 (max. drawing dimensions: 1190 X 840 mm) may be working on-line with the SM systems or be used off-line with PT 105 tape units (Poland).

Hungary offers RA 06 digitizers with the following parameters: table dimensions 675 X 1050 mm, accuracy 0.1 to 0.02 mm, equipped with a V.24 (RS 232C) standard asynchronous serial output.

No graphics monitors are currently offered in CEMA countries that meet CAD requirements.

The future for CAM lies in microcomputers with 10-30 megabyte disk storage and interactive graphics monitors. Such stations linked to a minicomputer with 200-1000 megabyte disk storage, a fast printer and modems for intercomputer communication will be able to use a common library of applications programs and a common database.

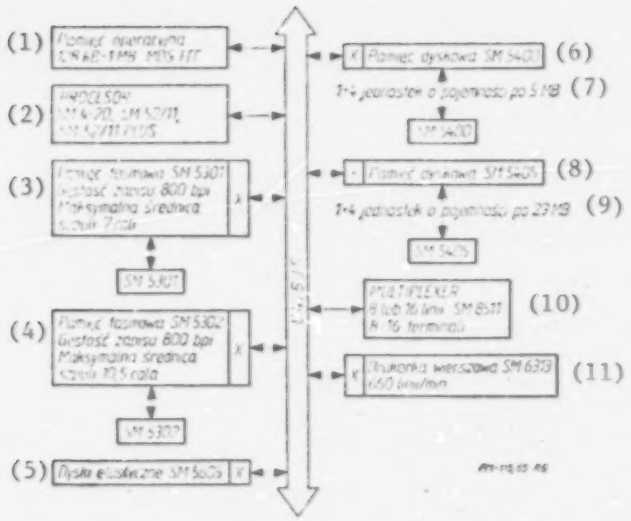

Figure 6. Minicomputer Systems Set Up in Czechoslovakia; X--control unit

Key:

1. Internal storage 128 kB-1 MB MOS ECC
2. Processor SM 4-20, SM 52/11, SM 52/11 PLUS
3. Tape storage SM 5301, density 800 bpi, max. reel diameter 7 inches
4. Tape storage SM 5302, density 800 bpi, max. reel diameter 10.5 inches
5. Floppy disks SM 5605
6. Disk storage SM 5400
7. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
8. Disk storage SM 5405
9. 1 to 4 units 29 MB each
10. Multiplexer, 8 or 16 lines SM 8511, 8-16 terminals
11. Line printer SM 6313, 660 lines/min

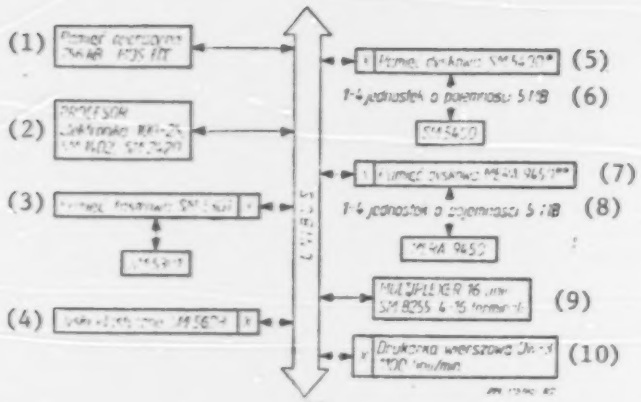

Figure 7. Minicomputer Systems Manufactured in USSR and FMiK-ERA; X--control unit, * in Soviet systems, ** in FMiK-ERA systems

Key:

1. Internal storage 256 kB MOS ECC
2. Processor, Elektronika 100-25, SM 1402, SM 2420
3. Tape storage SM 5301
4. Floppy disks SM 5608
5. Disk storage SM 5400*
6. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
7. Disk storage MERA 9450**
8. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
9. Multiplexer 16 lines, SM 8255 4-16 terminals
10. Line printer DW-3, 1100 lines/min

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAPER VIEWS PERSISTING HOUSING PROBLEM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "New Preconditions for Better Housing"]

[Excerpts] Over three million new apartments including single-family houses have been built during the last 40 years. The housing problem, however, has not yet been completely solved and is therefore the center of attention of national committees, state and party organs. The mode of housing is one of the important indications of the living standard. In the socialist system it is therefore treated in accordance with the social aspects.

The conception of state housing policy stresses the effectiveness of the solution of the housing problem. For the Eighth 5-Year Plan and those subsequent the CSSR Government adopted a number of measures with significantly improve the terms under which the existing buildings can be remodeled and modernized. These measures were discussed last week also by the CPCZ Central Committee which fully supported the government decision.

These government measures provide for the construction of a total of 480,000 new apartments in all forms of construction by 1990 together with the necessary technical amenities and utilities. The construction scope is determined by the possibilities of creating the sources of heat, energy, water supply, capacities of sewage disposal and, last but not least, by the construction capacities which can be used for this purpose. Although the present capacity of plants manufacturing panels for prefabricated houses is larger than before, the increase will be used for other types of construction.

In addition to new construction the state housing policy focuses on other essential components of development of the housing sector--consistent care of the existing buildings, their maintenance and modernization as well as their full utilization for housing purposes. New apartments are being constructed and the housing complexes are being completed more economically in temms of energy, while emphasis is being laid on the higher quality of construction work and higher urbanistic and architectonic standards. This ultimately reduces the burden of purchase cost of an apartment in cooperative construction and privately owned single-family houses and apartments.

The state housing policy takes into account also the social needs. In order to improve care of senior and disabled citizens, the Eighth 5-Year Plan provides for construction of 11,000 small apartments for the retirees in the nursing homes. A number of apartments in the housing complexes will be adapted for accomodation of disabled citizens and the basic public utilities will be organized accordingly. The construction of dormitories with the capacity of 10,000 beds is planned for unmarried workers in the health, social security and school sectors.

The new measures take into consideration the wishes of future users in regard to apartment furnishings. For this reason a certain percentage of apartments will be turned over to the users unfinished--that is without kitchen facilities, kitchen ranges, built-in furniture, wall papers, floor covering and so on which the future users will acquire in accordance with their taste and finance out of their own funds. The budget price of the apartments and the fees for the use of this equipment will be correspondingly reduced. The presently used housing cores will be gradually eliminated from the future projects and replaced by qualitatively better designs without increasing the investment outlays in the apartment.

The improvement of the existing apartments makes it imperative to proceed more efficiently in apartment modernization, in converting the apartments presently in the third and fourth category into apartments of the first or second category. Approximately 24,000 apartments are planned to be remodeled during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and twice as many during subsequent 5-year plans so that all apartments suitable for modernization are to be remodeled by the year 2000.

A total of Kcs 28 billion will be spent on the repair and maintenance of the existing housing during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The greatest emphasis is laid on the necessary structure of construction work so that roofs, outside walls and plumbing are repaired on the basis of priority.

A turnabout in the improvement of the present method and pace of maintenance and repairs of residential buildings are to be achieved through the establishment of autonomous construction gangs within the local building departments of kraj, okres and municipal national committees in the communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants. Construction, repair and maintenance organizations in Prague and Bratislava will be set up on a larger scale than originally provided for by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The demands for the construction of new establishments operating on the economic principle (such as trade, savings banks and so on) are to be but on a more rational basis by the application of the new principle according to which such establishments are to be turned over to the future users not free of charge as in the past, but upon the payment of the amount representing half of the construction cost. This will undobtedly contribute to strengthening of the future users' material interest in the proper design and furnishings of these establishments and their economical operation.

Cooperative housing projects will continue to be subsidized from the state budget. A new feature, however, is longer periods of repayment of credits

on the construction of cooperative apartments in another 10 years, by which time the rents of cooperative apartments will be appropriately reduced. For the cooperative apartments designed for recruitment and stabilization of the labor force can the membership share partly be paid for by the organizations which are directly interested in hiring new workers and stabilization of the labor force. The membership share can be fully paid by the organizations in certain sectors and areas specifically listed.

The cooperative form of housing construction is prevailing now and its ratio will further increase in the future. For this reason the cooperative housing organizations must adopt measures for strengthening of cooperative democracy and enlarging the scope of cooperative autonomy so that the collectives of users will decide about all affairs connected with the operation of cooperative apartments.

The construction of single-family houses has recently been slowed down both by the increases in the purchase price and high labor cost requirements as well as by the difficulties in the preparation and course of construction and in obtaining the necessary building materials. It was therefore decided to increase the unrepayable financial assistance to the builders of one-family houses as well as the upper limit of loans from the state savings banks, and to extend the period of their repayments by 10 years.

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INFLUX OF FOREIGN WORDS CRITICIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Marcela Vanorna: "An Erroneous Road to the World Markets."]

[Text] Some expressions which do not beautify our language have survived from the past. Many people on principle [do not shine but] only "pucuje" [from German putzen] their shoes, [do not set but] only "steluje" [from German stellen] their watches, use various "verkcajk" [tools, from German Werkzeug] and so on. If these expressions were used only in the colloquial Czech, it would perhaps not be so painful. However, we encounter various foreign words and new Czech words derived from them on every step, even in the names of our products today. We hardly got used to calling fruit juice "dzus", our canning industry came out with a new "world-renowned name LIFT which is a lemon juice.

In addition to the English language we find in the names of our soft drinks perhaps all the principal languages of the world. You do not believe this? Let us therefore begin with "Arocola", and other varieties of "cola" and continue with "Granada", "Amara". Interesting also are "Cito", "Manton", "Olympus", "Bonela", and many more similar names. These are charming words. Nevertheless I think that the road to the world top quality of our food products leads through a different approach. Foreign names are obviously designed to attract the prospective buyers. This also is to some extent important in trade. Experience, however, has shown that an excellent food product will be rapidly sold in our country, if the price will correspond to its quality, taste, durability and ingeniousness of processing. This will happen even if the beverage is called for example "Svezenka" [refreshing drink] or "Bohatyr" [hero].

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BASIC COMPUTER LANGUAGE RISES IN POPULARITY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Lumir Hrudka: "Do You Know the Basic Language?"]

[Text] This question is usually answered in the affirmative by the young people and schoolboys. Basic is the name of the computer (programovaci) language which is nothing else but a number of commands by which the operation of a computer is governed.

If you learn from these commands to put together the necessary program, you have accomplished the main thing--to reach an agreement with the computer. This is what the introduction to the interesting BASIC manual for the beginners says. It was published by the "Komenium" enterprise as the teaching aid for the high school students, but also for the students of other educational establishments as the basic for work with the training computers. Its merit is that it is really designed primarily for the beginners, instructs the readers in a comprehensible way in the first steps towards getting acquainted with the computer technology.

This small book has become a hit in a good sense of this term. As soon as the children and parents learned about its publication, hundreds of people demonstrated their interest in this new handbook. The BASIC language is namely suitable both for operating of personal computers and the complex minicomputers. Unprecedented interest makes it clear that the young generation yearns for the knowledge of modern computer technology. Big crowds of young people around the computers at the recent electronics and automation exhibition in Prague testify to that.

"Komenium" will sell freely only a part of its edition of these manuals in its kraj bookstores. It will most probably be not able to satisfy all prospective buyers. This is only the confirmation of how this type of books is still in short supply in terms of quantity and diversity of free choice.

It is an old adage that you are man as many times as many foreign languages you know. Our children are likely to say that as many computer languages you know...

10501/9190
CSO: 2400/82

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS--Representatives of the General Union of Palestinian Journalists and Writers and of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union met in prague on 8 January. The delegations, which discussed issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two organizations, were headed by their central secretaries Ahmed Abdul Rahman [spelling as published] and Marcel Nolc. Rahman, who is also the chief editor of the PLO's press organ, was received the same day by RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor Zdenek Horeni, with Abdal Fattah [spelling as published], the PLO's representative extraordinary to Prague, present. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CZECH 1985 FIRES--A total of 6,756 fires, which caused damages estimated at Kcs 206.5 million and the deaths of 89 persons and serious injuries to 520, were reported from the 7 Bohemian regions and Prague in 1985. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--An "executive" program of cooperation in science, culture, and education between the CSSR and the Spanish governments for the 1986-88 period was signed at the end of talks conducted by CSSR and Spanish Government delegations in Prague on 16 January. The program "contractually amends" the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, physical culture, and relations between their movie, radio, and television companies and youth organizations. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSSR, ARGENTINA SIGN AGREEMENT--The CSSR and Argentina concluded an agreement on cooperation in science and culture in Buenos Aires on Wednesday [22 January]. The agreement was signed by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Argentina Jan Jurista. The agreement also provides for cooperation in education, health care, and sports. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 p 7 AU] /9738

VALEK MEETS CHURCH DIGNITARIES--Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek met in Bratislava on 13 January with representatives of Catholic and non-Catholic churches and religious societies in Slovakia. In a cordial talk, attended, among others, by bishops and representatives of the Pacem in Terris association of Catholic clergymen, Valek "expressed the appreciation of the merit of clergymen in creating and strengthening the positive relations between churches and the state." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSO: 2400/166

SOCIOLOGY POLAND

SOVIET CULTURAL CONTACTS REPORTED

Filmmakers in Krakow

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] A group of Soviet filmmakers, visiting our country for the occasion of "Soviet Film Days," were hosted on 8 November in Krakow. Producers and animators from the film world of the Soviet Union met with youth from High School No XII in the youngest district of Krakow--Nowa Huta--and took part in a formal premiere of the movie "First Cavalry," directed by Wladimir Lubomudrow, which was shown in a representative cinema, "Swit," in Nowa Huta. Soviet filmmakers also met with their admirers in Nowa Huta's cultural center.

Friendship Society Visits Krakow

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] During the second day of their visit in Krakow, a delegation from the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship headed by Guram Jenukidze, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, met with activists from the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship in this city.

Atheist Education Seminar in Gdansk

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] A Polish-Soviet seminar devoted to the problems of atheistic education of youth began on 11 November in the Baltic Center of Youth Meetings in Gdansk-Sobieszewo. Participants of the 3-day seminar are: a group of several dozen Soviet youth, members of the Leninist Komsomol, and representatives of Polish youth organizations such as ZSMP, ZMW, ZHP, and ZSP.

Soviet Art in Warsaw

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] On 11 November in Warsaw's "Zacheta," an exhibit opened of "Soviet Art--1970-80." It is the last part in a cycle of exhibitions representing Soviet art since 1917. The first part of the exhibition, dedicated to art from

1917-30, took place in 1982; then art from the years 1930-41 and 1940-69 in the following years, always during the days observing the anniversary of the October Revolution.

At the present exhibition we can view 77 paintings, 86 graphics, 29 sculptures, scenographic projects, textiles and applied art. It is an output of the middle and youngest generation of artists. Seeking their own artistic expression, the Soviet creators draw from the sources of folk art; they refer to old Russian icon masters; they are also familiar with experiences of colorists. The traditional themes, like war, the struggle for peace, and everyday work, were presented here by the use of other, contemporary means of artistic language and other spheres of imagination combining elements of history with the present. An interesting phenomenon, a derivative of processes occuring in art, is the development of graphics, sculpture, weaving, and very beautiful ceramics and glass.

Much help in organizing the exhibit came from the Soviet side, and from the Soviet Ministry of Culture. Galina Kargopalowa and Alina Rajskaja acted as commissioners.

Participants at the opening of the exhibit included the secretary of the KC PZPR, W. Swirgon, the director of the Cultural Section of the KC, W. Nawrocki, the minister of culture and art, K. Zygulski, chief of the GZP WP, General J. Baryla, chief of the WP Administration of Culture, General A. Zyto, and the vice-president of the City of Warsaw, M. Szymborski. Also present were the ambassador of the Soviet Union, B. Aksjonow, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The exhibit will be open until the second of December, daily aside from Monday, from 10:00 AM until 6:00 PM.

Praise for Soviet Art, Traditional Themes

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] In "Zacheta's" largest halls, paintings, sculptures and graphics, costumes and scenographic projects, and objects of applied art as glass, ceramics and artistic textiles were displayed. Over 200 exhibits created by 130 artists. As in previous years, the organizers saw to it that the works were representative of their time and for the most outstanding artists. For this purpose they reached to museum collections in Moscow, Leningrad, and other great cities.

The exhibition is also interesting for other reasons. For here, alongside artistic works of the older generation, are the works of the middle and the youngest generation of artists.... One can, however, notice a great variety of artistic individuality, searching for new poetics, the expression of old, traditional themes by a metaphor, and also different temperaments of representatives of numerous national schools as expressed through form and color.

Different values begin to substitute monumental decorative effects and seriousness, so traditional in Soviet art, with which time-honored themes are treated.

The circle of themes taken up especially in painting and elaborated on with fresh, sometimes striking honesty, begins to broaden. There also prevail such features as romantic atmosphere and psychological analysis, for example, in portraits. Emotionality in solving many artistic problems leads to spontaneity, and this, in turn, forces out the stiffness and restraint of its predecessors.

From among more distinctly outlined themes it is worthwhile to mention the continuation of Leninist themes. Compositions devoted to the preservation of peace and the use of its benefits. As always in Soviet art, an important place is occupied by the theme of work.

Commentator Bemoans State of Culture

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Andrzej Wroblewski]

[Excerpts] The new cultural year begins sharply. Not only because that, in such a short time accumulated so many performances, especially musical ("Warsaw Autumn," the Chopin Competition, the Competition of Young Violinists in Lublin--all international), but that it is accompanied by a considerable liveliness in creative circles, which finds its expression in discussions. These discussions take place in different advisory groups which are so great in number that it is hard to count them. From the Sejm commission, through groups of the National Council of Culture, PRON, various artistic councils and groups from the Ministry of Culture and Art, commissions of culture of the national councils at various levels--there simply is no room on this socio-political ladder where the discussions about culture would not take place. But they are not simply discussions for the sake of discussions. Postulates and proposals are being made, different resolutions are drafted, reports and programs are announced. The observer of these phenomena should be delighted that culture takes such an important place in the hierarchy of social and state affairs, since so much attention and care is devoted to it. With certainty it is so. If however that observer has a sharp eye, he should notice two characteristic features of this phenomenon: that in particular regions on various levels and in various collective bodies the same people take seats, and that none of those bodies has any power, or an executive, or executive power.

In short, we are having a hectic time, fire is under the boilers, the pressure rises but the ship of Polish culture stands still because all of the steam goes through the whistle.

Between Need and Possibility

The dismembered and incoherent organism of our cultural life cannot constantly adapt to new conditions, in which the burden of organization was passed to national councils, while the creative circles were left aside. Territorial autonomy will not replace cultural autonomy, for always the local authority will see its most immediate needs, particularly if it stands before the dilemma: a nursery or a house of culture....

I was given a large, 40-page report on the state of culture to look through--with the reservation that the document, in its present state, cannot be published. The chief editor of the report is Professor Jerzy Adamski, who still in these days collects remarks and supplements, and at the end of October, the Plenum of the National Council of Culture will deliberate upon this document. For the time being, then, the state of assets in culture is a secret. I forget about what I read and concentrate on what I heard during various discussions....

If we add up all income returns including the remainder from last year, the Fund for the Advancement of Culture should amount to 58 billion zloties this year. Will it reach this amount? Maybe yes, maybe no, since it appears that the Minister of Finance began to exempt from income tax certain institutions and even whole lines of trade....

I encourage the persistent ones to do the recounting which should show that the Fund for the Advancement of Culture will have a 20 percent deficit.

Who Rules Here?

Exemption from taxes has yet one more aspect: it questions the competence of the Ministry of Culture and Art which is, after all, the leading organ of state administration in this field.... Therefore again: Who, exactly, has the right to decide who is an artist, and who is not?

And further: In the course of efforts to raise the rates for lecturers of school concerts, the Ministry of Finance approved a raise, although under the condition that for this money the lecturer must speak for 1 and 1/2 hours.

Fine! Here it is, not only a matter of administration, but also of professional competence.... In a word, the process of incapacitating the Ministry of Culture and Art begins. Now, then, when from all sides one hears the argument that we cannot afford culture and from everywhere hands reach into the minister's pocket, it is worthwhile to think about what place culture takes in the hierarchy of state affairs. Not in declarations, but in reality.

Dry Decade

It is true that the times do not favor culture since where it is tight, it rips. So we must accept it.... Limitations are great. But we cannot afford to bring down culture to the part of a drudge and treat it as an unproductive field. Besides, voices are getting louder that culture should bring profits. From one side--taking away, from the other--squeezing out, and between these two great powers--the artists, who consider, not without reason, that they deserve something for talent and years of work; and since nobody will give them a second lifetime, they look for compensation abroad. What will it lead to in the end?

I recently heard as members of the National Cultural Council criticized the project of the Program for the Development of Culture. It was prepared by people who have a rather close contact with culture. "Rather"--since they are theoretical, not practical, and therefore neither creators nor performers--in

any case, those who ought to be its animators or propagators. Meanwhile, that whole program swarms with various forms of "if," "in the case of," and "if possible." Furthermore, the preamble, or explanatory preface, assigns a place to culture--subordinating its development to the international situation and to the country's economic developments.

We made up our mind to look at our culture as at a transatlantic liner, we designated a role of an ambassador of Polish character to it, we expect the fulfillment of a historical mission in confrontation with a greedy commercialism of a capitalist system, but at the same time a margin is set for this culture to develop on. A transatlantic liner? Or, maybe, "Titanic?" Well, let us give up such dull comparisons. It is not a transatlantic liner but only a coal-ore collier, and not an ambassador but a small commercial traveler who deals in pearls of the first water and sells them dirt cheap.

A month ago Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, in an interview printed in KULTURA, spoke about the role of culture in the contemporary world:

"It is enormous! I think that the role of culture, particularly as a human-formation element if one may say so, culture, treated not as a vacation or amusement, will grow in the course of years and not diminish in the world's future."

After all, the future is the present, only somewhat further. Looking into it we see, however, at most the tip of a nose and we even fail to notice that our cultural coal-ore ship ran aground, for someone drained the water from the sea.

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END

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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ALBANIA

SHORTCOMINGS IN COOPERATION AMONG ENTERPRISES, MINISTRIES

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Coordination Among Ministries"]

[Text] The workers and specialists of the ministries have improved the level of their organizing and managing work in order to solve, in time, the problems that emerge from the struggle to implement the indicators of the plan and to satisfy better and better the needs of the economy and the people, as recommended by the Twelfth Plenum of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee. Thus, the workers of the Ministry of Construction have always stood beside the builders of the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant in Koman. The organizing and monitoring work of the specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture has been effective in regard to wheat and cotton; this fact is also shown in the good results achieved. Better work has been done by the Ministry of Light Industry and the Food Industry in regard to the preparation of the projects to be built in the years of the coming five-year plan. Such examples exist in every ministry. However, taking into consideration the important tasks assigned by Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visits to Korce, Kolonje, Shkoder and, recently, Gjirokaster districts, a greater intensive work and more determination are required for improving the effectiveness of production, construction and distribution.

The government apparatuses, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, must be vigilant, methodical and very profitable. To achieve this, the ministry collegiums must carry out a systematic work for the efficiency and continuing training of the cadres. A skilled cadre, politically and ideologically trained, understands the principle of reliance on one's own forces as a struggle, shoulder to shoulder, great socialist solidarity and in cooperation and close collaboration between the ministries for the frontal implementation of the plans. This solidarity and high spirit of cooperation between the ministries and the executive committees of the district people's councils was manifested in the activities to avert the consequences of a severe winter, in the great actions during the harvesting, threshing and collection of wheat, in the efforts that are being done to implement the program of the masses for averting the consequences of an extraordinary drought and so forth.

However, one can still observe manifestations of lack of coordination in the work methods of the ministries. Not unfrequently, one sees that the ministries

have a tendency of shifting the relay race of responsibility to one another instead of struggling to solve the problems. There are tasks and deadlines that call for the replacement of the wooden poles in mines, the introduction of cableways in the transport of goods, the elimination of duplication in the movement of goods and so forth. But, because of lack of coordination between the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Ministry of Constructions, these tasks have not been fully implemented. There are tens of mechanical bases, scattered and under the jurisdiction of the various ministries, that ate not utilized in full capacity because of lack of cooperation between them. The so-called technological remains are well known for their great value as raw materials for the food industry; however, they are not being used due to lack of coordination in the study, experimental and construction work. Averting these delays in the execution of the plans requires, on the part of the collegiums of the ministries and of their operational directorates, a wider handling of the problems, stripped of departmental interests, of the struggle of artisan mentality and of empirical practices.

The workers and specialists of the ministries must give more consideration to the solution of the great problems assigned to the economy. This is achieved through the struggle against routine work and slowness. And routine work is combatted through complete knowledge of the situation at the grassroots. Therefore, the party asks the workers of the ministries to come down from the ivory towers of laziness where official letters and circular letters are drafted for every problem that emerges. The issue is that workers must not only go to work as much as possible, but also must not remain as mere observers during their activities. On the contrary, in cooperation with the enterprises and operational sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils, the cooperative managements and the village people's councils, they must solve the problems that emerge. But, what does one observe? Some ministries have increased the number of official letters. There are workers who collect observations on their activities and, later, report them to their superiors. Otherwise, how can one explain the fact that the experience of the Lukove agricultural cooperative in feeding domestic animals in fruit growing areas is not being properly disseminated, that the child care centers of some villages are getting their eggs from the city and that the norms for solar oil consumption in the glass factories are being exceeded and so forth.

It is known that the plan is an entire system of balancing relations and coordinations. Consequently, the balancing method in the drafting and execution of the plans assumes a great importance. But, what happens? There are cases when ministries do not properly coordinate the production plans with the material bases, distribution, transportation or manpower. The Ministry of Industry and Mines, while making changes in the production plans of the mines in Mirdite, did not make corrections in the financial indicators. Here are the consequences: the mine fulfills its plan but comes out with losses. By acting in this manner, difficulties are created in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Thus, not unfrequently, some agricultural cooperatives have put themselves in difficulty in regard to the sale of vegetables and

repairing of vehicles. Some products of the food industry are not distributed because of lack of packaging. These shortcomings create difficulties for managerial work in the ministries.

In the struggle against the manifestations of bureaucracy, technocracy and routine work, executing their authority with discipline and working with culture, practical spirit and high feeling of responsibility, the workers and specialists of the ministries will further improve their operational role in management and organization.

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EFFICIENT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Prague FINANCE A UVER in Czech No 7, 1985 pp 457-464

[Article by Eng Alfred Sebek]

[Text] The CSSR state plan, the state budget, and the currency plan for 1984 ensued from the successful results achieved in 1983 and expressed society's interest as well as the possibilities of accelerating the dynamics of economic development through a better utilization of intensive growth factors. Already during the first half of 1984 it became evident that the tasks set down by the plan could be made even more progressive and productive. The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party evaluated the results which our economy had achieved by fulfilling the planned tasks, and established the goal to be reached in 1984--even given a higher initial base --of a minimum 3 percent growth of the national income, and thus to ensure the dynamics of the economy at the level called for in the directives of the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and further improve the efficiency of the national economy.

In accordance with the resolution of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government discussed the report concerned with making the tasks of the state operations plan for the development of the CSSR national economy for 1984 more progressive. It noted that the results achieved in fulfilling the state plan for 1983, as well as the development of the economy during the initial months of 1984, showed a potential for broadening and strengthening the positive results and tendencies when implementing the state plan for 1984. Pursuant to the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 120/1984, the tasks of the state plan for the consumption of fuels and energy, production of brown coal, increasing the effectiveness of exports to non-socialist countries and the share of products of high techno-economic level within the total goods output were strengthened.

Besides making the tasks of the state plan and the economic plans more progressive, goal-oriented tasks over and above the level of the adjusted plans were established for qualitative indicators, particularly for accelerating the growth of labor productivity in adjusted value added by 1 percent, and decreasing the share of the cost of materials by 0.5 percent.

At the same time a goal-oriented task, designed to lower inventories in organizations of the centrally managed industries and the construction industry by 5 billion Kcs, as compared to the levels planned for up to 31 December 1984, was approved. The chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank and the minister of finance were given the task of discussing with the appropriate ministers the means of providing for the implementation for the assigned goal-oriented task aimed at releasing the unused resources in inventories in connection with the screening out of inventories by 31 May 1984. When determining the goal-oriented tasks for individual branches, particular attention was given to

--the exactingness of the tasks designated by the specifications of the operations plan for 1984;

--the presumed utilization of the screened out inventories;

--the potentiol benefit arising from the realization of the planned substative measures for decreasing inventories pursuant to the resolution of the CSSR government No. 74/1984;

--to both the general and specific unused resources in the area of inventories from previous years.

The extent of the goal-oriented tasks established for the respective ministries is shown in Table No 1.

Table 1	Million Kcs	Of the status of inventories not including NPD and ZS (percent)
Federal ministry of fuels and energy	300	2.9
Federal ministry of metallurgy and heavy machinery	800	1.4
Federal ministry of general machinery	2,100	4.4
Federal ministry of electrical equipment industry	500	2.9
CSR ministry of industry	400	1.1
SSR ministry of industry	300	1.8
CSR ministry of construction industry	300	2.5
SSR ministry of construction industry	300	4.2

The establishment of goal-oriented tasks in inventories represented without doubt the most challenging requirement of all those placed on the shoulders of industrial and construction organizations in order to achieve results better than the planned tasks called for. This is proven among other things by the fact that at the time when the goal-oriented task was adopted and set out in detail, that is in May 1984, the inventories in industry and construction were 6.4 billion Kcs higher than the level planned for the end of the year, and in order to fulfill the goal-oriented plan it was therefore necessary to reduce inventories by 11.4 billion Kcs. Such an outcome has never been achieved before. On the contrary, in past years the planned level of inventories has been exceeded: in 1981 to 1983 such excess reached the amount of 12.5 billion Kcs. The acceleration of turnover time for inventories planned for 1984 by 3.4 days has been increased by the establishment of the goal-oriented task to 5.8 days, that is almost 3 days more, than was the actual increase in 1983, when after a number of years we succeeded in shortening the turnover time for inventories in industry and construction.

Ensuring the implementation of the goal-oriented task in inventories has been a demanding task not only for economic organizations and their superior agencies, it also placed increased demands on the State Planning Commission, the federal ministry of finances, and the Czechoslovak State Bank, who shared responsibility for determining these tasks and detailing them to individual ministries. The task of these central agencies stemmed also from the fact that the determination and implementation of the goal-oriented task for inventories are closely linked to the task set forth by the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 74/1984, concerning the results of a review of the effectiveness of measures adopted to promote efficient development of inventories on the basis of a discussion of the report of the CSSR Committee of Public Control in March 1984. The chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank was charged with working out, in cooperation with the deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, the minister of finance, and the minister-chairman of the Committee for Public Control, a proposal for substantive measures for reducing the high level of inventories, and a proposal for improving the effectiveness of instruments designed to ensure lasting optimum development of inventories. The government resolution expected to use in this instance proposals by individual ministers, who were to present toward this end appropriate proposals, including what countribution such proposals would bring toward reducing inventories, expressed in numbers, to the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

To make the release of inventories a lasting feature, important preconditions were to be created also be redefining more accurately the inventory norms, which, according to the resolution of the CSSR Government No 157/1982, was to be accomplished by the end of 1984. To have this phase of redefining the inventory norms result in a concrete contribution to the optimalization of inventories and a release of resources locked in surplus inventories, branches were required to determine differentiated specific tasks for redefining inventory norms for the economic production units and economic organizations.

An important role in enforcing and supporting the acceptance and implementation of the goal-oriented task of reducing inventories was assigned to the

Czechoslovak State Bank. This task of the Bank is derived from the high credit involvement of the bank (50 percent on the average) in covering the cost of inventories, which is connected with the carefully worked out credit mechanism and long-time experience of the bank in this area, as well as from the status of the bank as an agency of social control with a wide network of branches, with whose help the bank is capable of implementing very quickly newly arisen needs and requirements of the center for credit for economic projects.

The activity of the bank im promoting the acceptance and implementation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories has been conducted along two basic paths. In the first place, the object was to develop a broad, convincing, one can say "educational" campaign, which would have a political-organizational impact on influencing the thinking and attitudes of the economic personnel in such a way that they would consider the acceptance and implementation of the goal-oriented tasks to be an important and necessary political and economic task and would approach it as such. The other method of supporting goal-oriented tasks is the utilization of specific economic instruments of the bank, 1.e., credits and interests, and institution of appropriate credit agreements concluded with organizations and economic production units in order to give impetus to the interest of organizations and economic production units in accepting and implementing the goal-oriented tasks. It goes without saying that in practice these two phases of the work and activity of the bank are being implemented and utilized in tandem.

The specific impulse for work on guaranteeing implementation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories was the joint letter of the minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, the CSSR minister of finance, and the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, to the ministers of industrial and construction departments. The letter stated the extent of the goal-oriented tasks together with the task of preparing differentiated specifications of them for subordinate economic production units and economic organizations, it requested a proposal for substantive measures for reducing inventories, and expressed the requirement to establish differentiated tasks for strengthening the norms for economic production units and organizations in the upcoming phase of redefining inventory norms. At the same time notice was given of discussions taking place concerning ways to ensure implementation of the goal-oriented task in inventories and other tasks which were described in the letter, between the appropriate general manager of the bank (main branch) and the appropriate deputy minister.

Immediately after the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 120/1984 was adopted, the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank issued a directive which stated the tasks for the organizationsl subdivisions and units of the bank--from general managers of the bank and main institutions to branch manaters--which stemmed from the participation of the bank in strengthening the tasks of the state operations plan and the currency plan for 1984 and designated goal-oriented tasks. As one of its first tasks, the bank was to negotiate with its partners at all management levels of the economic sphere (from ministries to economic production units to organizations) the undertaking of the goal-oriented tasks in inventories, their detailed break-down for subordinate economic production units and organizations, and the working out of

substantive measures toward their implementation. In a number of instances, the bank took a direct part in working out the substantive measures through suggestions and comments, since the proposals of the ministries and their subordinate economic production units and organizations were not always up to a level commensurate with the demands of the tasks. The branch management of the Czechoslovak State Bank headquarters, main institutions and their section departments also took part in preparing the detailed break-down of the goal-oriented tasks for subordinate economic production units and organizations, and through their expertise contributed to having the goal-oriented tasks express to the fullest extent the progressive but realistic possibilities of utilizing unused resources in inventories. Designated goal-oriented tasks for the economic production units and enterprises were at the same time communicated to the appropriate section departments and branches, and it was not a rare occurrence that the personnel of the general management of the economic production units and enterprises first learned of the designation of the goal-oriented tasks and their extent from the bank personnel rather than from their superior agencies.

The quick reaction and the operational approach of the bank in assisting timely introduction of the goal-oriented tasks and measures for their implementation to organizations created conditions where the goal-oriented tasks could be incorporated, together with the more intensely progressive tasks of the economic plans, into the appendices of the credit agreements for 1984, which were concluded among branch sections and the economic production units and among branch offices and enterprises in principle by the end of June 1984. At the same time it was not always easy to push through the acceptance of the detailed goal-oriented tasks; in their arguments during the complicated negotiations, the bank units relied on their knowledge of useable unused resources in inventories based on their own analyses, reviews, and long-time experience of the development of inventories in a ministry, an economic production unit, or an enterprise.

In the area of economic stimulation aimed at assisting the implementation of the goal-oriented tasks, the bank used primarily the method of positive interestedness in lowering credit costs through credit premiums, concurrently with the possibility of increasing the useable amount of accured wages by 50 percent of the amount of the premium granted. Into the appendices of the credit agreements promises were built-in of credit premiums for accepting and fulfilling the goal-oriented task, up to a maximum given by the rules of the credit policy, which is delimited on one hand to 50 percent of the basic credit rate of the appropriate type of credit, on the other hand up to 10 percent of the benefit achieved through credit premium granted; in such a case, therefore, up to 10 percent of the accepted goal-oriented task, or possibly of the reduction of inventories below planned level actually achieved. The rules for grainting credit premiums for fulfilling goal-oriented tasks meant in this respect a considerable broadening and flexibility of credit procudures valid so far for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, according to which the branches had to request approval of the superior agency of the bank in order to promise and grant credit premiums above the basic credit rate--and what is more important--in branches of industry and construction these procedures basically did not allow the possibility of granting credit premiums in the area of inventories.

The attractiveness of credit premiums for fulfilling the goal-oriented plan and its active use for the advancement of the goal-oriented tasks is proven by the example of the machinery branches (federal ministry of metallurgy and heavy machinery, federal ministry of machinery, federal ministry of electrical equipment), whose organizations were granted, following the evaluation of their results in 1984, credit premiums for fulfilling the goal-oriented tasks in inventories in the amount of more than 60 million Kcs. This is a value 4 times higher than the total volume of credit premiums out of the operational credits in 1984 and it was invoiced as a contingency for 1985. In this respect the bank fulfilled its commitment stemming from the credit agreements to the organizations which fulfilled their goal-oriented task either fully or partially, based on its difficulty and the degree of contribution by the organization, regardless of the fact that a number of economic production units and most of the branches did not fulfill the assigned goal-oriented tasks.

As far as using punitive measures to influence fulfillment of goal-oriented tasks, the bank consistently took the position that acceptance of a goal-oriented task in inventories represents a commitment on the part of the organization to achieve more progressive results than called for in the plan and not fulfilling this commitment could not in itself, therefore, be a reason for applying credit and interest sanctions. Therefore, during the evaluation of the fulfillment of the goal-oriented task, which became an integral part of the quarterly evaluation of the criteria for effective use of credit for the 3rd quarter and all of 1984, the bank responded to cases of non-fulfillment of the goal-oriented task only be a commensurate lowering of the promised credit premium, or--if even a partial fulfillment of the goal-oriented task has not been achieved--by not granting premiums at all. In cases of serious non-fulfillment (for example, when an organization did not work out and did not implement any measures for ensuring a goal-oriented task, when a branch of the bank found inherent flaws in implementation of the goal-oriented task, etc.) the bank took these facts into consideration for a comprehensive control of fulfilling the criteria for an effective use of credit, and established stricter procedures according to the general rules of credit and interest differentiation, with a look at the feasibility of putting the goal-oriented task into operation and the extent of its non-fulfillment.

The measure which was adopted in connection with the more stringent procedures for releasing scheduled unused resources in inventories only to those economic production units which have fulfilled the goal-oriented plan of increasing socially desirable over-plan production, cutting material costs, and saving energy, and which secured financing of higher levels of inventories from accumulated over-plan profits after levies, can also be considered a form of credit pressure to fulfill the goal-oriented tasks. It meant that in 1984 the bank did not grant credit to organizations for an increase of the planned level of inventories which resulted from a possible release of scheduled unused resources, and thus exerted pressure to maintain unused resources at the level of a ministry or an economic production unit, which contributed to reducing the level of inventories below the planned level and to the fulfillment of goal-oriented tasks.

An often debated question of credit practice in the second half of 1984 in connection with the goal-oriented task in inventories was the relationship of the goal-oriented task to the level of credit for inventories, and thus to the fulfillment of the credit plan. In 1984, same as in previous years, credit allowances appropriate to planned levels of inventories were specified. Reducing inventories under the planned level in connection with the goal-oriented tasks had to mean, therefore, also the reduction of the necessary amount of credit for inventories in amounts and terms corresponding to the reductions of inventories below the plan.

Opinions on this subject have been put forth that scheduled credit allowances ought to be reduced by amounts of designated goal-oriented tasks immediately, that is without regard to the reduction of inventories actually achieved. That would put organizations under pressure to fulfill goal-oriented tasks. These suggestions were turned down, because they are not in accord with the concept of the goal-oriented tasks, commitments of the bank contained in the appendices to the credit agreements, or with the principles of the make up of the special purpose operational credits contingent on results of reviews of their material provision according to billing statements. The point was emphasized that the goal-oriented tasks are established outside of the plan, and therefore it is not possible to require organizations in advance to reduced credits by 31 December 1984, without having reports of the actual level of inventories and other resources in circulation by 30 December 1984. It was recommended to the bank branches that when considering the expected unused credit allowances by the end of the year in connection with the goal-oriented tasks in inventories, they return to the scheduling places only the uncontested amounts, that is those credits which were by the end of the term established for returning credit allowances (22 October 1984) already released through actual reductions of inventories, or where fulfillment of the goal-oriented tasks was concretely assured by 30 November 1984 at the latest, and therefore it was certain to be reflected in the adjustment of credit according to the review of material provision of the credit by that date.

One of the basic measures designed to ensure the implementation of the designated plans in the area of inventories was the screening out of inventories, which was carried out by 31 May 1984 on the basis of the task designated by the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 74/1984. When screening out the unused inventories and disposing of them, organizations approached the task in 1984 in a substantially more consistent manner than in previous years. A more thorough screening out and disposition of unused inventories was evidenced by roughly double the increase of the volume of screened out and disposed of inventories as compared with previous years. The basic trend was the effort on the part of the enterprises to use the screening out and disposition of inventories toward fulfilling the goal-oriented task. Together with the task assigned by the resolution of the CSSR Government No 74/1984 it led enterprises to include in the screening out process a substantially wider range of inventories than in previous years; these were mainly auxiliary and overhead materials, replacement parts, materials of general use, etc. A more stringent criteria were used for evaluating the usability of inventories than in the past.

A positive role was played in this also by agencies of the financial and credit system. The federal ministry of finances adopted a measure for resolving the financial economic consequences of reducing screened out unuseable inventories through liquidation by making it possible to raise the share of covering losses caused by physical liquidation of unuseable inventories out of the contingency fund from the current 50 percent of up to 100 percent of the loss, and further to cover losses from physical liquidation of unuseable inventories from the balance of the special compensation fund. The Czechoslovak State Bank cooperated by their active participation in screening out the inventories and disposing of them with the ministries, economic production units and organizations in preparing, carrying out and evaluating the results of the screening process, and thus made an impact on its consistent implementation and a quick disposition of the screened out unused inventories.

The total volume of screened out unused inventories in 1984-including unused inventories carried over from previous years--reached 11.3 billion Kcs in the organizations of industry and construction, that is 5 percent of the total amount of inventories. Of this amount 7.9 billion Kcs, that is 70 percent, was utilized by the end of 1984. In comparison with previous years these results represent a considerably increased intensity of the screening out process of unused inventories and their disposition. Thus, even considering the high volume of the screened out inventories, the remainder of unused inventories carried over to 1985 fell to 3.4 billion Kcs. That it is realistic to consider the possibility of fulfilling the goal-oriented task in inventories by screening out the unused inventories and disposing of them is proven by the fact that the volume of screened out unused inventories exceeded the goal-oriented task more than twice over and that the amount of disposed of screened out inventories was almost 60 percent higher than the designated goal-oriented task called for. A number of enterprises and economic production units (for example, the economic production unit Vitkovice) fulfilled their goal-oriented task in just such a manner, that is by disposing of the screened out unused inventories.

With the coming end of the year, however, as was the case in previous years, appeared efforts on the part of a number of enterprises and economic production units to rationalize in many different ways why the goal-oriented tasks will not be fulfilled as they pledged to do, or even why they are considering exceeding the planned level of inventories. That the fulfillment of the goal-oriented tasks was at considerable risk was indicated also by the overall development of inventories, which, compared for example with the year 1983, suggested that adherence to planned levels toward the end of the year is also threatened--viz. Table No 2

Table No 2. Deviations from the Status of Inventories by 31 December in Industry and Construction

Month	1984		1983	
	Billion Kcs	Percent	Billion Kcs	Percent
January	+ 1.1	+0.5	+ 2.0	+1.0
February	+ 4.0	+1.9	+ 3.7	+1.8
March	- 1.3	-0.6	- 1.1	-0.5
April	+ 3.7	+1.7	+ 4.4	+2.2
May	+ 5.7	+2.7	+ 6.1	+3.0
June	+ 0.2	+0.1	+ 0.9	+0.4
July	+ 8.5	+4.0	+ 9.0	+4.5
August	+10.4	+4.9	+10.2	+5.1
September	+ 5.5	+2.6	+ 4.3	+2.1
October	+10.9	+5.1	+ 9.7	+4.8
November	+ 9.4	+4.4	+ 8.6	+4.3

The development of inventories in the second half of 1984 was influenced by exception increases of desirable inventories, which were not counted on either by the plan or the goal-oriented task, in the amount of 4 billion Kcs. Of this amount, 1.6 billion Kcs went for above-plan increase in fuels, 0.4 billion Kcs for above-plan purchases of secondary raw materials, 0.6 billion Kcs for priority desirable imports, 1.4 billion Kcs for creating inventories resulting from adopted government resolutions. These, and other possible exceptional circumstances, which created unforseen increases of desired inventories, were, according to the report of the federal ministry of finance issued in agreement with the State Planning Commission and the Czechoslovak State Bank, taken into consideration when evaluating the results of economic activities during 1984. At the same time, some organizations showed poor management of inventories (incomplete screening out and disposition of unused inventories, low level of inventory management, uneven production and shipping etc.), which contributed to exceeding the planned levels of inventories by 0.7 billion Kcs.

The planned levels of inventories, reduced by the designated goal-oriented task, were reached only by the CSR and the SSR ministries of construction; other departments reported a lower degree of fulfillment of the goal-oriented task, reflecting in varied degrees primarily the exceptional formation of desirable inventories (for instance, in the case of the federal ministry of fuels and energy inventories of fuels considerably higher than planned, in the case of the federal ministry of general machinery inventories resulting from adopted government resolutions, etc.).

The causes and therefore also the extent of unfulfilled goal-oriented tasks in inventories was concentrated in a relatively narrow range of organizations. According to a survey done by the bank, the goal-oriented task was designated for 774 organizations, of those 511 organizations (66 percent) fulfilled it; when evaluating the results of economic management for 1984 the goal-oriented

task was rated as having been fulfilled, with a tolerance for desirable items of created inventories, in the case of further 104 organizations (13 percent), and in 159 cases (21 percent) it was evaluated as unfulfilled, and this was reflected in the manner of closing the year 1984.

Results actually achieved by organizatons of industry and construction in the area of inventories for 1984 most of all confirmed the stimulating effect of goal-oriented tasks. Their designation and effort to achieve maximum implementation together with the dynamics of production brought about an absolute improvement in the use of inventories as has never been the case before. It meant an increase of turn-over time for inventories by 4.5 days, that is 1.1 day faster than was anticipated by the plan. Thus the organizations of industry and construction contributed to stemming the long-time growth of the share of inventories in the created national income to 90 halers per 1 Kcs of the national income. The reduction of inventories in organizations which have fulfilled the goal-oriented task, makes room for the desirable advance supplies for 1985, which contributed not only a continuous flow of supplies for the national economy of fuels and energy during the long persisting hard frosts, but also created conditions for fulfilling the challenging tasks for 1985. Designation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories in 1984 and efforts to fulfill them increased the interest of organizations, economic production units and departments in questions concerning the development and utilization of inventories, and thus created conditions for a further improvement in this area in future years. It provided motivation for a substantially more intensive and broader screening out of unused inventories and their disposition than was the case in previous screenings, and thus contributed to an improved inventory structure.

Because goal-oriented tasks in inventories have not been fulfilled in 1984 by some organizations, the extent of their non-fulfillment is reflected in the detailed break-down of planned tasks for the development and utilization of inventories in the scope of the goal-oriented task established for 1984. Realistic expectations of fulfilling thus designated tasks for the utilization of inventories for 1985 are given primarily by the fact that an overwhelming portion of unfulfilled goal-oriented tasks was the result of desirable advance supplies which ought to be (and in the case of supplies of fuels in particular already were) used for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks for 1985; to this extent, therefore, the originally planned levels of inventories ought to be reduced. Only a smaller portion (roughly 0.9 billion Kcs) is of a longer-term character and therefore planned tasks were not adjusted accordingly. The originally designated task for reducing inventories for industry and construction for 1985 was in accordance with these precepts augmented by 4.8 billion Kcs, and inventories in these branches are therefore to be reduced by 6.2 billion Kcs. Concurrently, the turn-over time will be accelerated by 4.7 days, that is by 0.2 days more, than was achieved in 1984. Credit allowances for operating credit for 1985 were similarly specified, working on the premise that in organizations of the centrally managed industry and construction the planned levels of inventories have been adhered to as of 31 December 1984, that goal-oriented tasks have been fulfilled and consequently that planned operating credits have not been tapped by 31 December 1984. The planned starting point for operating credits (not including credits for unbilled

work and deliveries, which were evaluated separately) is therefore the planned level of those credits up to 31 December 1984, reduced the proportionate defraying of the goal-oriented task in inventories by credit.

The fulfillment of the demanding tasks designated for 1985 in the development and utilization of inventories by the detailed break-down of the state plan, the state budget and the currency plan, has to be guaranteed from the very beginning of the year by effective measures. Toward this end the resolution of the CSSR government No 308/1984 concerning the state operations plan for the development of the CSSR national economy in 1985, laid down the task to ensure that substantive measures for releasing unused resources in inventories which were stipulated in this government resolution, were worked out and included in the economic plans by the central agencies and socialist organizations, with a view to specific conditions in branches and economic production units. Specifications and implementation of the measures and tasks designated for releasing unused resources in inventories at the level of branches, economic production units, and organizations is being monitored by the Czechoslovak State Bank, which assists in their implementation through their credit and interest instruments. In 1985 a new measure was included in the credit procedures, according to which the bank branches grant a credit premium to organizations of 0.5 percent on credit for inventories, if the actual turn-over of inventories in a quarter of 1985 has been faster compared to the turn-over in the corresponding quarter of 1984, assuming that total inventories were lower in 1984. Even in 1985 the bank links the activities of its economic instruments with the personal involvement of its personnel in influencing the formulation and implementation of substantive measures for ensuring the planned development of inventories. On the basis of an evaluation of the results of fulfilling the tasks for utilizing inventories in 1984 and information gained by participating in the preparation and compilation of economic operations plans for 1985, the bank singled out, for instance in the case of machinery branches, 9 economic production units as having serious problems in the area of inventories; the general manager of the bank discussed with them in May 1985 in the presence of the appropriate deputy minister the questions of development and utilization of inventories with a view to evaluating the level of the planned substantial measures for releasing unused resources in inventories. In connection with this the degree of implementation of tasks in the utilization of inventories specified for 1985 was reviewed, and additional measures and procedures of the bank were discussed.

The goal-oriented tasks for reducing inventories and their implementation therefore shower the way which will lead to a better utilization of inventories and a release of unused resources which exist in this area. The use of these ways and methods since the beginning of 1985 is creating conditions for fulfilling the demanding, but realistic tasks in the area of inventories as designated by the specifications of the state plan, the state budget, and the currency plan for 1985.

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STANDARDIZED REGULATIONS TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER

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[Text] During the past few years, intense efforts have been undertaken to formulate more productive, more durable, and more economical measures for the regulation of groundwater. They dealt with and deal with as a crucial point of interest a more effective utilization and maintenance of the over 2.0 million hectares of agricultural area with available groundwater regulating installations, including measures for water retention by dams and irrigation with low economic investment. With this objective, in past years important research projects were concluded and, in 1985, were presented in the form of a new unified standardized regulation for the protection of groundwater, ready to be put into practice. In contrast to the present standard of the process of soil enrichment, with the Standard TGL 42812 Soil Fertility, uniform fundamentals for decisions on groundwater regulation regarding the planning, the designing, the construction, the operation, and the maintenance of groundwater controlling systems suitable for location and need are made available. In this case the primacy is given over to the agricultural requirements of a complex but at the same time differentiated soil enrichment of tilled fields. It is provided to make the standard regulations compulsory as of 1 January 1986 for the enrichment of all surfaces requiring water drainage including their dikes and reservoirs.

Standard for Soil Enrichment, Groundwater Regulation (TGL 42812)

The Standard TGL 42812 Soil Fertility, Groundwater Regulation is divided into ten parts:

TGL 42812/01 - principles
TGL 42812/02 - fundamentals for agricultural decisions
TGL 42812/03 - requirements for the investigation and evaluation of the location

TGL 42812/04 - technical conditions for the regulating procedures
TGL 42812/05 - technical requirements for construction components and materials
TGL 42812/06 - systems design
TGL 42812/07 - measurements and determinations
TGL 42812/08 - technical requirements for carrying out the construction
TGL 42812/09 - operating groundwater regulating installations (BWRA)
TGL 42812/10 - maintenance of groundwater regulating installations (BWRA)

The parts of the Standard will be explained in more detail below, which are important to the reaching of agricultural decisions regarding measures to be carried out as well as to the operation and maintenance of groundwater regulating installations.

Principles (TGL 42812/01)

In Part 01 of the Standard, it is determined that in the case of the determination of use limitations of a surface as the result of flooding--or also as the result of drought damage from a too severe dehydration--by the agricultural user on the basis of analyses of the production and yield levels of the surfaces involved, a judgement of the production limitations and the accessible production reserves should be proposed. For this purpose, for example, the new Field Map 1 is to be used.

While evaluating this analysis, it should be checked whether and to which extent the groundwater deficiencies are caused by the use of the surfaces and/or by insufficiently functioning, available groundwater control installations and can be eliminated by qualified operation and maintenance/repairs of the installations. This means a great responsibility for the LPG and the VEG since analyses reported repeatedly that deficiencies in the groundwater budget in many cases are clearly reduced just by proper management of the surfaces, elimination of damaging blockages, as well as by regular servicing and maintenance of the groundwater regulating installations and expensive soil enrichment measures can be saved or reduced.

In the case of water drainage systems with a surface drying effect, testing should be constantly carried out to see whether an alternating utilization of these systems for the retention of water by damming or for reservoir irrigation is possible. It is internationally accepted to set up these systems in such a manner on all sites with soaked surfaces requiring systematic drainage that a too severe dehydration is avoided by dike arrangements and groundwater or the following precipitation, respectively, can be retained for useful purposes. With this type of just water drainage systems that also only drain water from the ground when as a result of drought which exists along with an acute demand for irrigation is abandoned with a transition to a comprehensive "regulation of groundwater." Ideal conditions are given when, with suitable topographical and ground conditions as well as available additional water, a reversal of the drying out process can be carried out as reservoir irrigation. In the GDR, in this area, we have achieved alternating groundwater regulation (GWR) in lowlands, affected by groundwater with the process applied for many years with good

results--a good level when compared internationally. Table 1 clarifies which quantities of water can be retained in the ground when the drainage process is stopped, upon reaching the water removal goal of about 0.6 m under the surface by the implacement of dikes. In the case of groundwater in sand, in comparison with a dehydration to be expected without dikes about 1.0 m under the surface, for example, over 100 mm and, in the case of water meadow mud, 20 to 25 mm groundwater can be retained. If consideration is also given to the retention of the following precipitation and to making it more available for plants on the basis of more favorable osmotic tension conditions than in drainage systems that cannot be diked, the importance of dike and reservoir irrigation becomes convincingly clear. Furthermore, in Section 01 of the Standard, it is determined that the requirements for investment measures for groundwater regulation are to be derived from the highest yield expectations of the field in question. The experience of the personnel at the site should be used toward reaching this goal. The fields are to be walked during the wet periods accompanied with representatives of the LPG, VEG, MG [Soil Enrichment Association] and VE [Accounting Unit] soil enrichment operations. With this it should be assured that indications that have become visible over the years in the water cycles of a parcel of land are considered and expensive soil enrichment is then carried out only when damage reducing measures for field and plant, maintenance measures, agricultural soil fertility measure along are insufficient. In any case, the level must be reached where soil enrichment investments remain limited always to that surface section where they are final. Particularly for heterogeneous sites for many years now this principle of required drainage/partial surface drainage is applicable with high economical advantage. Table 2 contains examples of the possible surface reduction of expensive moisture enrichment of soil with consideration of the different site requirements compared with the usual soil enrichment practice in the past. On heterogeneous sites average reductions of the required drainage surface can be obtained up to 20 to 30 percent. In comparison with the earlier solutions to the problem with an annual drain construction capacity of 32,000 ha a gain of construction capacity of about 5,000 ha drainage could be realized annually.

Fundamentals for Agricultural Decisions (TGL 42812/02)

Section 02 introduces the bases for reaching agricultural decisions. From operational economical data to be provided by socialistic agriculture, the need can be shown for the application of agricultural and moisture soil enrichment measures for groundwater regulation. For the judgement of existing limitations derived from the groundwater budget, the production and yield levels must be analyzed with regard to field and operations. The evidence from the wet fields according to the extent of wetting, intensity of wetting, and mainly periods of wetting, but also the fields with damage from dryness as the result of too severe drying out by existing installations and the level of the yield reduction caused by this, should be in the foreground. The soil fruitfulness figures of the fields in question and the ill effects derived from the groundwater budget should be estimated by means of a balance sheet type of comparison. From the results of the analysis an evaluation of the discernible production limitations is to be undertaken, and by means of the comparison with approximate values derived from the site

the available production reserves can be proven. The harvest reserves on the individual parcels of land are particularly to be judged whether or not agricultural and horticultural as well as operationally economical measures and/or soil enrichment suffice or moisture enrichment measures are a compelling prerequisite for the activation of other intensification factors. In Section 02 the agricultural objectives of the groundwater regulation are also determined. With reference to the desired groundwater levels in contrast to the results so far a simplification is carried out with consideration of the differentiation found under actual conditions. A maximum allowable wetting period of ten days in contrast to the comparison fields not requiring drainage is determined as safe to plants and economically acceptable.

The carrying out of economical solutions suitable to the needs for groundwater regulation requires the characterization and definition of the areas in need. Particular importance is given to finding the causes of wetting with consideration of the estimated intrinsic value within the framework of the site survey and evaluation. Along with the delimitation of the fields needing soil enrichment the factors necessary for measurement of the groundwater regulatory process are to be obtained. Precise field delimitation and exact definition of the site parameters applicable to the measurements decisively determine the economical and drainage efficiency of the groundwater regulating measures provided.

Requirements for the Examination of the Location and Evaluation (TGL 42812/03)

In Section 03 the requirements are fixed that are to be applied to the site survey. They found their formulation in the new edition of the Standard TGL 24300 "Site Survey of Soils."

TGL 42812/04 through 42812/08

The Sections 04 through 08 of the Standard regulate the application conditions for procedures, the requirements regarding technical elements, the system model, the measurement, and the carrying out of the groundwater regulating measures. They pertain mainly to the soil enrichment operations; their information is, however, also significant for the soil enrichment specialists in the LPG, VEG, MG, and WTZ [Scientific-Technical Center] in order to be able to estimate better the possibilities and application limitations of technical measures as the basis for reaching decisions. In contrast to technical and process solutions to date in TGL 42812 the following were put into practice for the first time:

- mole drainage for drying and irrigating of deep, low lying marshlands,
- surface drying with controlled sludge sedimentation,
- collected water diversion with percolation through the soil,
- mole loosening in combination with the percolation drainage for the drying out of cohesive, mineral lowland sites soaked by groundwater and retained water,
- deep ploughed, sand covering cultivation for the water regulation of impervious, level land, low lying marshes.

The application criteria for the soil improving, deep loosening were made more precise on the basis of data from long years of investigation. The

deep breaking up of the soil as a rule is afterwards not to be repeated within the framework of the process combination for the dike style of soil reclamation during the normal period of use of the installations. Blockages in the upper soil are to be eliminated by loosening the soil on a top soil basis. The determinations on carrying out the construction brings the assurance of a high quality of all construction work in the foreground. Along with detailed procedures for the maintenance and determination of the construction quality which is to be provided to the contract provider together with the subsoil firmness, the synchronization of the conclusion of construction freedom deserves special attention since the soil relationships to the time of construction are a decisive factor on the efficacy and duration of groundwater regulating installations.

Table 1. Approximate values for layered water quantities as a function of the groundwater level in accordance with TGL 42812/09 in mm.

(1) Höhe der Schicht ü. d. Grundwasserspiegel m	(2) Substrat Sand (3)	Salm (4)	Auenlehm (5)	Auenton (6)	Torf (7) Substanzvolumen, Vol% 5	10	15	20
0,9–1,0	31	21	5,2	3,8	38,0	18,0	12,5	9,3
0,8–0,9	31	20	5,1	3,7	36,0	18,0	12,0	8,8
0,7–0,8	30	19	5,0	3,5	34,5	17,0	11,5	8,4
0,6–0,7	30	17	4,9	3,3	32,0	15,5	10,5	7,8
0,5–0,6	29	14	4,6	3,0	30,5	14,5	9,5	7,1
0,4–0,5	27	11	4,2	2,6	27,5	13,0	8,5	6,5
0,3–0,4	24	7,5	3,5	2,1	24,5	11,5	7,5	5,5
0,2–0,3	18	4	2,5	1,3	20,0	9,0	5,5	4,0
0,1–0,2	4	2	1,2	0,7	13,5	5,5	3,0	2,0
0 –0,1	2	0,5	0,1	0,2	8,0	3,0	1,5	1,0

Key:

1. Height of the layer above the groundwater level
2. Substrate
3. Sand
4. "Salm"
5. Meadow mud
6. Meadow clay
7. Peat, Substance Volume, Percent by Volume

Table 2. Surface reduction through differentiated utilization of processes during draining in comparison with earlier project solutions (evaluation of sample installations for groundwater regulation. VEB Engineering Office for Soil Enrichment, 1984).

Meliorationsobjekt (1)	StG (2)	StR (3)	alte Lösung (4) ha	neue Lösung (5) ha	davon Dränung ha	(6) Naßstellen-entwässe-rung ha	Flächen-reduzierung (alte neue Lösung) (7)
Strasburger Mühlbach Bez. Neubrandenburg	3	D4 a2 D5 a3	159	84	70	14	1:0,5
Lübstorf Bez. Schwerin	4	D5 b1	170	75	33	42	1:0,4
Stangenhagen Bez. Potsdam	8	D2 b	63	32	29	3	1:0,5
Walpernhain Bez. Gera	14 10 11	Lö 5b2 AL 3a9	37	31	9	22	1:0,8
Heiligenhagen Bez. Rostock	4	D5 b1, b3	332	112	112		1:0,3
Radegast Bez. Rostock	2	D4-D5	225	100	100		1:0,4
Alt-Kaebelich Bez. Neubrandenburg	2-3	D4-D5	18	8	3	2	1:0,6

Key:

1. Area of soil enrichment
2. State Gazette
3. State Register
4. Old solution
5. New solution thereof draining
6. Drying of wet sites
7. Surface reduction (old new solution)

With the choice of favorable construction deadlines only a compromise can be reached between the requirements of the production of plants and soil enrichment. The specific conditions of use of processes and technologies, whose observance guarantees the full efficiency of the installations, must be met more fully than heretofore.

Operating and Maintaining Groundwater Regulating Installations (TGL 42812/09 and 42812/10)

With Section 09 of the Standard the operation of the groundwater regulating installations is arranged in a compulsory manner. For the first time with TGL 42812/09, the operation according to installation specific service directions is required for all groundwater regulating installations, and decisions on yield increasing, water saving operations of dike and reservoir systems are provided. The users of reclaimed fields have to guarantee the operation of groundwater regulating installations according to the service directions applicable to that location and to adhere to the field related plans for the highest yield as provided in these requirements and restrictions for the agricultural utilization of the fields. After the conclusion of the springtime preparations, all the suitable drainage systems are to be dammed and technologically required subsidences for the following

cultivating, harvesting, and required work are to be begun under consideration of the microscopic surface features and the actual precipitation events at the earliest two to three weeks before the end. It is furthermore determined that an effective operational dam service has unconditional priority for maintenance measures. Further decisions on the maintenance of groundwater regulating installations are contained in Section 10 of the Standard. With these decisions above all a regular and expert control and maintenance should be assured. The decisions on the documentation of the work carried out are also important.

For the assurance of a high efficacy of groundwater regulating measures with all their variations along with their concentration on the needy fields and on the application of the most effective processes for that site a more serious view of the agricultural requirements with an eye on the total operation is necessary. Designs for groundwater regulation require an agreement with the other measures for an increase in soil fertility. The necessary construction freedom to a great extent is to assure for times in which no or only slight harvest losses must be given consideration and in which crop rotation changes caused by procedures must be avoided. Preparation, construction, and use of groundwater regulating installations for this reason must be carried out on the basis of operationally economical project sites, whose preparation must precede the technical planning.

On the whole, with the new standardized regulations for groundwater, a procedure is made available that incorporates the advanced international position in this area. As particularly important for the success of measures to be carried out is the decision consequently oriented to the differentiated site requirements under the controlling involvement of the agricultural contract grantor. This sets high demands on the soil enrichment specialists in the LPG and VEG and is irrevocably connected with the arrangement of the groundwater regulating measures in the complex processes to increase the soil fertility and plans for the highest yields with regard to the field. For the changeover to the new standardized regulations a comprehensive educational program was carried out in 1985, in which above all the delegated associates in the WTZ were also drawn into the efforts. Furthermore additional sample sites are being prepared for which a scientific control and evaluation will be carried out over many years.

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AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGY TO ASSUME GREATER ROLE IN WATERWORKS

Exemplary Models Cited

East Berlin WASSERWIRTSCHAFT/WASSERTECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 6, Aug 85 pp 124-125

[Article by Rolf Wernecke, Engineer, VEB Waterworks and Waste Processing Magdeburg]

[Text] Based upon the directives of the 10th Party Congress of the SED the representative of the President of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Enviornmental Protection and Waterworks in 1981 delivered the mandate to develop exemplary models for the automation of waterworks installations and processes using modern sensor and control systems. The work in the area of automation in this case was directed at the following crucial points:

1. Increase in the reliability of the supply and the quality of the water supply and waste water processing through control and regulation of the supply and removal processes corresponding to the situation in question and better information on the course of the process in installations and supply systems.

2. Increase in the performance of waterworks installations and systems through automation of the course of treatment and thereby saving investments.

3. Increase in work productivity of the service personnel through reduction of routine jobs and thereby a saving of man-hours.

4. Reduction in the use of materials and energy in the supply process through the optimization of the course of the processing.

For this

- a set-up favorable to automation of the technological installations was to be established,
- system models for the automation of waterworks installation and processes were to be worked out,
- the utilization of modern electrical and measuring-controlling-regulating technology from industry was to be assured,
- branch specific automation equipment utilizing the microelectronics in the VEB Combine Water Technology and Waterworks Planning was to be developed and to be produced,

- process analyses as the basis for the best possible utilization of the automation models and techniques were to be carried out,
- performance capacities for the operation and the maintenance of the automation installations were to be built up and the automation strategy for the period of 1981-1985 was to be worked out.

For the processes of water supply and waste water treatment automation solutions were first to be developed, that corresponded to these mandates and at the same time became suitable for the growing demands for lower costs, higher quality, and short periods of time for realization.

The authorized plants were successful during the current five-year plan for 1981-1985 with the automation of the waterworks installations and processes utilizing modern control and surveillance systems in realizing the first important partial solutions that will determine the level of automation for the five-year plan for 1986-1990.

With this one of the first steps for the construction of automated process computer assisted pipeline systems was achieved in the sample designs of Berlin, Karl Marx City, Magdeburg, in the long-distance water supply of Elbaue-Ostharz, in the waterworks of Colbitz and Dresden-Hosterwitz, in the sewage treatment plants of Berlin-Nord, Cottbus, and Magdeburg-Gerwisch.

In the supply systems of Berlin and Magdeburg--starting with the development of the required measured value sources for obtaining the primary data, the long-distance transport systems, the pipeline model, the command management model up to the setting up of the central surveillance--important pre-requisites for the applications of microcomputers were worked out. In Magdeburg and Karl Marx City with the testing of the remote control system "Aquatrans" was begun over radio and cable communications.

The level approaching the process was automated. This applies particularly to the filter controls.

In the case of all sample designs important data were obtained and early experience gathered. With the introduction of these modern automation solutions the technical strategy proved itself in particular. It assures the necessary course of gaining experience for the automation of our endeavors during the 1990's. The transfer of important tasks to the Pioneer Youth Collectives was significant.

The working out of waterworks development plans was a necessary prerequisite for the stepwise rise in the level of automation.

On the whole a single applicable system with great reliability and a form adaptable to automation for waterworks installations is to be programmed on the basis of these development plans.

For the realization of the desired solutions to the management of the processes in all user operations the complex utilization of experts in water distribution, in automation technology, in electrical and microcomputer

technology, in modern remote control technology must be guaranteed. The operation must be authorized by supervisors with the power of decision, if possible by the director of the plant itself.

A problem still to be solved is the sufficient disposition or automation of sensors, particularly for the processes of waste water treatment, and the use of remote control and long-distance relay technology specific to that branch of the economy in its totality.

On the whole, it can indeed be said that the authorized pilot operations that have developed the necessary process analyses, subjects, and projects, were provided with the necessary capacity for planning. This was started with the education and advanced education of the designers, the service and maintenance personnel for these new automation solutions. With this, the Chamber of Technology Association for Water has cooperated authoritatively. Through the disposition of the hardware needed to date and to the greatest extent through software developed in-house, the work mandate of the Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management is to be regarded as fulfilled in this period of the five-year plan.

The energy-optimal, frictionless, automatic processing method of the plants or systems under constant assurance of the supply in quantity and quality was defined as the long-term automation goal. The comprehensive theoretical performances needed for this provide among other things for important process analyses, the prognosis model for the predetermination of the demand to be really expected as a guiding value, the process model to assure the optimum control of all the partial processes corresponding to the demand really to be expected or the yield, respectively, the groundwater management model for the long-term assurance of an optimum regulated management variant.

The optimum automatic processing operation is not extended to only isolated system elements but to the processing operation of whole supply and removal areas. To this end further comprehensive, theoretical investigations are needed.

The pipeline network models to be developed are important bases for the views of the network system. The hardware being planned must support them. This can occur through corresponding capacity reserves for endeavors in perspective, potential bonding possibilities to subordinate control computer, and possibilities for the graphing and evaluation of measurements in order to support the construction of models and to support the measurements obtained as analytical bases for further efforts.

On the whole it was recognized that the area of application of modern automation technology has become very large and with the computer supported processes new generations of the means of production are being prepared. They stretch from the process assurance, i.e., from the maintenance of operating conditions even in the case of non-predictable disturbance effects through the flexible automation, to exacting control operations, biotechnical processes, and substitute solutions for failures of components of the system.

Accordingly, automation technology has become a cross-sectional discipline whose application and utilization in the meantime have reached all areas of our plants. At the same time it became an integration factor for many scientific disciplines and for their introduction into our daily practice. With this the close cooperation between research and practice becomes clear.

Automation technology is a key technology for the following decade, i.e., for the 1980's and the 1990's, in order to be able to use optimally new basic technologies with the aid of the whole micro- and biotechnology. The advanced automation and computer technology presents herewith a challenge to human creativity. It assures the fulfillment of the supply efforts assigned to us with the greatest assurance and simultaneous reduction in the necessary investment. Through automation technology, the whole supply or removal process can be optimized stepwise.

With this process optimization, we comprehend the determination of planned quantities to be sought and their realization at the lowest possible costs and to a great extent protection of the installations as well as immediate warnings in the case of developing interferences. In this manner the rate of failure of individual pieces of equipment should be reduced and a high degree of availability of all installations should be achieved.

The process computer in the first stage of consolidation watches over all the processes of the plant. In the waterworks and sewage treatment plants it controls, regulates, and optimizes all the individual work areas and effects also their optimum coordination.

Its tasks comprise the following:

- controlling and optimization of the groundwater supply,
- controlling and optimization of the preparation of drinking water,
- controlling, regulating, and optimization of the supply of drinking water particularly into the pipeline network depending upon the demand at the pressure provided,
- controlling and optimization of the energy demand and the possible application of necessary chemicals as well as the assurance of the optimum utilization of the tanks.

The functions cited above are necessarily coupled to each other. They interlock and must be included in the plans for the carrying out of the processes within the whole strategy.

For the fully automatic operation of a waterworks or a sewage plant a complete data recording is a requirement. In this case the fundamental rule applies: as little data as possible but as much as is needed in order to control the process optimally.

A particular goal for automation in sewage treatment plants is a reliable procedure of the process with a high degree of purification through adaptation to the constantly changing influent and operating conditions. As a

rule, energy economies and other cost reducing actions are connected to this. With the increased equipping with apparatus for measuring, regulating, and controlling the continued flow of information as well as the resulting operations of the sewage treatment process were transferred from human hands to a computer. In this manner human inadequacies are by-passed to a great extent.

Here too the highest degree of automation can be reached if all partial processes and course of operations can be checked using measurement technology and controlled or regulated with a computer.

For 1986 to 1990 it is provided that the automation of a plant managing a product group covers all the tasks regarding this, coordinates and computes. Together with the Professional Committee on Operating Computer Technology of the KDT it will work dedicatedly for the carrying through of the technical strategy for automation of the water management installations--the decisive factor for the assurance of the whole assignment. Along with the introduction and testing of data from the research and development as well as the working out of the crucial points of the intensification the following applies: the results and knowledge of automation examples in waterworks, sewage treatment plants, as well as water supply systems should be generalized.

With the further outlining of our own material-technical basis it will become possible to develop and to formulate an automation system unique to this branch of the economy.

The main goals consist of raising the reliability of supply under the conditions of economical handling of energy materials work resources as well as demand quantities, the comprehensive evaluation of the waste products, the environmental protection, and the improvement of the operation.

The working out of the solution itself is to be conducted rigidly by the director involved on the basis of the proper duty book. In this case also the involvement of special supervisors who cooperate according to plan with all those involved.

To date we have advanced best and fastest in those areas--building upon careful process analyses--where partial solutions have been worked out stepwise, and have been grounded, defended, and generally introduced with the workers in place.

[Paper read on the occasion of the Scientific-Technical Seminar "Automation in Water Management" on the 29th and 30th of May 1985 in Neubrandenburg]

Conference Specifies Goals

East Berlin WASSERWIRTSCHAFT/WASSERTECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 6, Aug 85 p 125

[Article by Rolf Wernecke, Engineer, VEB Water Supply and Wastes Processing, Magdeburg]

[Text] The Water Professional Society and the Administration of the Neubrandenburg area KDT presented jointly with the main plant of the product

group of computer and electronics technology, the VEB WAB Magdeburg, the Scientific-Technical Seminar "Automation in Water Management" in May 29-30, 1985. Even in water management automation is an economic and social requirement.

The solution to this comprehensive endeavor requires

- utilization of measuring equipment, control and surveillance technology corresponding to the highest world standard,
- automation of information processing and supply systems,
- further development of a single control system for water management,
- checking and regulation of the steps of the process of drinking water production and treatment of waste water, as well as
- processing of complex supply systems to correspond to the demand situation,
- optimization of the procedure of the systems through the utilization of the most modern process computer,
- limitation of the utilization of energy and materials with full certainty of the supply endeavors.

Starting with this expert proposals on solutions for the long-term fulfillment of these task requirements were made. In this connection the application of the most modern automation models and the first proposals for a program for the domestic development and automation and measurement technology as well as their maintenance were discussed. The KDT too could guarantee support for the short-term solution of all the tasks.

In the papers, fundamental goals for the automation of water management as viewed by the Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management state and development of automated information systems for the management of water as viewed by the Institute for Water Management, experience, results, and additional goals for sample models of automation and process control, the state of development of computer and electronics technicology, and the application of the most modern means of automation were explained.

The speakers presented the most modern automation models for combined systems and for the sewage treatment plant of Berlin-Nord.

Guest speakers from the CSSR, the UkSSR, and Bulgaria reported on application experience and further goals with the utilization of process computers.

For the evaluation of the seminar exchanges of referenced experience for the generalization of the results from sample models should be carried out and the annual course of instruction on automation of waterworks installations should be advanced.

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ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Janusz Debinski: "Joint Technologies, Joint Products"]

[Text] Polish-Czech scientific cooperation in the field of electronics is developing very well. It has yielded, among other things, joint production of the "Diament" tape recorder and picture tubes for color television sets. This cooperation will be expanded further in the near future.

On 17 October a meeting of the joint Poland-Czechoslovakia intergovernmental commission dealing with these matters was held in the Office of Scientific and Technical Progress and Applications in Warsaw. An agreement on future cooperation and coproduction between our two countries was signed by undersecretaries of state W. Vokalka and W. Grudzewski.

Following are several examples of the fields in which we will cooperate:

The Kasprzak Radio Factories in Warsaw, which produce common electronic items, together with Tesla in Bratislava, will jointly develop and produce compact-disks and VHS format video cassette recorders. Kasprzak will produce the drive mechanisms for these recorders and the Czechs will manufacture the electronic subassemblies.

The Scientific Production Center for Unitra-Cemi Semiconductors in Warsaw is also entering into joint production agreements with the CSSR. As a result of joint research, a new family of microprocessors, bipolar TTL-8 and 16-bit, will be produced, as well as 64-kilobyte semiconductor memories. It is expected that 32-kilobyte microprocessors will be produced later on. These elements will be used by the computer industry in the development of optoelectronics and microwave engineering.

The establishment of a Polish-Czech design team early next year, to be based at ELWRO in Wroclaw and VUMS in Prague, will help to modernize integrated circuits. Among its achievements will be a division of spoecialization in the manufacture of specific types of dynamic 64-kilobyte RAM and 64-kilobyte EPROM types of semiconductor memories. This cooperation will also facilitate the preparation of documentation for the already available equipment for production of Winchester-type and optical disk memories.

The already good cooperation between the Unitra-Polcolor Picture Tube Factories in Warsaw with the Roznawa Tesla will also expand. As is well known, we purchased a license for color picture tubes from the American firm, RCA, and the Czechs obtained a similar license from the Japanese firm, Toshiba. Experience showed, however, that this did not make cooperation impossible. It will be expanded further by the already established joint design office. The result of this will be a new type of picture tube for color television sets and for electronic computer equipment, i.e., computer graphics.

The experts on the mixed commission also spoke of the urgency to accelerate work on the preparation of an international agreement on cooperation regarding "comprehensive" automation and robotization of production processes in the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. The pertinent sector-branch offices should sign a detailed agreement no later than June of next year.

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ECONOMY POLAND

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA TO INCREASE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade (PAP)--PAP correspondent, Tadeusz Sapocinski, writes as follows: A trade agreement was signed in Belgrade between the government of the Polish People's Republic and the Union Executive Council (government) of the SFRY on mutual deliveries of commodities during 1986-1990.

The value of deliveries in the next 5 years will amount to approximately $5 billion, which is an increase of approximately 60 percent. This large increase in sales will be possible mainly due to good cooperation, particularly coproduction and specialization in the machinery industry.

The greatest potential for coproduction and specialization is in the electronics, eletroengineering, cable, and automotive industries, in the production of tractors and farm machinery, machines for the light and food industries, and household appliances. Further cooperation in raw and other materials is also anticipated. It is planned, for example, that we will receive corn and aluminum in exchange for Polish coal, mainly coking coal.

Of market items, it is anticipated that the following will be imported from Yugoslavia: footwear, linens, worsteds, cloth, shirts, knit goods, and furniture, i.e., those goods which are in short supply on our domestic market. The SFRY will expand the range of printing services for Poland (the publication in Yugoslavia of books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.). Another form of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation will be the exchange of various items between the department stores of both countries.

The trade agreement for the years 1986-1990 was signed by Tadeusz Nesterowicz, the minister of foreign trade, for the Polish side, and the union secretary for foreign trade, Milenko Bojanic, for the Yugoslav side.

A commercial protocol for 1986 was also signed in Belgrade. Commodity turnovers next year are to amount to over $900 million, which will be an increase of over 15 percent as compared to the plan for the current year.

During his visit in the SFRY, Minister Nesterowicz met with Spasoje Medenica, member of the government and co-chairman of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

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TRADE PICTURE WITH CHINA SURVEYED

Warsaw POLITYKA (POLITYKA EKSPORT-IMPORT Supplement) in Polish 2 Nov 85 pp 13, 14

[Article by Jerzy Kleer]

[Text] During a 10-day visit in Peking and Shanghai I saw more Polish 126p Fiats than pregnant Chinese women. This is not an observation of sweeping value except that it tells us that from time to time a Polish product is seen in the larger cities of China, and mostly it is an automobile. Thus far there have not been too many such products, but slowly we are beginning to be noticed on this market as a trade partner.

Sudden Leap

An unusual acceleration of trade between the Polish People's Republic and the PRC is now occurring. Let us recall that in 1980 total turnovers amounted to almost 456 million Swiss francs (in which we settle our accounts with China). The following year, a drop of over 50 percent, to 215 million, was recorded. After that, there was a gradual approach to the 1980 level. In 1984, total exchange amounted to 537.2 million Swiss francs. However, trade agreements and barter transactions for the current year envisage an aggregate exchange of 1,621 million Swiss francs. This means that the previous year's turnovers were tripled and an unprecedented figure was attained. This is important not only as it relates to bilateral relations, but also to Polish foreign trade in general. In a certain sense, a new and large market has appeared, and it is a market from which we can import badly needed raw materials and other products, beginning with fluorite, tungsten ore, antimony, and ending with tea, rice, pork, cotton, and soya and sesame seeds. The first question, therefore, which should be asked is: Do we know the Chinese market and do the Chinese know enough about our capabilities. This question is especially important because the 5-year trade agreement signed in May of this year envisages total turnovers valued at approximately 9 billion Swiss francs, i.e., over $4 billion. The People's Republic of China will be in the top 10 of Poland's important trade partners.

In the last few years there were considerably more commercial contacts, but still this was market penetration by only several dozen or maybe a few hundred people. Quite naturally, they did not learn a great deal, particularly since

the individual provinces have a right to enter into transactions independently, although with the knowledge and consent of Peking, i.e., the central-level authorities. Also, Poland's exporting capabilities are not revealed very clearly in China, especially to the managements of the large enterprises, branches, or provinces. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and some top-level institutions have a better understanding of matters. But both sides have a long way to go before they have a deeper grasp of each other's problems. As for us, awareness that there is a large sales market out there is not enough. Obviously, the Chinese market is enormous, but we must take into account its peculiarities and priorities, and foreign competition.

Learning More About Each Other

We can argue about whether or not trade shows are the best way to reach a potential buyer, or whether they present a trade and coproduction offer in a clear and concrete manner. Much has been written on this subject and all of the pro and con arguments have been set forth. Nevertheless, no one in the world, and in any case, no one who is dependent on the expansion of trade, is failing to participate in various types of fairs and exhibits. Therefore, maximum use should be made of this form of exposure, especially if for many years one has been absent from a given market. And that, really, is the case of Poland, which, after an absence of 24 years, participated in a trade exhibit in Peking on 10-19 September 1985. A great deal of praise is due the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, which organized this participation.

I do not wish to write a report on the exhibit, but in connection with it, I would like to present several thoughts. It was different from the exhibits we displayed in the Soviet Union or other socialist countries. Two features made it different: First, it was primarily of a promotional-survey nature. Thirty-four Polish foreign-trade enterprises made general presentations of their export offers. It was difficult to predict which of them would be successful in placing their goods on the Chinese market and which would not. For some, this was their first contact with an unfamiliar market, one for which all firms of any significance in world trade and all countries are competing. In this context, I would like to quote from a publication issued by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. This is the Chinese counterpart of our Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. In 1984, 80 delegations from 30 countries visited this institution--a total of 980 people. They included the following: From Japan, 374; from Great Britain, 69; from the United States, 51; from Sweden, 54; from Mexico, 52; from France and Switzerland, 40 each; from the socialist countries, from 12 (Bulgaria) to 2 (Czechoslovakia). There were 3 people from Poland. Was this not too few? Of course, these were not the only trade missions, but only those which made contact with such an incredibly important institution.

As for the socialist countries, three of them exhibited in Peking before the Poles did: Czechoslovakia and Hungary in 1984 and Bulgaria in 1985. There is no question, therefore, that we came in a little too late with our offer.

Second, this was a closed exhibit, an exposition for specialists, for those who are part of the decisionmaking circles of various importance. It was seen by approximately 40,000 people. This was a shock to the Polish exhibitors for

they were accustomed to crowds in other countries. But as the deputy chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Liu Shaoshan, said, "everyone was there who should have been there." Meaning those whose participation can contribute in some degree to a revival of trade with Polish enterprises. Because the small number of viewers aroused some reservations, we should cite at least two arguments presented by the Chinese, who as the host party did not fully meet their commitment that 60,000 people will visit the exhibit. The first argument: From the trading point of view, opening the exhibit to the public would have had no significance at all. On the contrary, allowing one million inhabitants of Peking to pass through the exhibit might only have threatened its normal operations, and the effect on transactions concluded now and in future would have been nil. The imitative effect, at least in those fields in which our export offer was made, thus far does not operate in China. The second argument: It is true that the number of persons belonging to the decisionmaking circles greatly exceeds the number of those visiting the exhibit, but the circle of guests, for all practical purposes, is limited to the residents of Peking or those from nearby areas. Dr Slawomir Okon, the director of the exhibit, told me that the Chinese said very frankly that it was not possible to draw people who might be interested in the exhibit from the outlying provinces for at least three reasons. First, it is not easy to obtain a train ticket for a trip that often might take 48 hours. I can fully confirm this argument because, I, too, had trouble with tickets in traveling through China. Second, a written order for business travel (with reimbursement of travel expenses) must be issued, and third, hotel accommodations must be obtained. None of these conditions is easy to fulfill because the Chinese have become a nation of travelers. Economic reform has created a desire to relocate to other parts of the country on an unprecedented scale. And add to this several million tourists...

Perhaps the solution lay in what Kazimierz Pisz, advisor to the Bank of Skilled Craft Industries and Trade, said: "The exhibit should have been held in the majority of the provinces, and at least in those which already have direct trade contacts with Poland." But can we afford this, considering not only the costs but also our actual export capabilities. Personally, I doubt it.

Peculiarities of the Market

An eight-fold increase in turnovers, as compared with 1981, which Polish-Chinese trade will probably record this year, may dizzy some heads. It may be said that this elation is justified, but the question is, what next? Are we really prepared for this size of exchange with the Chinese? Prepared from every standpoint: organizational, psychological and production capacity? Judging from conversations which I had with many representatives of our economy not in Poland but on Chinese soil, the answer to this question is not very optimistic. Let me quote the statement of someone who knows the Chinese market well: "We have a great potential on this market, at least to the year 2000. The agreements signed have established the necessary framework and the Chinese have done everything, or almost everything, so that exchange and cooperation will expand. Now everything depends on us, everything is in our hands. But I am afraid that we are prepared for turnovers on the order of 0.5 billion, and not 2 billion Swiss francs." I am inclined to agree with this

opinion. We do not understand the nature of this market very well, and above all, we do not realize the consequences which the Chinese economic strategy entails.

We should begin with the banal statement that this is a huge market, that every offer must be many times greater than that of almost every other country. Especially if we want to become firmly entrenched on this market. Because almost every fifth person in the world lives in China, it might be thought that this is a market which is able to accept every offer, every type of production, whether these are investment or consumption goods. This is a truth that is so general that on closer scrutiny it is actually untrue, for at least three reasons. First, because a sharp competitive struggle with the best firms in the world is being conducted for so large a market. According to the Chinese State Statistical Office, this year trade exchange will total $70 billion. This means that if all of our trade intentions are realized, Poland-China turnovers will amount to approximately 0.9-1.0 percent of the total exchange. This immediately describes the extent of our influence, our ability to compete with others. Because of the size of the market and its potential, the queue with offers of trade is long and getting longer. Second, despite the fact that the Chinese economy is one of those which is poorly developed and not very industrialized, that it lacks many even uncomplicated tools and products, the demand is only for articles that are good, of high quality, with proper engineering parameters. This means that the market will not accept just anything which is being offered simply because it is lacking. We have to compete for this market with good-quality production. True, this does not always have to be the latest world technology, but neither should we delude ourselves. To be sure, as qualified representatives of the Chinese economic administration explained to me, China's industrial potential is delayed by about 20 years and requires almost complete modernization, but this will not take place suddenly.

There already exists a strategy for modernization which takes into account the level of engineering, sources of financing, and the postmodernization operations of plants. Approximately 6,000 enterprises have been selected for modernization, but of course another 200,000 are waiting to be updated. I think that modernization will take place in two ways: a sector, based on the highest world engineering, will be relatively narrow from the standpoint of size, but will be incredibly important for development; it will also serve as a model for other enterprises from the standpoint of organization and modernity of production. Another sector will be arise which will probably become modernized through engineering and technology which represents an acceptable world average. average meaning sufficiently modern and also guaranteeing reliability. And here is where Polish industry has a great opportunity. Although it is not so simple, because we do not always have an offer of the appropriate size and primarily because we do not have the necessary engineering know-how. This means, among other things, the necessary number of engineers, people who know how to teach, who know languages, local customs, etc. Third, although trade turnovers in China are now growing very rapidly (in 1984 they were twice as high as in 1978), we are already seeing a much faster growth of import than export. This year's imports will total approximately $44 billion, while exports will amount to only $26 billion. Some reductions of imports will begin (excuse me, they have already begun)

and they will probably increase from year to year. The cuts will differ, but they will first affect imports of other than investment-goods products, in favor of machinery and equipment for modernization purposes. Those who link themselves with Chinese enterprises through coproduction and plant-modernization--in a word, become part of the manufacturing process--will probably have constant entry into this market. No long-range business can be made in noninvestment products, even the very prestigious ones. Our exporters must be fully aware of this. There is still one more extremely important matter. A large modernization program such as that drawn up in China requires new technologies and capital. Both of these are lacking. Long-range businesses, strongly entrenched on this market, not only need suitable offers of commodities, they also need some kind of credit. I know that this proposal is inappropriate now, when we have incredible problems with our own debts, but we must take a long-range view of the Chinese market and not see it simply as it is today.

Making Use of the China Experts

How much do we know about the peculiarities of this market? I cannot fully answer that question. From talks that I have had with representatives of various foreign-trade enterprises, it appears that at least some knowledge exists. This pertains primarily to RADWAR, POLIMEX-CEKOP, KOPEX, PEZETEL, and to some extent to POLMOT. I am not listing the central offices which concern themselves with the importation of market items such as tea, textiles, cotton, etc. The trade agreement more or less defines what, and in what amount, will be exchanged in the next few years. But this is not all. There are several particularly important matters which require a new approach, mainly because of their scope. I am referring especially to barter exchange and direct contacts with provinces.

Everything has already been written about barter exchange, its advantages and disadvantages. I do not want to repeat this. However, from this point of view the Chinese market is peculiar. Probably participation in barter exchange will grow, and what it more important, industrial enterprises must be drawn into it on a much large scale than has occurred in other markets. Managing Director Degler from POLMOT demonstrated a very sensible position on this matter when he indicated that the attitude of industry managers to barter needs to be changed. Purchase must follow sales, and not always according to the division of labor which exists in the country. It is through barter that batteries, springs, a complete assortment of screws, tires, etc., can be obtained on the Chinese market. Of course there are difficulties with this. We have not yet fully solved the problem of the retained hard currency earnings allowances and many other details. I believe that from this standpoint we are not adequately prepared in industry, the foreign-trade enterprises, and industrial ministries. I repeat: If we want to firmly entrench ourselves on the Chinese market changes in approach must be made in this area. The present cannot be allowed to overshadow the future. I would like to be well understood. A great deal has already been done on barter exchange with the Chinese, but it seems to me that we are still far from a state which would be satisfactory.

Contacts with the provinces are linked with barter exchange. At this time 12 provinces have a right to trade directly with Poland. We already have five barter agreements and they can be expanded. The next provinces are already waiting in line. But the question is, is our offer large enough to enter into direct, and possibly large contracts? The question is important because the individual provinces represent considerable needs and at the same time they have interesting goods to offer us. To what extent should we commit ourselves further, considering the numerous problems with transportation, service and spare parts? And also the language barrier, because the number of traders and engineers who know Chinese is negligible, and the English language is not always, and everywhere, at least now, understood. But perhaps we should make use of our China experts? Surely there must be at least a few dozen of them in our country. There are many questions. I have called attention to only a few. They must be answered promptly, because the Chinese market is really very large and the number of those wanting to enter it is also large.

The first, but very important steps, have already been taken. We have a very good trade-exchange structure and the first coproduction ties have been entered into. The trade show in Peking fulfilled its promotional-survey function, many contracts were signed (Bydgoszcz Machinery Plant, RADWAR, Compact Car Factory), and most of the items exhibited were sold. In a word, it was a success. But this is today. We now have to think about tomorrow.

9295
CSO: 2600/108

ECONOMY POLAND

TALKS WITH USSR STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In accordance with the agreement on cooperation of the central planning organs of Poland and the Soviet Union a group of experts from the State Planning Committee USSR has stayed in Poland from 22 to 29 Oct 85. During the talks in the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, the Polish National Bank, the Office for Matters of Scientific-Technical Progress and Implementation, and Office of Materials Management, joint interest was focused on problems of the methods and techniques of working out materials balances, national income balance, financial balance, credit balance, expenditure balance and population income balance. Special attention was paid to problems connected with the improvement of the system of control and management of the national economy. The seminars and conferences organized during the stay of the experts contributed to the exchange of experiences. W. Hausner, deputy head of the Economic Department of the CC PZPR, has also met with the Soviet delegation. Finally, the members of the group of Soviet experts were received by Fr Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

1015/13167
CSO: 2600/116

NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE CONSIDERED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] For a long time specialists have been speaking of the necessity of making a prompt decision as to where a new nuclear power plant should be located. It is well known that in the near future power plants of this type will have to satisfy the energy needs of our economy.

From among a few preliminarily considered sites for the construction of the second nuclear power plant most likely to be selected is the environs of Pila and in particular the area around the village of Klempicz in the gmina of Lubasz.

On 17 October 85 the site of the future power plant "WARTA" was visited by representatives of the Ministry of Mining and Power Engineering with Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski and the officials of the Pila voivodship. According to plans the power plant will be composed of the Soviet-made four WER-1000 units with a total power rating of 4,000 MW. Power units of this type have already been thoroughly tested in the exploitation, and their design complies with international safety regulations.

It is envisaged that the construction site of the power plant and its investment backups will comprise an area of 210 ha, of which more than one-half will be reclaimed after completion of construction. The building crews and some backup crews will be located in surrounding villages and small towns. After construction is completed, the permanent structures will be turned over to regional enterprises. Construction is to begin in 1987, and its completion is expected to occur in 2000. The first 1000 MV unit is expected to begin its work in 1994, and the remaining units will be turned over for exploitation every 2 years.

In order to be able to begin construction as planned it is necessary to take a final decision early next year. At that time there will also be signed an agreement between the government of the PRL and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the building of the second nuclear power plant.

It is worthwhile to add that the assumptions approved by the Planning Commission and the Sejm envisage by the end of this century the erection of nuclear power plants with an aggregate rating power of 7860 MW. It is a very

difficult task, the success of which will be based on making a decision on the localization of the next-in-line nuclear power plants. One must also take into account that without power plants of this type it will not be possible--with the use of traditional electric power plant (driven by hard coal and lignite)--to produce 230 billion kilowatt-hours per year, for that much power, according to all forecasts, will be needed by the year 2000.

1015/13167
CSO: 2600/116

CURRENT LIGNITE PRODUCTION EXAMINED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The miners of the lignite mines are overfulfilling the plan targets. In September they mined 4.7 million ton of lignite, fulfilling the plan by 102.6 percent.

From January through the end of September a record-breaking amount of 41.7 million tons of lignite was mined, which is 5.5 million tons more than during 9 months of the previous year. The 9-month plan was fulfilled by over 107 percent, and one can safely say that the task of the entire year will be overfulfilled.

A high level of lignite output permits the achievement of good production results by the receivers of this fuel. The largest users are electric power plants which, using lignite, have produced during the past 9 months almost six percent more electric energy than was envisaged by the planning assumptions.

Deficiencies in the coarser varieties of hard coal caused individual market receivers to take interest in lignite. It was therefore decided to channel about 700,000 tons of this fuel into the coal storehouses (last year only about 100,000 tons). For the time being about 350,000 tons reached their destination.

We could have delivered more--said miners as early as August if the PKP [Polish State Railroads] would acquit themselves properly of their transport tasks. In September, the railroadmen seemed to heed these remarks: the coal gondolas were brought round in due time and in proper numbers. If the cooperation continues to be as good as it was last month, the planned amounts of lignite will reach individual receivers in good time.

In the past 9 months deliveries of lignite to the small-scale industry specializing in the market production also increased considerably. The miners supplied these consumers with over 508,000 tons of lignite; that is, 113,000 tons more than in the same period of time last year.

In September the prototype excavator KWK 1500s began its tentative work in the strip mine "Lubstow" belonging to the "Konin" mine. This machine, with a mining capacity of 40,000 cubic meters a day, was designed and built as a whole by the Polish design engineers of "Famago" and "Poltegor."

1015/13167
CSO: 2600/116

ECONOMY POLAND

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON COAL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] By a decision of Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the interagency task force for matters of current coordination of solid fuels transport was resumed. As in past years, the task force is composed of the representatives of the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Mining and Power Engineering, the Office of Maritime Economy, the GIGE [Main Inspectorate for Energy Management], the Planning Commission, the Silesian District Directorate of Railroads, the Coal Sales Center, the "WEGLOKOKS" and the Mining Railroads.

This task force closely cooperates with another interagency task force for matters of coordination of supplying the country with fuels and power and which, as we have been informed, is to meet on 6 November 85. The activity of these task forces, basing their conclusions on experiences of the past winter, should permit a smooth transition of the economy during the most difficult months.

The first meeting of the task force on current coordination of the solid fuels transport, which resumed its former activity, was held on 28 October 85 in Katowice.

This meeting was devoted to the appraisal of the implementation of this year's tasks in the transport of hard coal, lignite and coke in the country and for export against a background of the state of reserves of these fuels at the senders and receivers.

During the course of the meeting presided over by Janusz Glowacki, Deputy Minister of Communications, it was ascertained that after temporary difficulties in August (flood disaster in the south of the country) hard coal transport is proceeding smoothly.

The acceleration of coal transport was also aided by shipping restrictions on freights other than coal on some weekdays.

It is estimated that these restrictions did not cause any major disturbances in the economy, whereas they permitted an increase in transport to such a degree that the coal dumps in the mines are diminishing weekly, amounting on the morning of 28 October 85 to 2,244,000 tons. The coal reserves at

receiving stations inside the country were estimated in September 85 to be about 15 million tons. This was about 1.7 million fewer than a year ago. Because of the difficult situation in some industrial enterprises the emergency coal deliveries were actuated, which in the aggregate are at present by about 30,000 tons higher than at the same time last year.

It must be explicitly stressed that the decrease of coal dumps in the mines is to be a great degree the result of concerted cooperation of railroadmen and miners, as the latter since many months are engaged in loading coal every Saturday and Sunday.

Coal transport for export is being also satisfactorily carried out. Within 9 months altogether 27.5 million tons have been exported. In sum, the coal export this year will be less than in the past year by several million tons.

1015/13167
CSO: 2600/116

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH VENEZUELA -- On 14 October Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nesterowicz received the Repubic of Venezuela's ambassador to Poland, Jorge Daher Daher, who paid a visit in connection with the opening of a diplomatic mission in our country. Mutual trade relations were discussed, with particular emphasis on the possibility of increasing trade exchange, primarily more Polish export of electromachinery products to Venezuela, and import of iron ore, aluminum and other commodities from Venezuela. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 85 p 2] 9295

TRADE TALKS WITH ITALY -- A delegation of Italian economic organizations, under the chairmanship of the director general of the CONFINDUSTRIA Italian Industrialists Association, Rosalino Orlando, is visiting Poland. In a talk with Ryszard Karski, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, it was stressed that Italy traditionally was one of Poland's most important economic partners from among the Western countries. There is a real possibility that Italy's position in Poland's trade turnovers can be restored or even improved if financial cooperation is normalized. An agreement on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Italian Institute of Foreign Trade (ICE) was signed. The Italian delegation visited the International Small-Scale Production Fair, "Coproduction '85", and the International Agri-Industry Fair, "POLAGRA-AGROEXPO", now being held in Poznan. A meeting of the Poland-Italy contact committee was held on 23 October at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Matters relating to cooperation between small and medium enterprises in both countries were discussed, as well as the possibility of increasing bilateral turnovers through nontypical transactions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] [9295]

CSO: 2600/108

LOSS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES DISCUSSED, DEFENDED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 86 p 15

[Excerpts] The trend in [enterprise allocation for] personal earnings and expenditure in the last quarter of last year indicate that in the final 1985 accounts, [enterprise] losses will exceed the record 253 billion dinars recorded for January-September. This means that uncovered expenditures are increasing.

The [accounts] show... that the biggest losses were in capital-intensive sectors whose prices in the main were under direct social control, and that almost all organizations which showed the biggest losses had paid personal incomes which were, as a rule, larger than average for the economy of the particular republic or province. This second fact shows that employees in the economy do not bear even minimum risk which would be linked to the financial success of an enterprise's operation....

The industries with the largest losses are electric power, chemical products, food products, paper, agricultural production, and rail transportation. These are capital-intensive branches. The enterprises operating with the largest losses are those in fertilizer production (exceeding 30 billion dinars), certain refineries, and electric power organizations. Capacities in fertilizer production are utilized to nearly 90 percent. This means that a large number of organizations which operate at a loss are making for better use of installed capacities than 50 percent of the organizations which show positive financial results. They are also more productive and more economical. One of the reasons [for their losses] is the ...inadequate price for their products.... Other reasons are the privileges enjoyed by a large number of OURs in Yugoslavia which are based on a closed domestic market and on status privileges which provide income for some sectors regardless of the success of their operation.

Thus it can be said that the sequence of actions is mistaken. Before applying sanctions for losses, one must establish suitable price parities, eliminate status privileges in certain sectors, and open up markets. This is not easy to do because such actions will make the material situation difficult as a result of the development policy followed up to now (production based on expensive domestic raw materials, capacities which cannot be efficiently used under any conditions, etc.). But solutions do exist...and should be offered by the creators of the economic system and economic policy.

/9738
CSO: 2800/155

ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

NEW SALARY SYSTEM OVERCOME HEALTH SECTOR DISPARITIES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 11-13 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The radical and unjustified differences in personal incomes of employees within the health sector but also between these employees and workers in economic sectors will apparently soon be changed or at least alleviated. Let us simply recall, for instance, that physicians in Macedonia earn 28,000 dinars [monthly], while in Slovenia they earn 50,000 dinars. And there are examples of cleaning women in some well-established economic work organizations earning more than 50,000 dinars, or as much as a professor at a medical faculty earns today.

These few facts already show the justification for the "Bases for Determining the Complexity, Responsibility, and Conditions of Work for Typical Jobs and Tasks in the Health sector," which was adopted the end of last year and which will begin to be applied in work oeganizations most probably by 1 July 1986. The new criteria [for evaluating jobs] should eliminate the "leveling" of personal incomes and stimulate creativity and productivity of health workers..., although this will not be easy to achieve when it is known that health funds will not be increased and that in order to increase some personal earnings, others will be reduced. The above document represents also a first step in introducing the new system of income distribution outlined in the Federal Agreement on Income, [Social Agreement on Income and Personal Incomes].

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CSO: 2800/155

ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

DATA ON PRODUCTION, IMPORTS OF EDIBLE OIL, 1981-1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 86 p 5

[Excerpt] The 1985-1986 balance sheet for edible oil shows that Yugoslavia lacks about 160,000 tons which must be imported. Imports of 20,000 tons of unrefined soybean oil in border-area trade with neighboring countries will reduce this shortfall to 140,000 tons. In addition, about 50,000 tons of soybeans (which should yield about 8,000 tons of unrefined soybean oil) were imported and paid for in hard currency allocated from the Yugoslav National Bank up to the end of 1985. An additional 10,000 tons should be acquired through barter trade. Thus, in order to meet needs this year until the new production in October 1986 about 120,000 tons of edible oil will have to be imported which will cost about $66 million (the world market price of edible oil is about 10 percent cheaper than the domestic price).

In the last 5 years processing capacities for oilseed crops have increased about 27 percent; they are used to about 64.4 percent because of low crop production, and the processing enterprises are in an unsatisfactory economic position. In the first 9 months of 1985 they incurred losses of about 4.8 million dinars and the end-of-year loss was expected to total 16.8 billion dinars, but would be reduced to 10 billion dinars through price rises.

Area Planted to Oilseed Crops

(in hectares)

1 Proizvod	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.
2 Suncokret	196.884	139.863	76.009	83.064	112.899
3 Soja	47.732	77.433	107.448	115.204	107.000
4 Uljena repica	32.432	44.337	47.842	57.917	60.000
5 Ukupno	276.768	261.333	231.000	256.185	279.899

Oilseed Crop Production

(in tons)

1 Proizvod	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.
2 Suncokret	327.388	201.682	138.695	153.690	213.000
3 Soja	92.310	197.882	210.716	228.459	185.000
4 Uljena repica	55.034	78.765	102.554	123.880	120.000
5 Ukupno	484.730	478.299	452.065	506.029	518.000

Key provided on following page

[Legend for charts on previous page]

1. Product
2. Sunflowers
3. Soybeans
4. Rape
5. Total

Imports of Oil and Oilseed Crops

(in tons)

	Proizvod	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985. (za 10 meseci) [1]
	Suncokret	28.100	10.368	38.768	27.908	14.411
	Soja	277.827	206.465	244.207	323.661	148.347
	Uljana repica	12.616	2.107	13.914	22.989	19.898
2	Sir.sun. ulje	36.521	18.999	8.020	17.604	21.234
3	Sir.soj. ulje	76.012	87.397	149.048	84.666	44.987
4	Sir. rep. ulje	–	–	–	8.450	11.419
5	Sir. mas. ulje	920	159	276	187	1.000
6	Ulj. sun. rafin.	–	–	–	–	49.032

Legend:

1. (for 10 months)
2. Unrefined sunflower oil
3. Unrefined soybean oil
4. Unrefined rapeseed oil
5. Unrefined olive oil
6. Oil from sunflower oil refineries

Oil Production from Domestic Raw Materials and Imports

(in tons of unrefined oil)

		1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.
1	Iz domaćih sirovina	159.588	131.762	117.299	147.880	162.800
2	Iz uvoza ulja i uljarica	174.191	114.979	217.489	183.052	160.000
3	Ukupno	133.779	246.741	334.788	330.732	322.800

Legend:

1. from domestic raw materials
2. from imports of oil and oilseed crops
3. total

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CSO: 2800/155

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROGRAM DEFECTS--At a 21 January meeting of the SAWPY federal conference with representatives of federal organs and organizations, socio-political and social organizations,...on achieving development policy for this year, Dr Ljubisav Markovic, member of the Presidency of the SAWPY Federal Conference, expressed doubt that our large social and economic shortcomings have been thoroughly understood. [He said] most of all, it is difficult to believe that the present incentives for workers will lead to a radical change in quality economic operation. It is nonsense to form personal earnings out of the income and not out of the working capital of work organizations. Also, tax policy ...does not provide much support to the stabilization program; it is reduced to impoverishing society and workers and only provides money needed in various funds. He expressed the interesting thesis that the success of every economy depends at least 50 percent on how much it permits private capital to operate in the entire economy. This means [that he places] the concept of the stabilization program in question, i.e., its form, which has acquired [from him] some new premises. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 3] /9738

MONTENEGRIN FOREIGN TRADE--In 1985 Montenegro exported $183 million worth of goods, or 18 percent of total Yugoslav exports, although this republic has only a 2 percent share in creating the total social product. It imported $197 million, or 17 percent of all Yugoslav imports (approximately the same share as in 1984). It sold $105 million worth of goods to the convertible market, representing 57.4 percent of all Montenegrin exports; and imported $154 million worth of goods from this area, or 78 percent of all the republic's imports. Trade with the clearing-account area largely compensated for the deficit with the convertible area. It exported $78 million worth of goods to the clearing area and imported only $43 million worth. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 86 p 10] /9738

SLOVENIAN FOREIGN TRADE--In 1985 Slovenian exported $2.111 billion worth of goods and imported $2.025 billion worth, placing it with Serbia proper and Kosovo as the Yugoslav areas registering a trade surplus. The other republics and Vojvodina had a trade deficit totaling $1.728 billion. Slovenia exported 39.4 percent of its social product (compared to 30.7 percent for Yugoslavia as a whole). It exported $1.637 billion worth of goods to the convertible market, or 5 percent more than one-quarter of all Yugoslav exports to this

market, and imported $1.547 billion worth, or 6 percent less than one-fifth of total Yugoslav imports. Slovenia exported $473 million worth of goods to the clearning-account area, or only 11.7 percent of the total Yugoslav exports to this area and 22.5 percent of all Slovenian exports; while it imported $478 million worth of goods, or 12.3 percent of the total Yugoslav imports from this area, and 23.6 percent of Slovenian imports. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 p 3] /9738

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MILITARY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOINT TRAINING WITH OTHER BLOC COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

Tank Training with Soviets

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Maj Zdzislaw Czekierda: "At the Polish -Soviet Meeting of Tankmen: Training for Expertise"]

[Text] Moving one behind the other, the tanks were quite visible from the command post located on a small hill. Capt Sergei Jovsiukov and 2d Lt Witold Labinski observe the moving vehicles with stop watches in hand. They noted all movements and observations in notebooks. Every now and then they also commented on the actions of the tank driver-mechanics, praising the techniques they used to surmount ground obstacles.

The second day of training for the group of Polish and Soviet tankmen organized by the SOW [Silesian Military District] proceeded. This form of cooperation between the PGW AR [Northern Group of Soviet Armed Forces] and the SOW is a tradition of many years. These monthly proving-ground meetings of Polish and Soviet companies are a proven way of training specialists and a practical way of strengthening military friendships.

Presently, in accordance with a jointly implemented plan, the maneuvering of tanks under difficult terrain conditions is being improved. On a track almost 5 meters long, the tankmen had to overcome 10 obstacles, requiring superior know-how from the tank driver-mechanics.

The tank commanded by Riad Wlodzimierz Pavlov approached the anti-tank trench, which the soldiers consider to be the most difficult obstacle. Sitting in the command hatchway, M Sgt Aleksander Rodenko observed the actions of his subordinates carefully. Several hundred meters to the rear, Pfc Jerzy Gorski rode in a tank controlled by 2d Lt Tomasz Truchlewski. The Soviet and Polish tanks changed positions. This showed that in practice the instructors had very little to do. After all, it was a point of honor among the tank drivers not to commit even the smallest mistake.

Then Pavlov's tank hung momentarily over a small pit to gently drive over the trench in a second. Here the most important thing was to select the proper gearing and to increase properly engine revolutions. It is not by chance that

Pavlov has distinguished himself in the company as an unerring driver. Because of people like him, the battalion took first place in competition at the unit level.

Gorski, a second class military specialist, also overcame this barrier with equal ease. This tankman belongs to that group of people who are the most active inspirers of military leadership. The tankmen from this battalion won first place at the unit level in the framework of military competition. During the joint training they wanted to confirm their military mastery at all costs.

Capt Sergei Jevsiukov's and 2d Lt Wladyslaw Zdebiak's tankmen trained jointly at the meeting for several days during which the soldiers of the PGW AR acted as hosts. The Soviet comrades-in-arms did everything to provide good training and recreation conditions. The esthetically and functionally arranged campsite impressed the Poles greatly. The dual-language slogans as well as the national flags of the USSR and Poland emphasized the international character of the campsite.

On the very first day the Comsomols and ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] members met to develop a program for youth activities, which would be an important supplement to training.

For example, a Polish-Soviet day of sports was organized for the first Sunday.

"All the tankmen participated in it," stated 2d Lt Miroslaw Jakubas. "Individual and group 100- and 1000-meter races were held, soccer and volleyball games were played and gymnastics contests were held."

In the latter competition, Sr Cpl Jan Nowacki, chairman of the company's ZSMP circle, said that the Soviet tankmen were unequaled. They amazed all with their exceptional mastery of exercises on the parallel bars and other apparatus. But the Soviet comrades-in-arms had to acknowledge Polish superiority in track and soccer. The volleyball game ended in a draw.

"The Poles are excellent soldiers and comrades," stated Sgt Teligen Iklasov, one of the meeting participants and an exceptional tank driver-mechanic. "We train and get along together very well. A good atmosphere has existed in our camp from the start. In the field exercises we compete very hard among ourselves. No favoritism is shown here. It is understandable that each team wants to be the best one. But during free times we meet to talk, to play the guitar and to sing together."

The Polish and Soviet soldiers praise this from of training very highly. The PGW AR tankmen examined the Polish T-52 tanks with much interest. They also liked the PM-63 submachine guns. Our soldiers, in turn, examined with interest the Soviet small-caliber submachine guns and the short pistols with which tank commanders are armed. At the request of the soldiers, a joint shooting match was organized at which the representatives of the allied armies checked in turn the combat values of different types of arms.

Time passed very quickly at the meeting. Practice in tactics and firing took place daily regardless of the weather. After lunch programmed tasks took place

and equipment and arms were cleaned and repaired. There is no end to this work because there is no part of the tanks or arms where the proving ground dust does not enter.

The camp became very lively as free time began, when one could use the functionally and esthetically arranged day rooms. One could go to the club, coffee house or sports center. The field movie house also prepared an interesting program. The camp smoking rooms are a place for meetings and serious discussions, where one can literally talk about anything while smoking away.

The latest issue of the Polish camp newspaper NOKTOWIZOR and the Soviet photomagazine are always received with great interest. These publications report, often satirically, the most important events of the joint meeting. Pvt Janusz Olipka, a tank driver-mechanic who also functions as the camp photoreporter, also had his hands full. His photographs enrich the unit's chronicle.

"This kind of training is the best way to strengthen military camar aderie," says Sgt Lt Juri Karpor, komsomol activist and distinguished instructor. "In jointly improving our specialists' know-how, we also become better acquainted with our each other's traditions. In short, we get to know one another better."

The Polish commanders express similar opinions. 2d Lt Wladyslaw Zdebiak observed that his subordinates, who are aware of the importance of joint training, apply themselves to perform all tasks in a business like fashion. This is seen best of all in the results of the individual firing exercises during which there were no misses. According to 2d Lt Miroslaw Jakubas, a political officer, it is a fact that training activities conducted jointly with Soviet soldiers are a factor encouraging tankmen to redouble their efforts. this also applies to the ZSMP activists who outdid themselves in initiating various cultural and recreational activities.

The tankmen returned to the camp from the proving grounds before lunch. From the expressions on their faces, it was easy to see that they performed their exercises well. They were smiling in spite of being tired. This was confirmed by M Sgt Wojciech Psyk, the company technician, who said that the soldiers as well the machines performed well enough to win awards. On the Soviet side, the highest awards were won by Sgt Toligen Iklasov, Riad Pavel Lotnikov and Riad Kolsnat Baischev. On the Polish side, Pfc's Jerzy Gorski, Kazimierz Nowak and Krystian Broja performed best of all on the pot-holed proving ground.

Before leaving the camp I visited the field amphitheater where I ran into Sr Cpl Jan Nowacki; Pfc's Stanislaw Pydycha, Kazimierz Nowak, Robert Glen and Krzysztof Pasternik; and Pvt Pieter Draszczyk. These soldiers were again practicing the show which they would perform in the evening before a joint campfire meeting.

Training with East German Pilots

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Lt Henryk Wierski: "On Both Sides of the Oder: Joint Training of Polish and GDR Air Force Pilots"]

[Text] While seated in an AN-26 transport plane on a sunny fall morning, a flight of MIG-21 fighters bearing the insignias of the NAL [National People's Army] of the GDR was landing at the "Krakow" PLM [Fighter Force Regiment] Airport 2. Somewhat earlier our pilots took off in their supersonic aircraft toward the Oder.

Jan Nowak, PLM 2 deputy commander for line affairs, says "we have been conducting training cooperation with NAL GDR pilots for a long time, even during Warsaw Pact Forces military exercises. The qualitatively new chapter in this area was created by the agreement concluded several years ago by the national defense ministries of both our countries. Generally speaking, the agreement calls for annual training exchanges of aircraft squadrons, including squadrons in our regiment. In practice this means that some of our squadrons become based at GDR military airports for mutually agreed upon time periods. At the same time and to be more explicit, GDR pilots receive training in Poland."

Emphasizing the fact that the exchange of squadrons means training above all was confirmed very quickly. But no one from the Polish group consisting of several dozen individuals was surprised by this. This is how the matter is presented in the agreement for those 2 weeks. In addition, the "Krakovians" were not the first to debut in the GDR. Other Polish squadrons preceded them, and, in accordance with previous experiences, there were no illusions that the trip would be only a matter of sightseeing.

It is true that the first was devoted to typically organizational matters, but by the second day the training mechanism gathered speed. The official ceremonial greeting of the group at the airport lasted less than 15 minutes and consisted of short speeches by Maj Nowak and Maj Bodo Munkelbeng of the GDR. Immediately after the meeting the Polish and German technicians and mechanics marched directly to the aircrafts, and the pilots marched to the flight briefing hall.

Five flight exchanges were planned for the 13 days. Together with the necessary preparatory activities, this meant 10 days of solid work. For a technician it was a relatively easy matter. His tasks did not differ in essence from those performed at his home base. But the pilots did not foresee the unusual and very difficult tasks facing them. They had to fly over unfamiliar territory in air space that was much more crowded with aircraft and to communicate via radio partly in Russian.

Thus, there were problems. In addition, the relative professional inexperience of our pilots had to be considered. Except for those experts in their craft such as Pilot Col Zbigniew Biedrzycki, holder of the 'Meritorious Military Pilot of the Polish People's Republic' and other decorations; Pilot Maj Jerzy

Grzegorek, two-time winner of the 'Pilot of the Year'; or Maj Novak, commander of the Polish group, most of the pilots, though wearing the specialist's "1's" on their uniforms, graduated from the Deblin Higher Air Force Officers School only 4 years ago. However one perceived the matter, no one desired special treatment or any kind of improvization, especially since every one was anxious to show their best side.

On Land and in the Air

Each training day was initiated as usual by the ground crews, the technicians. they also were the last to leave the airport for their quarters. There was plenty of work for WOs Krzysztof Sluzewski, Ryszard Kotow and Henryk Jowiec, all of them aircraft technicians; Sr WO Ryszard Sliwierzow and M Sgt Jan Szwaczykow, equipment technicians; Capt Jerzy Dlugosz, Sr WO Janusz Redes and WO Stanislaw Olejnikow, radio specialists; Maj Janusz Klus, WO Jerzy Kaskow, M Sgt Stanislaw Mezykow, M Sgt Andrzej Jaczynski and others, aircraft armaments specialists. Their good work bore excellent fruit. No one complained while doing their technical tasks. On the contrary, they were esteemed highly, which was emphasized with satisfaction by Maj Miroslaw Bocian, functioning as the squadron's senior engineer.

Joint flights were conducted every other day. Joint takeoffs were conducted by Pilot Capt Ryszard Wajsa and Pilot Capt Gerhard Tenner; Pilot Capt Krzysztof Sala and 1st Lt Hans Jurgen; Pilot Capt Jerzy Wozniak and Pilot 2d Lt Wlodzimierz Kalkus, Pilot 2d Lt Peter Noack and Pilot 2d Lt Andre Hanitsch. they flew over designated routes and areas, and conducted intercept flights and air battles under normal and difficult weather conditions. The most difficult tasks were last: the testing ground--assaulting ground targets with unguided missiles under minimum weather conditions.

Every error was analyzed thoroughly. They were usually minor errors that did not effect the entire operation negatively, but they had to be taken into account. The pilots discussed their flights after each landing, and the flights were discussed in detail at the end of each flight day. As time passed on, the atmosphere created by the daily contact of personnel during the performance of their daily jointly executed tasks became more cordial. The same can be said for the other services and specialties; day by day the experiences gained became more extensive.

The Trail of Battlefields and Memories

This was the first trip to the GDR for most of the officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Polish squadron. They also were very pleased to learn that there would be time for several sightseeing trips within the GDR despite their many training duties. It was no less an attraction even for those who had been to the GDR before.

The sightseeing trail began in Berlin. Our airmen toured on foot and by auto Aleksanderplatz , which is famous for, among other things, its 365-meter TV tower, and the "Telespargee," which is popular among Berliners and tourists from many nations. Next was "The Trail of Battlefields and Memories": the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Brandenburg Gate, the Monument to the Polish

Soldier and German Antifascists, and the Treptow district with its monumental cemetery and mausoleum, the final resting place for 5,000 Soviet soldiers, participants in the historical assault on the capital of Hitler's Third Reich in April and the first days of May 1945.

Memories of those days also abounded in Seelow, one of the most important points of fascist resistance that was overcome after several days of severe combat by units of Marshall Zhukov's White Russian Front. Today the central point of attraction on "Seelow Hill" is the monument erected in gratitude to the Red Army and the beautiful museum containing many objects pertaining to the events that happened over four decades ago.

Kienitz was visited next, which was the first place west of the Oder that was captured in 1945 by soldiers of Poland's First Army. This was followed by a visit to Writzen, the staff headquarters for the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division during the Berlin operation. The tour ended in Neuendorf where a meeting was held with the cadre and teachers of the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic, and the airmen were hosted heartily by the crew of the German-Polish Friendship Agricultural combine.

For Mutual Benefit

Did the 2 weeks of training at the GDR NAL airbase produce the expected results? Was this time beneficial for both sides regarding specific training and ideological training?

Pilot Maj Nowak: "I believe the goals of this exchange were achieved in full. It is true that those dozen or so days was quite a short period, but we did manage to learn a lot. I am not only thinking about typical aviation training but also about ground maintenance services, staff and party-political operations, and planning training. For objective reasons, the unit that hosted us executes flights under difficult operating conditions. Those conditions were twice as difficult for us because of our unfamiliarity with the terrain, especially during the initial stage of the joint exercises. But this also improved the level of training for our pilots, improving their ability to cope in new and difficult situations, which of course is very important in the aviation profession. We examined with interest the training base of our German comrades from which we benefited, and I could cite many examples of this. The fact that we made many direct comradely contacts and were able to get to know one another very well is also very important. This should be very profitable in the future."

Maj Eng Janusz Klus: "I believe that a very important benefit is that our technicians learned how to operate under conditions of self-sufficiency far-away from their technical facilities. Obviously, we could not bring all our own equipment and spare parts with us. It is true that in emergency situations we could count on our host's technical base, but we managed to resolve technical problems, especially those in our own area. I can state with satisfaction that everything proceeded smoothly, and that we managed to satisfy completely the requirements of our aircraft for constant and high performance. I, as a specialist in aircraft armaments and a non-staff inspector for inventiveness and innovation in the unit, benefited from this

trip in more than one way in a personal and professional way. Among other things, I have in mind several rationalizing resolutions that could be used satisfactorily by PLM 2."

Pilot Col Michael Kernchen: "We did our best to see to it that our Polish comrades achieved the greatest possible benefits from us by the end of their visit, and that they returned to their country as well satisfied as our squadron, commanded by Pilot Maj Joachim Munkelt, that trained for 2 weeks at the "Krakow" PLM 2. It is a bit too early for a more detailed analysis of this year's exchange. But it now can be said that it undoubtedly was an undertaking that was mutually beneficial."

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MILITARY POLAND

ATTITUDES TOWARD NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS EXAMINED

Stereotyped Views

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 5, May 85 pp 82-85

[Article by Lt. Col. Kazimierz Nicinski: "Optimistic Image of Career Noncommissioned Officers"]

[Text] -- ...
--Noncommissioned officer... What's your rank?
--I am a sergeant
--What does a sergeant do in the Army?
--...

This piece of conversation accidentally overheard during a ceremony in a military unit makes you stop and think. It was a girlfriend of one of the sergeant's subordinates who asked these questions. He was the company first sergeant and he tried to reassure the girl that she would see her young man as soon as he cleaned his weapon and turned it in to the storeroom.

Analyzing girl's words one could be surprised by their naivete. But one can be also puzzled why the concept of noncommissioned officer and his role in the Army is not recognizeable in the minds of the young generation; I mean this applies not only to girls but to many young men of pre-conscription and draft age. This happens even where a brother or father served in the Army. The example given by me is not an exception. In secondary schools, the defense preparedness courses teach military ranks. Thus, I was quite surprised when I found out in conversations with college freshmen than they cannot distinguish military ranks.

Stereotypes and Allusions

This is not the subject which I want to address (although one may observe, that these comments could be useful for Defense Preparedness instructors and, perhaps, for some teachers of military science) but this does not mean that lack of information on this subject does not affect serious matters. It is well known that among those who do not know enough about a subject, stereotypes spread easily. Obviously, a stereotype of noncommissioned officer can be the subject of discussion or a few contradictory stereotypes can be

used to represent that group of cadre. Literature, press reports, films, TV and radio have major impact on the modern, schematic and simplistic image of noncommissioned officer.

Everybody remembers the character created by Sienkiewicz: cavalry sergeant Lusnia, a very brave soldier, totally guileless but clever, Colonel Wolodyjowksi's favorite. But in the story, these virtues clash with heavy drinking, disrespect for the law and ruthlessness that also characterized Lusnia. This aspect of his personality was extensively exploited in the past, e.g. in the radio program "Sixty Minutes in an Hour".

Also controversial, and much more contemporary is the film portrayal created by Wieslaw Golasa. Artillery sergeant Kalen is a variation of Lusnia in the times of fighting the bandits. Also an excellent soldier, tough and clever, capable of making sacrifices; but he also gets in trouble because of insubordination, drinking and looking for fun while his unit was in a difficult combat situation.

Many other examples could cited: Corporal Naroga, buck sergeant, and later full sergeant, Janek Kos and cavalry sergeant Kalita. They differ from each other - different personalities, different dramatic characteristics - but they have many common traits.

The trait that joins those characters and makes them more colorful is that every noncommissioned officer is an old trooper. They are good soldiers, ready to give of themselves, highly skilled in their trade but they have their human weaknesses, barracks humor, or even more serious shortcomings such as street smarts and inclination to drink. Certainly, this adds spice to the character of an old trooper and is easier to make memorable to the viewer or reader. We can well understand the writer and the director that they looked for examples fitting the times they were describing and also that the creative types could not pass up an opportunity to develop a full-bloodied hero having a decisive, although complex, personality, one that behaved in a controversial manner but who, overall, comes through as a positive character whose features dominate in the end.

This fictitious, complex image of noncommissioned officers, however, finds its incarnations in only a few real persons but it has an effect on the general public's image of an noncommissioned officer. The stereotype created with gusto, with abandon, daringly and clearly, by writers, directors etc very often collides in people's minds with their own image, or with an image brought by some reservists, often contrary. These variations of stereotypes are also presented with gusto but usually with much less ability and quite often tendentiously. Frequently, especially after many years pass by, characterisitics of the fictitious heroes are superimposed on this image. Also, quite often, to spotlight their own merits and importance, the war stories show shortcomings and exagerate negative characteristics of noncommissioned officers (not that such things never really happen). Only seldom, the stories are well thought out and balanced. Often, cliches such as "good man" or "even Steven" are followed by a text insinuating a little less

than perfect honesty and are intended to replace an honest judgement of the behavior of a former superior.

There are many instances of describing well justified demands of noncommissioned officers as "corporal approach" or simply "corporalism". Also well known, although tasteless, are sobriquets "lifer", "soup eater" etc. These nasty names are used by many groups, especially the pre-draft youth and their sweethearts, mostly because of their ignorance of the true role of noncommissioned officers in the real Army. And there is a side effect too: these stereotypes and nasty allusions as well as lack of understanding of the real world, produce the recruitment to the noncommissioned officers' schools to be what it is and affect the number of draftees who wish to stay in the Army as noncommissioned officers.

How can we counter this situation? What can we do to do away with the stereotypes?

Real Situation Exposed

We know from practice that getting away from stereotypes is a lengthy and complicated process. Stereotypes, however, may be changed or altered over a period of time. Perhaps, my presentation of the problem is biased. But, really, what I say should not be taken as "just pessimism". The existing state of affairs is confirmed by observations, conversations (e.g. with the pre-draft youth, the draftees and the reservists), the press investigative reporting and results of some polls.

It is generally known, especially among the military, that noncommissioned officers are a permament element of the military structure and perform important tasks in the training/education area as well as key functions of administrative and technical nature in the basic Army units. The leadership at the Ministry of Defense and the commanders of troops make great efforts to build up the prestige of noncommissioned officers, to help them achieve mastery of their trades and to provide them with appropriate "quality of life" surroundings. The opportunities already in being (e.g. facilities to obtain higher qualifications, both general and professional; a wide variety of rewards for achievement at work and on duty; their own representative speaking for their own groups and wide access to other segments of the society) provide the noncommissioned officers with a solid basis to take care of their problems in the area of rules and regulations and in the incentive area. The purpose of these efforts is to gain enough influence on daily events to tie the professional advancement with the benefits of the whole organization, to raise the relative prestige of the noncommissioned officers in the eyes of the military community and to counteract the skewed image held by the civilians.

The external conditions for this effort have been set. They apply to many aspects of the material and cadre situation in the army. These conditions are favorable in relation to e.g. the conditions under which the officer corps must discharge its duties, especially as far as the junior officers are concerned who work closely with noncommissioned officers. I do not want to get into details but, for instances, the officers do not have their own

representatives like the Regular Noncommissioned Officers' Council. A platoon leader, similarly to the First Sergeant, passes most of the day with his subordinates but does not get any extra statisfaction for it. Also, the assistance provided to the young officers in further sharpening their professional qualifications is less than that provided to the noncommissioned officers. Just these two examples suffice to show the preferences given to the noncommissioned officers.

The broad information and propaganda effort should be viewed also as the background used to present the silhouette of modern noncommissioned officer, in the realistic setting of military life, performing his demanding duties. Such a silhouette is now appearing in a non-schematic fashion in the press and television reports and radio shows. They are showing a professional soldier, highly skilled in his trade and impressing his subordinates with his top quality training, high managerial skills and sense of responsibility. He is a specialist, an instructor, in most cases a commander and trainer, who takes good care of the team cooperative spirit and assures good results. This is how the Military Replacement Commands present the profession of noncommissioned officers. These commands select candidates for schools and for counselors to work with the pre-draft youth and young workers. Unit commanders and direct superiors boost noncommissioned officers' prestige by spotlighting their role in the smallest military teams: squads, combat vehicles crews, communication and radio-location centers etc. It is not an idle saying that "a company is only as good as its noncoms!"

There is a chance to do away with the stereotype. I would say more: the process of destroying the oversimplified, faulty public image has started and the noncommissioned officers are already benefitting. Most of the effort required now must be made by the noncommissioned officers themselves. This is the key. The chance, if it is there, will not solve anything by itself. Not taking advantage of that chance, or just waiting for outside support, will be reflected in the public image. And, therefore, not very effective. To what extend are the noncommissioned officers taking advantage of that chance?

Creating One's Own Career

It is difficult to reject the thesis that "each man forges his own fate" even under the conditions of general military service and the circumstances of the noncommissioned officers' corps. Of course, it would be naive to look for a direct relationship between the amount of effort devoted to discharge one's duty and the actual progress of one's career. In any event, considering real demands and the existentialist reality of the modern world, it is fair to say that in the army one's qualifications (achieved by one's own effort), knowledge, experience, correct ideological and moral attitudes and tangible results of one's work and social work, are truly appreciated by the army. They are the basic -- and certainly the only -- criteria for promotion. In this sense, a regular soldier, - commissioned officer, warrant officer and noncommissioned officer - can create one's own career within certain limits (during staff meetings, career progress of staff members are openly discussed), he can plan the career steps which he must use and the personal development actions.

As it was said before, noncommissioned officers can take advantage of especially favorable condition. Indeed, many are taking advantage of their opportunities. Let us consider the first sergeants' situation; theirs is a typical and most demanding assignment. It must be recognized that it is not easy to be a good first sergeant, to educate soldiers, be a custodian of the daily schedule and company's property and at the same time be the closest confidant of the company commander and his ally in accomplishing company's tasks. Not many noncommissioned officers decide to undertake this chore (in some units, this function must be assigned in a formal manner). Why is this so, inasmuch as the "top kick's" job brings social prestige, official authority and places the first sergeant right behind the commanding officer. In a sense, a good first sergeant has precedence over platoon leaders. If so, why so many noncommissioned officers still have a negative attitude towards accepting this job?

Talking to the interested party (first sergeants) and to noncommissioned officers in other specializations groups points out a few reasons for the lack of interest. The most important are: indefinite working hours, need for flexibility, direct work with people in a large group and significant financial liability. All these, however, are really subjective judgments. Please consider: the first sergeant is not alone, he is an organizer and does most of his work through others, he gets plenty of support from the commanding officer and the platoon leaders and squad commaders. Secondly, he receives several material benefits (he has priority to get an apartment, he gets first sergeant's extra allowance) and signs of recognition (e.g. awarding the badge "The Best Company Top Sergeant", in three degrees and an opportunity to be promoted to the warrant officer rank). These are non-trivial incentives which counterbalance the hardships of first sergeant's work and they emphasize his rank in the noncommmissioned officer's group. The important aspect is, according to first sergeants who hold these positions for a few years already, to learn to like the job, find his niche in the company and combine duty with personal satisfaction. It is very rare that a noncommissioned officer who took the job willingly (to be, as they say, "company's mother") and tasted the pleasure of working with people, wanted to change his line of work.

At this point, a noncommissioned officer can accuse me of lack of consistency and ask me where along this road is an opportunity to grow professionally?

Ambition - Thresholds and Promotions

Creating one's own career includes the courage to make choices. This means making a decision whether I want to achieve the mastery of my own specialty or by acquiring new experience, education and skills I wish to try to move up vertically. The decision, however, always belongs to the soldier. It is hard to tell what gives greater satisfaction. This depends on the reasons for making the choice.

The decision to acquire the mastery of one's own specialty, which is the decision made by most noncommissioned officers, really means that the mastery consists of outstanding job performance e.g., of being the first sergeant, and imaginative approach to all tasks. The effort needed to overcome obstacles

and barriers must be also appreciated. In the case of first sergeant (and this applies as well to any other noncommmissioned officer's specialty: technical instructor, crew chief, supply) this means winning all the top awards proving mastery of the trade (e.g. gold badge of "Best First Sergeant" award, master class specialist award, or the top grade for the slot). And it should be remembered that respect of superiors and subordinates for good work gives the kind of personal satisfaction that nothing else can replace.

There are no barriers, and no artificial ones are being put up, to stop those noncommissioned officers who have the required general education, military qualifications and are inclined to tie their careers to the possibility of vertical promotion. There are many examples of such careers, they are well known among noncommissioned officers and they are proud of them. Many former first sergeants and assistant platoon leaders are commanding platoons or even companies. Many were promoted to warrant officers or commissioned officer ranks and are holding responsible positions at the company or batallion level. Some completed college education, got academic degrees and today are instructors, designers and military management specialists. To desire, however, is not enough by itself. One has to make the effort, must be ambitious, match the goals to his abilities and be able to coordinate his professional efforts with doing a good job in his current position.

Of course, similar choices must be made by members of other personnel categories: commissioned and warrant officers. Just like the noncommisisoned officers, they have to consider whether their ambitions can be matched by their abilities, for instance: do one's abilities permit one to aspire to command a squadron or a regiment? Or should one remain an excellent master class pilot and later teach piloting to younger candidates. Such questions are familiar to physicians, electronic engineers, journalists and professionals in many other specialties. The deciding consideration should be what is good for the service. In practice, a good commander is just as valuable as specialist in a field, although on the vertical scale, the latter usually has a lower rank. The reverse is true too: a superior whose skills do not equal his professional ambitions and a specialist who is not very good in his trade, are doing harm to the service.

Points to Ponder

It often happens that thresholds are too high and promotions, vertical or horizontal, appear uncertain. The situations differ but obstacles are subjective in most cases. Sometimes, they are the result of lack of enough care on the part of superiors and fellow noncommissioned officers. Sometimes inadequate supervision. This is the area where frustration often starts, the reason for leaving active duty can be often found here, this is the source of dissatisfaction and complaints. These problems affect most often the young and inexperienced noncommissioned officers, older ones are seldom affected.

Without getting bogged down in the details, it is worth the while to stop and think whether there is a real chance of preventing and counteracting these unwanted developments which occasionally deteriorate into unhealthy human relations. Obviously, the commanders must bear the greatest share of

responsibility for this state of affairs. But this is a biased point of view. After all, the noncommissioned officers as a group have a great opportunity to influence members of their groups and to extend help to them before harm is done. Real events confirm this thesis: wherever noncommissioned officers are well represented socially, their professional integrity and devotion to tasks on hand are better and the rate of individual and team successes is higher.

In connection with the above discussion, a few subjects for analysis could be defined. They would be based on the experience of noncommissioned officers and should serve to stimulate analysis of one own's practice, help to verify experiences and be beneficial for the group and the service. The problems that especially deserve analysis and contribution from the collective wisdom of the noncommmissioned officers are as follows:

1. Does the procedure of bringing in the young cadre function in a manner such that the regular noncommissioned officers would like to see it functioning? Does it cause the effects desired in the new inductees attitudes and achievements?

2. To what extent does the participation of the Regular Noncommissioned Officer's Council in the motivational efforts, education, control and representing noncommissioned officer's interests with the superiors living up to anticipation? What is the real impact of this element on professional achievements, on fairer distribution of awards for outstanding noncommissioned officers and on the shaping of their careers?

3. Does the Noncommissioned Officer's Court of Honor participate in preventative efforts, e.g. abuse of alcohol? When judging the attitude and behavior of noncommissioned officers, does the Court consider the requirements of professional ethics?

4. Do the noncommissioned officers elected to social work outside of their own group, e.g. welfare commission, competition committee etc., influence opinions while doing that work, improve sensitivity to social justice and act against malcontents and unhealthy sensationalism?

The above list could be extended to fit specific problems of a company or batallion. Doing that is not really important but it is crucial to review periodically, in a critical and incisive manner, the distance covrred in order to highlight achievements and have a good look at the shortcomings. Also, this is a method of action which stirs up people and provides an opportunity to focus the efforts in the areas requiring the greatest attention. Such "brainstorming" often produces interesting initiatives and incentives for good work. The ability to conduct such a comprehensive review combined with every day attention to solid work is the best proof of professional intergation of noncommissioned officers. Looking from here, it is easier to fight nasty allusions and be more effective in breaking stereotypes when they appear.

Improvement of Image

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 9, Sep 85 pp 108-110

[Article by Col. Edward Wieczorek, (Ret): "Noncommissioned Officer - Officers's Helper"]

[Text] Complaints are often heard that the basic service noncommissioned officers are poorly trained, inefficient etc. This seems to be just a misunderstanding. Rather, it should be said that we do not use them enough as our helpers in enforcing discipline, keeping the quarters neat and orderly and in the training process. And we pay even less attention to the improvement of their command and instructor skills. Finally, we do not demand enough of them.

It is common, but harmful, that we, the officers, assume too many duties and ignore our helpers, the noncommissioned officers. Regardless of our motives - that we are so eager to work, or that we believe that we would do it better - the work done by officer's alone will not be done well and the value of the soldier's collective will continue to diminish.

The noncommissioned officer's work must be checked and evaluated not only on the basis how he behaves but according to the results of his work with a squad (a tank, or a gun crew). The number of breaches of discipline, neatness around the quarters, the quality of maintenance of personal equipment and weapons and the soldierly appearance should be the basis for evaluating a noncommissioned officer. If we evaluate him in this manner, we develop, on the one hand, a sense of responsibility and a sense of being a value, and on the other hand, we discover lack of initiative and perhaps unwillingness to work.

A noncommissioned officer deprived of his proper role cannot be himself. He is not self-assured, being just an officer's shadow he loses face. In the barracks, where he should be past drill master and an authority on all trivia, he would be a dilettante.

In the field, instead of using common sense and voice commands, he philosophizes. Often, he shows off his superficial knowledge and unnecessarily makes things complicated while they are basically clear and simple.

During exercises, we do not pay much attention to noncommission officers and we do not see their behavior in combat conditions or the precision with which they carry out orders. All eyes are turned on officers - commanders, especially the high ranking ones.

As if to eliminate any signs of independence among the subordinates, mountains of regulations and detailed instructions are issued which are hardly ever precisely obeyed by anyone. This way creative initiatives are killed, individual characteristics are done away with, characters are broken and the

men produced are passive, giving in easily, afraid of responsibility, tending to deal only with surface phenomena and to work just for show.

It seems that now is the time to increase the demands, the authority and the independence of low level commanders which really means establishing a clearer division of roles between the commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Commissioned officers must not be the only and the universal instructors of everything. Their continuing presence in the barracks in the afternoon is not only unnecessary but for many reasons inadviseable.

The moment the commissioned officers will not be around while lower priority tasks are being accomplished, the noncommissioned officers, will be more efficient, attentive to detail, observant and demanding. This would spur them to have a sense of responsibility, the lack of which we often deplore. Greater independence will develop among noncommissioned officers; quicker reaction and initiative and the satisfaction of being useful and getting good results will gradually make them fond of their role function.

The fears that such a system would lead to an increase of instances of abuse of authority are baseless. The experience indicates that such abuses happen most often in companies where noncommmissioned officers do not have the appropriate prestige. It is well documented that an ambitious and energetic man, and especially a commander or instructor having an impulsive character, is longing, often subconsciously, to give orders and impose his will on others. When he is officially derived to command authority and a modicum of independence, he stoops to illegal and forbidden means. For these reasons, the cause of abuse of authority by noncommissioned officers is not necessarily weak moral character and low moral standards, but in many instances the cause impulsive temperment and excessive limitations of freedom of action.

It is necessary to remember that a properly instructed noncommissioned officer can be a good helper in the education and training efforts. The beneficial influence that a noncommissioned officer can have on enlisted men because of his continuing and direct contact with them in the formation and in the barracks, is of great importance for developing the external and internal characteristics of the soldier.

A work organization better adjusted to real life and demands of duty, one that would divide the roles and would clearly spell out the authority and responsibility for training and education, order and neatness and for military discipline, would restore noncommissioned officer's proper position. This would permit the conmmissioned officer to develop a deeper interest in the substance of military service, i.e. the art of command, and would give him more time for advanced education and personal life.

The assumption by noncommissioned officers of a part of the current duties of commissioned officers would eliminate a highly undesirable phenomenon, quite common in our army, of an overlooked commissioned officer, often lost in details and quickly exhausted, and a noncommissioned officer who for the most of time is only a passive spectator, only occasionally used for secondary and non-essential tasks.

I believe that giving certain independence to noncommissioned officers is possible and highly desirable. First of all, they must be made responsible for the results achieved by the team entrusted to them (a squad, a tank, a gun detachment).

Independence combined with responsibility enhances ambition, increases the sense of responsibility, spurs the initiative and, while overcoming obstacles, improves the character.

It is worth noting that skillfully encouraged competition may be effective. The results of work should be checked frequently and squads (tank and gun crews) ranked according to results. The noncommissioned officers should be rated on this basis and promoted and rewarded within the permitted limits.

There are may means, not necessarily material, which can fire the competition among noncommissioned officers and their teams.

In order to avoid turning independence into chaos, supervision of team activities must be properly organized. The supervision should be friendly and detailed and must be oriented toward educational results, rather than merely catching irregularities. It is recommended that the responsibility for any shortcomings in the noncommissioned officer's sector of work be placed only on noncommissioned officers and the commissioned officers, their immediate superiors, be responsible only for the lack of supervision.

As long as the company commander is responsible for every detail, the noncommissioned officer's independence is impossible. Under these conditions, the company commander interferes with everything, dampens the initiative of his aids and turns noncommissioned officers into automatons.

To avoid this, commanders must get rid of prejudices and develop plans to pass on to noncommissioned officers those duties which fit into the role that the commanders would like noncommissioned officers to perform. To get the noncommissioned officers ready for various tasks requires time and effort, but there is not other way.

Complaints about weak noncommissioned officers just prove that too little effort was devoted to them. Of course, every commander would like to have excellent noncommissioned officers from day one. However, without an effort by the commander this is practically impossible, because they can gain experience only by doing it under the direction of company commander and platoon leaders.

Another way to increase the independence of noncommissioned officers is to increase their authority. Criticizing them in the presence of enlisted men is unacceptable. While supervising the activities led by noncommissioned officers, one should not be distracted by things of little importance and the comments should be discussed in private or, even better, at the meetings with noncommissioned officers.

The feeling of responsibility for one's own actions is normal for a grown man. He can understand the social, direct, and indirect, consequences of his actions and anticipate the results. Also, and this is important, he feels responsible for the social results of his activities.

Among the noncommmissioned officers well adjusted socially, the sense of responsibility is based on the understanding of relationship and dependency between their actions ad the good of their subordinates. This characteristic permits the noncommissioned officers to have such convictions and attitudes as: sense of social belongs, sense of justice, and sense of social obligations. Only a man who can understand the social effects of his actions, can develop the sense of responsibility for one's own actions.

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MILITARY POLAND

ADJUSTMENT OF YOUNG SOLDIERS TO MILITARY LIFE PROBED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 10, Oct 85, pp 115-116

[Article by Col Konrad Murawski, MD and Col Zenon Rogala, MD: "Adjustment to Military LIfe by Young Soldiers"]

[Text] Many military authorities and instructors observe that the initial phase of military service presents some young soldiers with difficulties.

These painful emotional experiences are also subject to the so-called somatological--we then have to deal with the phenomenon of intensification of various functional illnesses among the newly inducted soldiers. Especially soldiers with weak and unbalanced types of higher nervous functions are beginning to complain of various illnesses (most frequently nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, stomachache, heartache, headache, etc.) in conjunction with which they report to the doctor. It should be stated that the majority of them actually experience various illnesses subjectively. The doctor-understandably--does not detect them in all individuals, because as I already mentioned--they have a functional origin and cannot always be identified. This is a phenomenon known in psychology as a subconscious search for illness as a refuge from difficult situations.

With many soldiers who report to the doctor and receive assurance from him that everything is in the best of condition, the neurasthenic feeling of anxiety and fear quickly vanishes. The official statement from the doctor has a therapeutic effect on their mental frame of mind. Likewise, when they continue to experience certain pains, they are not inclined to attribute greater significance to them now. It is worse with hypochondriac individuals, who customarily treat even the slightest lull in their frame of mind as a symptom of some serious illness. They usually report to the doctor several times, and upon receiving invariably the identical diagnosis, they often expose themselves to suspicions of pretense. A situation of this type can lead to various conflicts, character complications and educational difficulties associated with this.

The research of Pavlov and his successors made it possible to precisely and scientifically explain the causes of this phenomenon. One of the principal causes is a change in the so-called dynamic stereotype.

The introduction of a set of definite conditional reflexes occurring in regular sequence creates a certain dynamic disposition in the cortex, a dynamic stereotype. It can be obtained, for example, with an experimental dog, in whose brain there are created conditional reflexes to inducements occurring in regular frequency (the sound of a metronome, sounds of a horn, the appearance of a cat, mechanical stimulation of the skin, an electric light bulb, etc.). Experience teaches that often, after the application of one of the stimuli, a reaction can take place on the whole group. Every man has his stereotype, expressing itself, among other things, in the creation of a certain well-ordered mode of living, the development of habits and customs, an individual method of thinking and a method of coexistence with people. The dynamic stereotype is therefore a definite association of states of stimulation and repression occurring in definite sequence in the cortex, which emerges under the influence of external and internal stimuli.

The young man upon entering military service already has his own dynamic stereotype developed. He rose and retired at a specific time, he was engaged in one or another type of work, he liked to eat one or another type of food, he had friends, went to meetings, managed already to occupy a definite social position in his community, etc. For 19 to 20 years of his past life, he became therefore firmly established in a definite pattern of activities, and behold, one day he is uprooted from his community. During the course of several or more days he is compelled to embark upon a new pattern of activities and everything which he had been formerly accustomed to ceases to be present to him. All he had managed to learn, whatever he had already managed to acquire, must undergo transformation. He must begin almost from anew. And so he is taught to march in file, report, dress and undress, make his bed, salute his elders, concern himself with personal matters and living quarters in a manner consistent with rules and regulations. He is compelled to submit to the will of those superior in rank, live under the same roof with people who were united without consideration of character or personality characteristics. All activities are governed by rules and regulations and are mostly conducted hastily.

Even the partaking of meals, also prepared differently from those at home, take place at a given time and on command. Often complicated family and personal problems remain beyond the gates of the barracks, as well as many matters representing the real composition of a young man's life.

An essential role is played by confronting intellectuals with the necessity of assuming rather significant physical exertion, or for example, the transition of farm workers to a mode of life requiring greater mental activity. Thus, for example, the study of weapons is already a dynamic stereotype, an immense psychic effort for a substantial portion of young people with education.

The military, due to its designation, is profoundly interested in the possible rapid and harmonious procedural operation of adapting young soldiers to the demands of life in the detachment; where not only soldiers are developed but also concerned citizens of our country. Above all, one should include the

following methods of functioning among educational-training undertakings which have a beneficial influence on the speed and quality of adaptation procedures:

--holding private interviews by those in charge in the shortest time possible following the arrival of the soldier at the detachment. During this interview it is necessary above all, to strive to acquaint oneself with the soldier's physical and psychological frame of mind, his attitudes as well as his personal cares and problems. In case of necessity, an effort should be made to help the soldier settle his personal affairs;

--observance of the principle of a personal approach with every soldier, and treatment of the soldier as an individual human being with a structure of individuality which in principle has already been developed, and not as a collection of people in identical uniforms. In educational work, it is always necessary to be aware of the fact that people in identical uniforms having the same duties and performing similar tasks are very diverse;

--constant concern for material-living conditions of the young soldiers, especially their uniforms, living quarters and meals;

--avoiding prejudice towards young soldiers on the basis of so-called first impressions, which as a rule concerns behaviour and external appearance. This is especially vital when information concerning the soldier is incomplete, and opinions have not been verified;

--organization of suitable educational work with soldiers of the detachment aimed at counteracting possible tendencies to divide soldiers into an "older" and "younger" class. A division of this type can lead to various types of practices inconsistent with rules and regulations;

--organization of cultural-recreational and sports activities on a high level during spare time. Active forms of recreation for soldiers during spare time, which likewise are favorable to the general development of the individualities, besides regenerating physical strength;

--based on members of the party and youth organizations, the organization of a powerful army collective which would be concerned with correct mutual relations between people in the detachment, especially between the older and younger classes, and on which the commanding officer could depend during the performance of service tasks;

--the arousal and cultivation of young soldiers' interests in a specific specialty based on the attractiveness of equipment and military technology located in the stock of the detachment and subdetachment. In this endeavor, above all, one should strive to inform the young soldiers of the fact that a good grasp of theoretical knowledge and practical activity in a definite specialty will represent the most important element in a battle with the enemy, on which their health and life very often depends;

--point out in educational work the possibility for expanding general knowledge under conditions of military service and the possibilities of gaining a useful profession;

--constant referral to and emphasis on the necessity of performing honorable military service, as well as the establishment of its need in the present international situation, for the maintenance of peace on earth and the security of our country.

Multidirectional and consistent work on expediting the adaptation procedure will undoubtedly influence the harmonious development of soldiers' individuality during their performance of basic military service in a real way, thereby contributing to raising the level of discipline and battle preparedness of the detachment.

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AWP PAPER ON U.S., SOVIET 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU011816 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Placing bombs, organizing putsches and coups de'etat, the assassination of political figures who do not suit them, political machinations against sovereign states calculated to drive a wedge between them, so that the current of events can be diverted to Washington's advantage--these are just some of the facts that witness to the terror practiced by American imperialism and its instruments, such as the CIA and FBI.

These are in no way excesses of the CIA, but an important part of American official policy. A few days ago American Secretary of State George Shultz declared at a press conference that "secret activities must play a part in our foreign policy." In fact, they have been doing so for a long time, but it seems that Shultz's idea is to increase and multiply them, openly elevating them to a method of state policy.

Much more brutal, cruel, and cynical, are the terrorist acts of the United States, with their open banditry, and acts of military aggression such as the invasion of Grenada, the military intervention in Nicaragua, and preparations for an attack against the sovereign state of Libia. And similarly, "America's pistol," Israel, has its trigger pulled in Washington, and fires in Arab countries, with such military interventions as the invasion of southern Lebanon and the treacherous attack in Tunisia, etc.

Imperialist states and reactionary forces everywhere in the world include terror as a constituent part of their foreign and domestic policies. In the first place, they terrorize their own peoples, the working class, and other working masses, since they can only maintain themselves in power by force. So, in the United States, according to its own press, there are hundreds of millions of files on 160 million inhabitants. Now they are thinking of turning a citizen's passport too into a kind of portable file, in which everybody's political tendencies are recorded. Most recently of all, Reagan has asked to have the whole administrative system screened by lie detectors! The country's foreign policy is an extension of its domestic policy.

The two superpowers and other reactionary forces recognize a right for themselves to intervene wherever their interests are affected. For this they have formed special units such as the American "Rapid Deployment Force" and

the Soviet social-imperialist "Special Battalions" which are carrying out "scorched earth" tactics in Afghanistan.

Terrorism raised to a method, as part of the official state policy of the superpowers and other reactionary forces, is primarily directed against peoples who have risen to fight for liberty, against governments and states who do not accept their diktats, or who threaten, however slightly, their imperialist interests. They have turned this bandit-like logic into a moral and political norm, and they apply it openly.

This is why the calls for struggle against "international terrorism" which the American imperialists are now making, accusing the Palestinian people and Libya, resemble a robber crying, "Stop, thief!"

The tendency to identify with terrorism the struggle of oppressed peoples for national liberation and the armed struggle of the working masses against oppression and exploitation is a well-known tactic of imperialism, and of all reactionary forces and their tools. The cynicism of the President of the United States, Reagan, goes so far as to call an opinion in favor of revolutionary movements "support for terrorist organizations."

Such terrorist acts are placing bombs, assassinations, political sequestrations, etc., are often prompted and organized by the security services themselves to discredit the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and oppressed peoples, to keep the working masses in fear and panic, and are used as pretexts for attaining their rapacious ambitions regarding the resources, liberty, sovereignty and independence of other states. The war against "acts of terrorism" which imperialism, social-imperialism, and their tools make such a commotion about is nothing but a tactic to legitimize the acts of aggression and military adventures of the real terrorists.

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AWP PAPER CARRIES REPUBLIC DAY EDITORIAL

AU111452 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, 11 January (ATA)--Forty years ago, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in its editorial entitled "A Happy Festivity, Republic" through their representatives, elected for the first time freely and directly in their history and gathered in the constituent assembly the Albanian people would sign unanimously the proclamation of the people's republic. This great historic event was the crowning with success of their heroic national liberation war, of the numerous efforts, sacrifices and the blood shed unsparingly to take the power to become masters of their fates.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious founder of the party, legendary leader of the national liberation war, was the architect of our people's power.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people's power, with farsightedness and courage, within a short period of time, made Albania a country with modern industry and developed agriculture, with education, culture and advanced science, with an invincible defense. What is important is that we have expected nothing from others, but have constructed everything with our sweat, have attained it through struggle and work, bravery and wisdom, with rifle and pen.

The people's power, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on, is the greatest victory and the most powerful weapon of the working class and the labouring masses for the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland. Over these 40 years of the republic, Albania, the free country of the free people, has taken gigantic steps forward on the road of progress and prosperity.

The authority and prestige of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the international arena is stronger than ever. This is a logical result of the resolute principled and revolutionary foreign policy that our republic has always pursued with determination and consistency in defense of the interests of the people and socialism, in defense of the cause of freedom and the independence of the peoples all over the world against American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, the bourgeoisie and international reaction. Our people have supported and will always support powerfully this policy of our party and socialist state, because it has been, it is and will be a foreign policy independent of the superpowers and other imperialist powers,

independent of their economic, political and military blocs, just as it is independent of and unconditional from the imperialist enslaving aid, credits and debts. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has developed and develops fruitful relations of neighborliness and collaboration with many countries of the world, basing them on the mutual benefit and the full observation of independence and sovereignty. Thanks to such a just principled polish the role of Socialist Albania in the Balkans as a factor of peace, stability and friendship has become more and more evident. The principled policy of the PSR of Albania on the international arena has gained the country many friends and well-wishers in the world, that is why our party will continue to adhere to this policy with determination and consistency in the future, too.

With an ardent love for the party and under its leadership with Comrade Enver Alia at the head, let us multiply our forces at work and actions and raise the name of our socialist homeland higher and higher, ZERRI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

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CUKO IN AWP PAPER ON HOXHA'S WORKS

AU171238 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, 16 January (ATA)--In an article published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT about three volumes of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "on the party", Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party writes among others that this collection, like all the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has aroused the interest of the entire people, the communists in particular.

It serves as a manual with fundamental theoretical and practical values for the party organs and grassroot organisations wherever they are, directing organising and leading. In these materials we find the rich theoretical Marxist-Leninist thinking of the glorious leader of the party and people on capital questions regarding the ceaseless strengthening of the party, the generalization of the revolutionary practice of our party which he founded and led with rare courage and wisdom for nearly 45 years.

Despite the fact that these materials have been treated at different periods, from the first days of the founding of the party until today they are permeated by an inherent organic unity which comes from an exceptional clarity of thought Comrade Lenka Cuko stresses further on. Although many of the problems are tackled several times, they are not examined in a repetitious mechanical way. The dialectical dynamic method in treating the problems reflects the dynamic character of our life, the revolutionary practice of the party, the magnificent transformations in our country. The lessons we draw from this collection of works assume a special relevant importance when we consider them in close connection with the instructions and tasks that Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized during his visits to some districts of the country, and in particular with the tasks set by the 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party. The plenum held recently took very important measures on the economic development of the country and above all on the improvement of the party work in all sectors.

One of the questions that Comrade Enver Hoxha underlines continuously and which is treated in almost all the materials of the volume, the author stresses, is the comprehension and application of the leading role of the party in everything. The Marxist-Leninist understanding of this question is the essence of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the leading role of the party. "The theory and practice of socialism, the revolutionary life and

activity of our party," Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "have testified and testify in the best way that the continuous strengthening of the leading role of the party is decisive for the fates of the people and socialism." All the activity of the party shows a continuous, clear and courageous struggle of this great leading force in every sector and in every situation.

Based only on the Marxist-Leninist science, as our party has always acted, it has managed to work out a correct general line that expresses the interests of the masses and the demands of the development of the society. The life and activity of the party is very broad. The work of Comrade Enver Hoxha contains for us valuable orientations on the most appropriate ways of solving the problems and the realisation of the tasks, on the consolidation leading role of the party.

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POLITICS ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU281709 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Shaban Mujrati article: "An Unreal and Demagogic Plan for a 'World Without Weapons'"]

[Excerpts] The "world-wide plan for disarmament" announced by the Soviet leadership seeks to hide the global arms race of the superpowers, which includes weapons of all kinds, conventional and nuclear, based on land, sea, or in space. This arms race increases not merely monthly, but daily, embittering all international relationships. "The intensification of the arms race, as is only natural," stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia at the gathering in Korce, "has risen to a pitch of confrontation between the superpowers, creating new tension of a general and particular character." Such development increase the dangers for the freedom, independence, and existence of peoples who protest and demonstrate against the arms race, against nuclear weapons and the entire aggressive and war-mongering policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. The demagogic plan put forward by Gorbachev is directed against this movement of opposition, against the feelings and aspirations of the peoples, and against their anti-imperialist and anti-social-imperialist struggle.

It seeks to cause confusion and to divide the struggle of the peoples, attempting to channel their struggle against the growing arsenal and war-mongering preparations of the superpowers into capitulation and subjection of atomic blackmail. Plans of this kind seek to foster illusions among peoples, and lead them to believe that complete and general disarmament can be achieved through the bargaining, agreement, and goodwill of the superpowers. At the same time they are cosmetic attempts, trying to promote illusions as to the nature of imperialism as a force supposedly interested in peace and disarmament. It is precisely for this reason that representatives of international imperialism welcomed this plan. American President Ronald Reagan not only called it "constructive" and hastened to express American readiness "for a world without weapons, even before the end of the century," but also expressed his "gratitude" to Gorbachev for the plan. Reagan's gratitude stems from the fact that the plan suits the political and ideological interests of American imperialism, and from the fact that today more than ever American imperialism needs to appear before international public opinion as a force for peace, the co-creator of a "world without weapons." It is no accident that Gorbachev's plan and all the noise about it

was made public at a time when the United States is at the peak of a campaign of brutal acts against a sovereign and independent country such as Libya. The White House is concerned with distracting the attention of the peoples from American conspiracies against Libya, and this is another reason for American "gratitude."

The Deceptive character of the Soviet plan to achieve "a world without nuclear weapons" with 15 years becomes even clearer when it is set against however short a history of disarmament agreements. Obviously, Gorbachev is concerned, not to disarm the superpowers and other imperialist powers, but to disarm the peoples of their vigilance and mobilization. These are the same intentions as Gorbachev's predecessor Khrushchev had; the present Kremlin leader has made his own the very same discredited Khrushchevian slogan of "a world without weapons, armies, and wars."

The AWP, continually combating and unmasking the aggressive policies of the superpowers, has analyzed imperialist strategy in depth and has drawn the clear and unshakeable conclusion that complete disarmament, nuclear or conventional, can never be achieved under the conditions of imperialism. "A world without weapons, armies, and wars" cannot become a reality while imperialism and social imperialism exist. Continual armament is a condition of the existence of imperialism and social imperialism. Imperialism is a source of incitements to wars and acts of aggression, the socioeconomic cause of wars. Aggressive wars, invasions, and weapons, are the fellow-travellers of imperialism. Our party has stressed that without the liquidation of imperialism, without the victory of socialism throughout the world, or throughout the greater part of it, the imperialists cannot completely disarm. Still less is it conceivable that disarmament can come about through meetings and understandings between the superpowers. Developments and events on the international scene have proved irrefutably the correctness of the analyses and conclusions of our party.

The "disarmament" plans put forward by the imperialists and social-imperialists aim to conceal the bitterness of the international situation, and the ambitions and intrigues of the superpowers. This is the substance of the slogan of "a world without weapons and wars" under the conditions of imperialism. But the peoples have sufficient experience not to trust the biblical and demagogic promises of Mikhail Gorbachev and other imperialist leaders.

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CSO: 2100/22

AWP PAPER ON FREEDOM OF LITERARY DISCUSSION

AU301308 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Ardian Klosi article: "Everyone is Equal in Literary Discussion"]

[Text] Discussion is an inseparable part of the development of literature. It has always accompanied and given valuable support to our literary life. Of course, there have also been fruitless discussions, but whenever the clash of opinions has been principled and just, creativity has surged ahead.

As a free form of the exchange of opinions, literary debate also has its rules and forms of conduct. You have the civil right to give your own judgment of a work of art, but at the same time you do not have the right to stifle someone else's opinion. If you speak yourself you must also listen to other people, and even to as many other people as possible. For this, discussions must of course be divided into time periods--not by a stop watch, but to give as many people as possible the chance to speak. These principles may seem simple, but they are not always followed. In fact, arrogant interruptions of expressions of opinion do not occur, but there are other ways of preventing others speaking. Let us call them oblique ways. 1. Speaking at every literary gathering, making yourself out as "the most important person," although nobody has cast you in that role, and although all are present on a basis of equality. 2. Always talking for a long time, for an hour or more, numbing your audience, and taking up other people's valuable time. 3. Repeating yourself, i.e., saying the same things, especially if they are the same things you have published in the press. 4. Putting yourself in the position of judge, when you yourself bear a good deal of the responsibility for the shortcomings under discussion. These and other oblique ways of imposing yourself, as practised in literary discussion, are outside the proper conduct of a debate.

In November and December the union of writers conducted two discussions on literature, which considered recently noticed shortcomings, and discussed how to overcome mediocrity in creativity and avoid the dangers of a climate of the humdrum. The discussion took on the form of a literary debate of its own accord, since the topic was of interest to everybody--writers, critics, and publishers. It seemed that the rigidity of some programmed meetings with prepared speeches and without interruptions had been overcome. Such writers as L. Siliqi, K. Blushi, S. Krasniqi, etc. spoke directly, with no fog of phraseology, with concrete critical observations. In the second discussion,

on the novel, D. Agolli defined simply some concepts that hinder writers in avoiding cliches and mediocrity. The true state of the novel was presented unequivocally. Of course, such discussions run against phrase-making and invite debate.

However, later the debate nevertheless stagnated. Because some people insisted on defending the poor quality literature that has been published--when the whole question was what to do in the future--and because once again "the regulars" spoke at length. Some critics and writers, contrary to the proper conduct of the debate, discussed in monotonous fashion for half an hour or an hour, repeating themselves, reciting things published almost every week, and robbing the people of the time and inclination to speak. To take a first example: In the press, and in the discussions of the chairman and secretary of the league, some novels were criticized as examples of humdrum literature, of a standard that should now be left behind. Is that not sufficient? Can we not now consider this chapter closed and discuss how the work of writers, publishers and critics can be improved? No!--say some--wait a bit, because novels have this or that value, have warmth, pathos, lyrical effervescence (?!), provide a setting depicting labor, etc., etc. Now there is a "sophisticated" way to put everything into reverse, and send the discussion to sleep.

Second example: When literature is given new and more serious duties, everybody feels responsible. Here critics are no exception, and now, more than for many years, past critics are said not to be playing their part. Even so, two or three critics in particular went on to talk in schoolmasterly fashion, explaining what literature is, what the socialist realist novel is, things that everyone learns at school. And who is responsible? Some while ago one of these critics, R. Brahimi, sent to the newspaper DRITA a conversation about improving quality--"high grade sources of quality." Such a didactic position can also be seen in the writings and discussions of Xh. Abazi, etc. It seems odd that, just when a new standard of literature is being demanded, the same people take up the flag who could not hold it up before. We are right to say: please, sit down modestly as an equal.

A schoolmasterly tone in a literary debate brings in harmful moralization and cliches. Here is a "fresh observation:" "an excess of criticism has been apparent in our novels of recent years..."(!) In a word, those same authors who have criticized harmful phenomena should now merely wave bouquets and let off fireworks. Or: "first person narration hinders the development of our novel." As if authors were naive enough to believe this new schematicism, that from today on the first person is to be painfully excised from literature. But fortunately, this does not happen. The only thing that happens is that literary discussion goes dead, and becomes a literary recital.

We all want to talk about literature. We must do so without creating monopolies, with more respect for each other, within the proper conduct of a free debate.

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AWP PAPER ON PROLETARIAN MODESTY

AU041905 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Hulusi Hako, Doctor of Philosophy; "Modesty - A Virtue of Our New Man"]

[Excerpts] It is no modest task to describe modesty. Its image is manifested in the normal activities and relations in life. What stands out in the indexes of a collective, a unit or of a district, as was the recent example of Lushnje last year, is the modesty of the proletarian leading cadres and specialists. They work in close contact with the masses, use their knowledge not as a petit bourgeois ornament, nor do they flaunt their superiority over the masses as happens in the capitalist and revisionist countries, but act as a force in the service of life and production. Our communists and leading cadres are characterized by their proletarian modesty and their dedication to their productive creativity in the work front, becoming an important factor of our progress.

The working masses which have this virtue look for and easily identify modesty in the communists and leading cadres. Talking about Comrade Enver, Alia has stressed: "In him we find the perfect combination of noble ideals for which he fought with his finest sentiments and spiritual beauty."

In our society, modesty is considered not only as an element of outlook in life, character on education, but as a characteristic of our socialist order, of our new life, of our ideology and proletarian morality. As life has shown us, the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party is a true, a just and a deep one, and at the same time the simplest. Marx has said that the system of social life, meaning the material process of production, will throw away its mystic veil only when it becomes a product of a freely united society and is systematically conscious of its own destiny.

In socialist Albania, social relations are clarified and simplified; there is no room for fetishism and mysticism, because we have eradicated their bases once and for all with the abolition of private property of the means of production.

Contrary to bourgeois morality that depicts such realities in social relations as the principles of "man behaving like a wolf to other men," or "every man for himself and God for us all," the misanthropic manifestations of greed,

individual egotism work-related envy, instead in our society the communists morality "one for all and all for one" is prevalent, from which derives naturally the humanism, the esprit of collectivity, the spirit of action and the powerful socialist solidarity, which were manifested particularly last year in confronting the serious natural disasters.

Our socialist order on the one side elates the simplest of working men and makes him conscious and proud of his high mission; on the other hand, it has given a new force and meaning to the relations of people-party, leading cadres and masses, and it has turned them into a symbiosis of common ideals and aspirations, in this binary relationship the individual has no need to think as if he were "Zeus's head." Comrade Enver said to workers when they presented their congratualtions on his 75th birthday: "We only exist because you exist." In the spirit of the 13th plenum of the CC of AWP, Comrade Ramiz has recommended that the communists and leading cadres should be among the people, create an informal bond with them in simple proletarian tradition, in order to put in motion their unlimited energies and socialist patriotism, to offer their best in the achievement of objectives, to lead and organize the masses for the benefit of the nation and socialism.

Modesty, as it is closely linked to reality and beauty, has before and will always go forward with knowledge, bravery, creative spirit and courage. Our social life, with all its aspects that cultivate modesty and other high human virtues, opens to the masses and every individual brilliant horizons and perspectives, with the pure revolutionary path of our party and the enlightening teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This all-around social economic, material and spiritual development that has nothing in common with the religious asceticism of the Middle Ages nor the bourgeois-revisionist "modernisms" which predict holding on to them as being adoptable to our time and life's progress; in effect, are regressive and negative products. While struggling against these aspects, our proletarian simplicity was born and is progressing. This will always adorn our people and life.

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PIRO KONDI SPEECH AT TIRANA DISTRICT PLENUM REPORTED

AU071209 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Today a plenum of the Party Committee of the District of Tirana was held which, in the light of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee, discussed work done in carrying out the 1985 plan, and tasks ahead for 1986. Taking part were secretaries of the primary party organizations, officials of the state administrations, directors of institutions, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives, representatives of the mass organizations, and other guests.

Present also was Comrade Adil Carcani, delegate of the Party Central Committee, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his report, Piro Kondi, first secretary of the District Party Committee, discussed the mobilization of the working people of the capital, who, turning to strength their grief at the loss of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and overcoming difficulties caused by the harsh winter and long drought, managed to exceed the plan for the year 1985, with production worth 55 million leks more than in the previous year. Workers' collectives involved in the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" achieved and realized the most courageous targets. The tasks of the transport sector were also fulfilled, and production costs reduced [words indistinct].

There were important successes in coal-mining. In the agricultural sector the wheat plan was exceeded, as were those of vegetables and meat. The people were better supplied with agricultural and industrial products. The "Enver Hoxha" tractor works was particularly distinguished (plan over-fulfillment), as was the "Misto Mame" wood-processing combine, the electrical energy producing plant, the Preza agricultural cooperative, and others. Focusing particularly on the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the eleventh plenum of the Party Central Committee, the plenum stressed the concrete tasks of the basic organizations of the party for the fulfillment at all costs, every day and every month, of the tasks of the plan in all branches and sectors of the economy.

The main plan targets for 1986 were approved; in comparison with those of last year these show a significant increase. The plenum enacted a number of measures to increase a spirit of mass action, to share the world experience of distinguished collectives, to increase initiative and independence of action, and to refine the working methods of party organizations and their instruments, etc.

Comrade Adil Carcani also spoke at the plenum and after congratulating party organizations of Tirana District on the mobilization of the working people in the fulfillment of plan tasks for 1985, he stressed that the experience gained must be applied to realize all the tasks of this year and to realize too the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee. Tirana district must also become a laboratory for the whole country. He set out the tasks facing party organizations and all communists in enterprises, to keep aflame and encourage further a spirit of mobilization, impetus, and creativity among working people, and to achieve through daily work the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. He also set out the opportunities and major resources that exist for the increase of work efficiency for the reduction of costs, the completion of buildings before time, for a better use of productive capacity, an increase in productivity through greater mechanization, reduced norms in the use of raw materials, an increase in consumer products and goods for export, an increase in the production of forage crops and particularly silage, vegetable production, etc.

In conclusion Comrade Adil Carcani expressed the conviction that the working people of the capital with communists at their head, in their steel-forged unity with the party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, would seek increased successes in 1986, the year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and its ninth congress.

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WRITERS' UNION PAPER ON IMPROVING CREATIVITY

AU301341 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 19 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Creative Thought and Action for New Quality"]

[Text] The proceedings of the eighth session of the tenth legislature of the People's Assembly, concluded successfully a few days ago, and conducted in the light of the decisions taken and duties allocated by the AWP Central Committee 13th plenum, were a further testimony to the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist line for the economic and social development of the country.

During 1985, turning to strength their deep grief at the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and confronting the difficulties caused by the harsh winter and prolonged drought, our working masses, with communists at their head, achieved important successes and gained new experience in overcoming difficulties. The achievements and experience of last year are a strong foundation for greater successes.

Writers and artists too, and all working people in culture and art throughout our country, are included in this inspiring atmosphere of mobilization, linked to the party and people. They have rolled up their sleeves for new creative effort, worthy of the epoch of the party, and for works of as high an ideo-artistic quality as possible, reflecting the great transformations in the life of the people and in people's consciousness. The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the meeting with writers and artists in Korce and his valuable injunctions during his visits to various districts have further increased the enthusiasm of creative artists, and inspired them to fruitful activity. In the discussions organized by the Union of Writers and Artists in Tirana and in districts, there has been a general clash of opinions on how to achieve new qualitative successes in the creative process. In these discussions, artists and interpreters have freely and responsibly put forward their attitudes and opinions on problems of creativity and interpretation.

In a healthy spirit of criticism and principled self-criticism, with social goodwill and a party attitude, judging objectively the best achievements in different kinds and genres of literature and art, the discussions have dwelt especially upon problems to do with the further increase in the quality of creativity in all fields of cultural and artistic activity, with the struggle against the mentality of a climate of the commonplace, and occasionally of the mediocre. Mediocrity in content, form, and execution is death to art, it was

stressed in these discussions. So writers and artists, in their individual work, and in their attitude to literature and art in general, must keep ablaze the spirit of militant criticism and self-criticism, and make continual efforts, as Comrade Ramiz Alia demanded, towards ideological maturity, broader of cultural horizons, and an improvement of their professional abilities; they must live as close as possible to the people, to present-day problems, and march in step with the uninterrupted development of the socialist revolution.

The experience gained in this debate must be widened, enriched, and deepened. It must include all workers in literature and art, all cultural and artistic institutions, participants in the amateur movement, art lovers and readers. The aim of these critical discussions must be the critical and self-critical examination of outmoded and mediocre phenomena, but also, especially, the encouragement of creativity on the basis of revolutionary themes, and support for progress; we must share the experience of the most talented artists, and educate writers and artists to a sense of responsibility toward the people and a desire to give them works of high quality, realistic, militant, and with significant social content. With these targets, debates and creative discussions must also be organized in the smallest circles of artists and art-lovers--about creativity, as well as about musical and theatrical interpretation, and the quality of the activity of artistic institutions. Discussions, as the party insists in every sector, will be effective if they are seriously prepared, and are led by forward-looking ideas, and a sense of the real posibilities that exist in our country for creativity at higher levels. Our critical opinion must be more active. Looking at our achievements, exposing our weaknesses and failings, and simultaneously relying on the positive achievements which have been attained, this critical opinion must support every talent, and direct itself towards and educate the most promising young writers and artists. This critical opinion, compiled collectively from all creative forces, must lead to future development and be transformed into a force of inspiration and encouragement, irreconcilable with every negative manifestation of mediocrity, permeated with love and collective care for literature and art, for each other, and every work of art that issues from our hands.

In this year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and the ninth party congress, branches of the union, cultural-artistic institutions, and all workers in literature and art, are preoccupied with giving the people as many works, performances, concerts, and films as possible, in which the great ideas of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha will shine forth, faithfully reflecting reality, treating important problems of our present stage of development, and achieving fine artistic embodiment. With these preoccupations, the discussions must focus attention upon the creative plans of writers and artists, express opinions on future works, and intensify social co-operation between creative artists and artistic institutions and publishers. For this to happen, every sign of sloth and indifference must be fought against, as must every manifestation of formalism and bureaucracy in attitudes to art and literature, without falling into either liberalism or obstructive attitudes.

With this spirit of revolutionary mobilization and general public interest which marks our literary and artistic life, it is the conviction of everyone that 1986 will be a year of new successes in every field of activity.

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POLITICS ALBANIA

LEADERS ATTEND SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU281423 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, 28 December (ATA)--The "Qemal Stafa" General Secondary School celebrated the 60th anniversary of its creation yesterday. The beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has taught in this school. The jubilee meeting organised on this occasion was attended by veteran teachers and former pupils of this school, teachers pupils and other guests.

Present were also Comrade Hajredein Celiku, Prokop Murra, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the Minister of Education and Culture, Tefta Cami and other comrades.

Those present listened attentively to the greeting that the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramis Alia, has sent to the collective of this school on occasion of 60th anniversary of its creation. The first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Pirro Kondi read out the greeting in which this school is assessed as a powerful center of national affirmation, as a hearth of patriotism and progressive ideas, and it is expressed the conviction that in the future too, it will successfully contribute to the solution of the major tasks the party and the complete construction of socialist society lay before our education.

In the speech on the occasion it was stressed among others that the greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia is a new source of inspiration to raise the qualitative level of the didactive educational work in the school. It was also said that the visit of Comrade Enver Hoxha to this school on the 40th anniversary of its creation will remain a memorable event in its history.

Then Comrade Xhafer Spahiu handed over the "Order of the Flag" the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded to the "Qemal Stafa" General Secondary School on the 60th anniversary of its creation.

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ALGERIAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU250511 Tirana ATA in English 1019 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Riana, 25 January (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana a delegation of the University of Sciences and Technology "Houri Boumedienne" of Algiers, headed by the Honorable Rector of this University Professor Mustafa Buhadef paid a visit to our country.

The agreement on the scientific and educational cooperation for 1985-1986 was signed between the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana and the University of Sciences and Technology "Houari Boumedienne.". The agreement for the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana was signed by the Rector Professor Osman Kraja and for the University "Houari Boumedienne" by the Honourable Rector Professor Mustafa Buhadef.

Upon its stay in our country, the Algerian delegation was received by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami. Likewise, it visited different education, scientific and social cultural institutions.

In honor of the delegation of the University "Houari Boume Dienne" the rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana Professir Osman Kraja gave a dinner at Dajti Hotel, which was attended also by the president of the Academy of Sciences Professor Aleks Buda, the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Badhyl Golemi and the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica.

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BRIEFS

EXPERTS SENT TO IRAN--Albania has sent a number of military experts to the Islamic Republic. This report from Iranian military sources in the country is more proof of the success of the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime's policy of "also East, also West." By sending military experts Albania is trying to keep the republic of the Ayatollah on its feet. The Islamic Republic and the Islamic Republic of Albania, by establishing diplomatic relations five years ago, began cooperation amid the amazement of the supporters of communism. Mohammad Hashemi, the former minister of industries, and 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, the minister of agriculture, were among the members of the Islamic regime who visited Tirana. Albania also sent several delegations to Tehran, and in 1984 the Islamic regime shipped some oil to Albania on cheaper terms. Now with the announcement of military cooperation between Tehran and Tirana, it seems that one and one half years [as published] after the death of Enver Hoxha, his successors are thinking more in Islamic terms. It may be on this account that by sending military experts to the Islamic Republic they have hastened to give it support. [Excerpts] [London KEYHAN in Persian (Weekly Edition) 30 Jan 86 p 16 GF] /12913

MESSAGES TO HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN--Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The text of the message is as follows: We would like to extend warm thanks to you for the greetings that you sent us on the occasion of the 73d independence day and 81st national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We would like to extend best wishes for progress and happiness to you and the Cambodian people. We are convinced that the friendly relations that exist between our two peoples and countries will further develop in our common interests and [words indistinct] and reactionaries. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Jan 86 BK] /12913

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE--Tirana, 4 February (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent this message of greetings to the President of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene. "On occasion of the anniversary of the

National Day of Sri Lanka, I would like to send you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name sincere greetings and to the friendly people of Sri Lanka, the heartfelt wishes for wellbeing and prosperity. I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop further in the future." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Feb 86 AU] /12913

CARCANI MEETS ENVOYS--Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received at separate meetings Philippe Legrain, ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France; Bilal Shemshir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey; and Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present at these meetings, which took place in a warm and freindly atmosphere. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86 AU] /12913

MIHALI LEADER OF DURRES--Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 31 January publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word report by Kristo Mertiri on a meeting of the Durres District People's Council, which discussed the 1985 plan and budget fulfillment and the 1986 draft plan and budget. The report begins with the statement that the meeting was also attended by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and "first secretary of the district's AWP Committee." No mention is made of the previous incumbent, Muho Asllani. [Editorial Report] /12913

ALIA GREETS INDIA'S SINGH--Tirana, 25 January (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh: "On occasion of the National Day of India, I convey to you my sincere greetings and at the same time I formulate the best wishes for the prosperity of the Indian people and your personal happiness." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Jan AU] /12913

CARCANI MEETS SRV ENVOY--Hanoi VNA 28 January--The Albanian party and government will do their utmost to further promote the friendship (?and) [word indistinct] sided cooperation between Albania and Vietnam in the interest of the two peoples, said Albanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani in his recent meeting in Tirana with Vietnamese Ambassador to Albania Le Ngoc Than. He pointed out that the Albanian people always respect and admire the Vietnamese people for their courageous resistance war for national salvation in the past and will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their national construction and defence at present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86 BK] /12913

ALIA RECEIVES PERUVIAN SECRETARY--Tirana, 31 December (ATA)--The first Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received at the seat of the CC of the Party Comrade Antonio Fernandez Gomez, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party (M-L), who was on a visit in our

country and had a friendly and cordial talk with him. The meeting was pervaded by the spirit of internationalist fraternal friendship which charzcterizes the relations between the PLA and the Peruvian Communist Party (M-L) and by the unity of opinions on all problems. The meeting was attended by Comrades Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the PLA, and Agim Popa, head of the Foreign Department at the CC of the Party. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 31 Dec 85 AU] /12913

ALIA GREETS BURMESE PRESIDENT--Tirana, 4 January (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of Burma, U San Yu: "The celebration of your national day avails me of the opportunity in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to send to you warm greetings and the Burmese people the best wishes for the continuous progress and development of their country." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /12913

TURKISH ENVOY'S ARRIVAL--Bilal Shimshir, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country on 12 November. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 85 AU] /12913

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--Tirana, 4 February (ATA)--At the invitation of the National Women's Union of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, a delegation of the Women's Union of the PSR of Albania [WUA] made a visit to Algeria recently. Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article with impressions from the visit, written by Pranvera Lahi, head of Foreign Department of the WUA General Council, member of this delegation. The article says among others; We felt the Algerian hospitality during all our visit to that country. We felt it wherever we went, in towns and villages, in families or during the visits to production centers, in the warm meetings we had with the country's high personalities. A warm, friendly and often intimate atmosphere was created for us wherever we went. ["An Ancient and New Friendship With the Algerian People"--ATA headline] [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 86 AU] /12913

CSO: 2100/22

SUCCESSES, FAILURES OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA IN 1985 ASSESSED

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Stoyko Stoykov in column "Party Reports and Elections": "We Can Be Gratified but not Complacent!"]

[Text] In the annual reports greater demands are made on mature and militant organizations. Secretary Lt Col Ivan Rafailov came to the election-and-report meeting of PPO [primary party organizations] in the OOR [Okhrana na Obshtestveniya Red; Protection of Public Order] Administration of the DNM [People's Militia Directorate] with the high criterion of time and party tasks. Emphasizing the favorable appraisal of the leadership of the directorate and of the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs], Party Committee Secretary Col Yordan Tankov made serious demands on the communists of the administration, mainly in respect of the quality of control activity: "We could change the atmosphere in the protective militia and achieve the desired drastic change in its work," he emphasized, "if we intensify control over the controllers, if we rally the communists, party groups and the organization as a whole and attain greater efficiency in developing and enforcing a comprehensive system for the protection of public order in the rayon administrations under conditions of a complex operational situation. . ."

Rich in labor, political, social and cultural events of a domestic and international character, the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan subjected MVR agencies, including the NM [People's Militia] and its entire protective personnel, to serious testing. Under conditions of ceaseless attempts by the imperialist special services to spread to our territory the terrorist wave raging in the West and of the essentially revolutionary action to restore the names of the descendants of Bulgarians forcibly mohammedanized in the past, they ensured necessary public order and fought with honor to safeguard socialist property. The crucial and large-scale tasks which the protective militia performed under exceptionally difficult conditions of great pressure and work load are a verification of the communists' political maturity and professional training.

Communists Manolov, Ralev, Georgiev, Petkov, Balev, Marchev, Perov, Vladimirov and V. Ivanov invested a great deal of their energies, tact and ability in their work during their stay in the territorial units. Almost everybody in the administration grew professionally and increased their tactical know-how through enforcing and defending in practice expedient administrative decisions. In

difficult situations they exhibited self-control and resoluteness, firmness and expertise. As a result of this and of the efforts of the protective services, the territorial subunits countrywide continued to maintain a favorable trend towards improvement of results along general lines in the fight against crime. The absolute number of crimes committed in public places, as well as the criminal offenses in large cities (in the capital, Varna and Burgas, in Stara Zagora and Sofia Okrug) declined. Some grave criminal offenses, committed by recidivists and alcoholics in an intoxicated state, also registered a drop. Definite progress was likewise made in the preventive activity of rayon and young rayon inspectors and in the performance of preventive administrative measures.

"There has been progress and we can be gratified, but not complacent!" Comrade Ivan Atanasov pointed out and stressed, "The way we have managed so far must not continue! Why? Because there are quite a few unsolved questions and we cannot go to the 13th BCP Congress with these. What an average of five or six people had to say at a party meeting is fine, but do we talk to them pointedly, with the anxiety with which we must work as a team at an overtaking pace? Have we used to sufficient extent the brains and talent, the team and all the potentialities of party groups for on-time performance of urgent tasks? Some talk about these this time, too, but when are we going to ascertain, report and comment on facts? So that the problems will be realized, not by somebody else, but by you personally, Comrade Andreev, Marchev, Georgiev! The machinery of responsibility still has not been set in motion in a number of communists, as a result of which we are late with the solution of questions having to do with the internal and external protection of some enterprises, with a guarantee of their security. But what are the communists from your section, from your party group doing, Colonel Andreev? Nor does it look unfounded to be worried about some VM [not further identified] problems in agriculture, either, Colonel Marchev."

"We are at the threshold of decisive collisions with liberalism and too little control!" Communist Ivan Ivanov pointed out in his turn. "This is the task of tasks, which we will solve before the 13th Party Congress. . ." Maj Stefan Angelov validly dwelt on this also.

The communists and all workers from the protective militia are put to strict tests. They must urgently reorganize their activity; invest all their energies in the development and enforcement of the comprehensive system for the protection of public order in the MVR rayon administrations; participate actively in ideological and educational work with the descendants of Bulgarians mohammedanized in the past who have accepted the revival process as a historical necessity. The protective militia's duty is to stand as a reliable barrier against attempts at acts of sabotage and terror in our country and to improve its work style and method in the protection of public order by waging an unyielding and effective struggle against crime and adverse phenomena in our everyday life.

The communists left the meeting gratified by the dialogue held there, but not complacent, clearly aware that what awaits them in the days, weeks and months before the congress is not a job, but round-the-clock work to improve protective activity.

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INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SIGNS REGULATION ON DISCIPLINE

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 27 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Cadres Administration: "Sound Discipline and Strictly Prescribed Service Routine"]

[Text] The decisive role and place of MVR agencies in the struggle against adverse phenomena and for the observance of the socialist rule of law and system of justice dictate high party discipline among their personnel.

Recently the minister of internal affairs, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, signed "Instructions regarding the Work of Chiefs, Political Organizers and Political Educators for the Strengthening of MVR Discipline." The publication of this important document was dictated by the necessity of increasingly improving the work style and methods of the service, command and political staff in assuring sound discipline and strictly prescribed service routine in State Security agencies, MVR troops, People's Militia and the Fire-Fighting Section.

These instructions contain a number of new elements aimed mainly at the precise and clear regulation of the substance of the work of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators and their powers and duties in matters of discipline.

Underlying the new instructions, the basic principles on which discipline in MVR agencies is founded are high conscientiousness, personal responsibility for the execution of assigned missions, self-discipline of every official, exercise of effective control and carrying on of preventive activity, and employment of moral and material incentives. Strict measures will be taken against violators of discipline and single-minded educational work will be conducted with them.

One-man command holds a main position among these principles. Therefore, chiefs (commanders) are assigned the task of organizing, leading and monitoring activity relating to the strengthening of discipline and the observance of the socialist rule of law and prescribed service routine, at the same time bearing responsibility for the state thereof in the units entrusted to them. Among the duties indicated for chiefs (commanders) the following are outstanding: serving as example to their subordinates; timely discovery of the reasons for, and prevention of infractions by creating an atmosphere of implacability towards agents of

adverse phenomena, as well as by refusing to tolerate the minimization and concealment of infractions and extraordinary incidents and by calling to strict official accountability those who do conceal them. At the same time, disciplinary practice must also be unceasingly improved by applying the Leninist principle of the active participation of collectives and making fuller use in the struggle to strengthen discipline of social bodies--courts of honor and comradely courts.

The new instructions establish considerably more efficiently the procedure for informing the appropriate authorities of extraordinary incidents and the procedure for the imposing and rescinding of punishments, as well as for reports and analyses of discipline in the MVR. The time limits are shortened for giving information to the trial judge advocate--this must be done without delay, at the same time informing the MVR duty officer and the duty officer of the central unit in question--as well as for reporting an extraordinary incident to the MVR Cadres Administration within a period of 3 days instead of 7.

The instructions assign to the political organizers and political educators in the MVR troops, the People's Militia and the Fire-Fighting Section the role of chiefs' (commanders') first assistants in strengthening the discipline and political morale of personnel in the units. The specific tasks that are to be carried out by political means are indicated.

The instructions pay special attention to the measures which are to be taken against systematic violators of discipline and against those who tolerate poor results in official work. The warning procedure and method, the educational work and further measures regarding the official status of these functionaries are defined.

Chiefs (commanders) of central units are given the task of requiring their subordinates when visiting units to render specific assistance and to monitor the strengthening of discipline. In cases where adverse behavior and phenomena are found, the aforesaid subordinates must submit timely information through command channels.

The instructions provide that unit chiefs (commanders) hold strictly to disciplinary account chiefs who manifest formalism, apathy, too little control, conciliatoriness, poor preventive and individual educational work, as a result of which their subordinates tolerate incidents.

A definition is given of the nature and substance of the concepts of "extraordinary incident" and "disciplinary infraction." The procedure for their classification is specified, and the catalogue and criteria thereof are indicated. As a result of the diversification of the criteria by which types of extraordinary incidents are characterized, the catalogue thereof has been increased. The aim is to achieve thereby greater precision in specifying the individual character of any incident and hence shorten the way of discovering the reasons and conditions contributing to its perpetration. The increase in the designations of extraordinary incidents is due, besides, to the inclusion of some new kinds.

As regards the practice of disciplinary action, the instructions make certain new demands, such as, for example, imposing stricter punishment for infractions committed under the influence of alcohol, while the punishment "Warning of substandard service" may simultaneously be imposed with the setting of minimum pay for 1 year for the position in question. The procedure and method for the rescinding of imposed punishments are indicated.

The instructions clarify the procedure and the rights of chiefs (commanders) to give incentives and impose punishments under the appropriate provisions of the code of disciplinary action for officials and under the Labor Code for civilian personnel. The rights of State Security leadership are settled by a reducing table. This question of disciplinary practice is also settled analogously within the MVR Prison Section.

The instructions regarding the work of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators in strengthening MVR discipline is a new stride in the steadily pursued policy of the MVR leadership to heighten their strictness and implacability towards violators of discipline and prescribed service routine among personnel. Recently the data indicate that there is a stability in the dynamics of extraordinary incidents and disciplinary infractions committed by officials. This must by no means satisfy us and our efforts must be concentrated on their drastic decrease.

The discipline question is beginning to arise in all its acuteness and calls for resolute actions. "It reveals," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, "the extent to which we have achieved the molding of the socialist personality, the level of its conscientiousness and responsibility to itself and to society. . ."

In the complex of measures and means that the party and state employ in the battle against adverse phenomena, violations of the socialist rule of law and other antisocial behavior, the activity of MVR agencies has an important place. Only the disciplined, conscientious MVR official with a sense of high responsibility, demonstrating professional expertise in the performance of his official duties, can actively join in this struggle. That is why the paramount duty of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators is the molding and educating of, and the provision of incentives for such officials and the strengthening of discipline in the units and subunits.

The study, thorough interpretation and precise application of the provisions of the new instructions are a prerequisite for effective work in the strengthening of discipline, and hence also for a rise in the quality of the work in the performance of official MVR functions. The timely detection of present weaknesses and deficiencies in discipline-strengthening activity and a resolute breaking off with good-naturedness and liberalism towards violators of discipline are a question of maturity and party staunchness. Such is now the party's behest.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS PLENUM EXPOSES WEAKNESS

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 13 Nov 85 pp 1,2

[Article by Major Vacho Radulov: "Our vital position - unity of words and deeds": Passages in slant lines rendered in bold face in text.]

> [Text] Information from the primary party organizations must always be a mirror of truth • The battle against negative phenomena -- a target point for the moral energy of our communists in their efforts to build the social and defense function of the Ministry of Internal Affairs • The professional staff in the agencies of law and ordermust be steeled for greater ideological, moral and professional preparation.

The party has always relied on and believed in the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. And the communists in the agencies of the proletarian dictatorship have not repaid this trust and confidence, neither now nor in the past, with platonic gratitude, but with the bloody deeds of their fate and their calling. They have always defended, are defending and will defend the moment and perspective of its revolutionary build-up with concrete actions. In mastering the party lessons, they have never been average, still less weak, students.

This truth is embodied in the results that they have achieved in their struggle to execute the resolutions of the 12th congress, the national party conference, the ensuing plena of the Central Committee and documents and resolutions of the politbureau for a worthy greeting of the impending 13th congress. It was for this reason that the recent plenum of the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in examining the work of party agencies and organizations in the central units and Sofia city administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the struggle against negative phenomena, accepted the categorical assessment that the detachments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are morally sound, politically and professionally in fighting trim, and ideologically united around the April general line of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This was the fundamental and essential factor that determined the true tone, the high adherence to principals and self-expectations, criticism and self-criticism with which certain problems and

unresolved questions concerning the social efficacy of the struggle of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs against the negative phenomena were analyzed, both in the report of the bureau of the rayon committee, delivered by the first secretary of the committee, Major-General Nikola Lalchev, and in the following presentations.

The report emphasized that the struggle against negative phenomena must now become still more politicized. For the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is assuming importance as a fundamental, specialized defense system of socialist society, touching every sphere of the political, social, economic, ideological and cultural life of the country. The Ministry of Internal Affairs must renew its efforts in taking a strong offensive against theft, misappropriation and squandering, against poor management and violations of labor discipline, against corruption and other forms of demoralization and dissolution. The expectations of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party are even greater for the signal and information function of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs /as an important link in the state's information system/.

From us, warriors of the truth, they demand full and accurate information. They demand that we wage war on its suppression and falsification. Our communists have been given the task of still more actively improving the social and preventive role of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of actively assisting in the educational role of the party and the state with Cheka procedures and resources. We must ensure the strict preservation of socialist legality and socialist public order and the rights of citizens; we must constantly improve administrative services for the population; we must raise our preventive activity to a higher level.

It is particularly important now not to live under illusions of invulnerability, but sensibly to direct the efforts of party organizations toward protecting the professional staff from the deforming influence of negative phenomena. Preserving the purity of our own ranks and branding uncompromising all who discredit us with unworthy conduct as a true political detachment of the party will have a decisive role in enhancing efficiency and quality in the activities of the ministry in the present complex international and operative situation. Even in our own ranks, the struggle against negative phenomena must be fought from top down and from buttom up, irrespective of the position of those involved. The primary party organizations must transform the clash against all that is negative into part of their life, and battle unflinchingly for the moral, political and ideological improvement of the employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Further, comrade Lalchev dwelled on certain basic weaknesses in that regard which still attend the life and work of a part of the party agencies and organizations. In the first place, the incompleteness and untimeliness of party information. This does not allow a party position on all negative grounds. Established party and organization work procedures for collection of information onr the actual condition of operations and party work are not being followed to their full extent. Unfortunately, there are cases of party information conforming to the opinion of operations managers, for some of whom, the truth is sometimes a reason to "catch cold with ambition". What

other reason could there be for concealing for so long the examples of insufficiencies in the party organization of the Sofia town administration on questions of discipline and work with young militia employees, of lack of courage to criticizesm the style and methods of work of certain leaders in the detachments at the ministry? What else could the unhealthy reaction of some managers to criticism from below be expressing? And how can we explain the cases of abuse of official position in front of everyone without anyone daring to hinder the arrogant person?

Again, as in the previous plenum, the question of the unsatisfactory disciplinary situation in the individual collectives was raised pointedly. In that respect, for example, do we always take into consideration the strength of the negative public resonance of the weaknesses that we display in the administrative and legal services for the population? If the reply were positive, there would not be so many complaints about the bureaucratic, callous approach and the dawdling of the people in our passport departments, in the departments of the control of automotive transport, and in certain other service groups.

What is at the root of these and other weaknesses? The reply was provided in the report and presentations of the plenum. Above all, in the inability to transfer party educational work to the primary party organizations, to organize ongoing intense work with the communists and all employees. Our most active party members still devote a lot of time and energy to "unproductive" undertakings and paperwork.

We are also slowly overcoming a number of weaknesses in our style and methods of party work. We are still dealing with the end in itself, the quantitative approach, working without plans, red tape and the nicling and diming that so many people love. In not a few cases party offices do not manage to create the normal conditions of developing concrete, personal criticism and honest self-criticism. Even now, not enough primary party organizations are practising /the law of party control in circumstances of one-man management./

And the disparaging expectations and misinterpreted solidarity lead to the dangerous feeling of impunity in people, to moral carelessness toward getting off with words instead of deeds.

These weaknesses inevitably leave their mark on the work of the primary party organizations with professional staff. And this is how intercessions, toadying, nepotism and jobs for the boys, etc., gain the upper hand in certain cases.

In the report, statements and undertakings adopted, the plenum outlined the directions for improvement of the work of the rayon party organization on the questions discussed. Summarized simply, they boil down to the following:

First. Further improvement of the style and methods of work at all party and staff levels. As a basis for critical evaluation and critical, conscientious analysis of one's own work, we must create an environment of high expectations and responsibility toward the work entrusted to every communist and employee.

Every attempt to distort information and nonconformance should be sanctioned with critical notes and proposals from communists.

Second. The contribution of party agencies and organizations to fulfilling the signal and information function of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be increased.

Third. The further ideological preparation of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be continued, with a view to creating a high ideological and moral immunity in every employee against gestures of petty justice and to eliminating conditions that promote professional deformation. The efficiency of the ideological, political and moral education of the team should be constantly increased. Party agencies and organizations should fight for the purity of our ranks by strengthening their severity toward those who fulful their duties in an irresponsible manner, merely for the sake of appearances; and those who abuse their professional position and who have lost the moral appearance of an employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be relieved of their work.

Fourth. Controlling the personal example of the communist and the manager must become a constant feature of the style of work of party agencies and organizations. It must be completed under conditions of total coordination between party agencies, agencies of political education and public service commissions.

Fifth. It is now necessary to increase continuously the organizational, command and managerial skills of the professional staff. Their know-how should transform the expectations of the party and management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs into practical work in the units, their skills should educate people, organize and rally them, giving a true account of social and mental understanding and public opinion in the service collectives.

Sixth. The role and responsibility of the party agencies and organizations should be decisively increased to assist operational management more actively in completing the integral personnel process in the ministry (and particularly in forecasting, planning and organizing the learning process) as they fight against intercession and wage /an irreconcilable battle against the disparaging criteria used in the selection and promotion of professional staff./

Their foremost task must be to perfect preparation and selfpreparation, to educate people, to take concrete steps to develop the reserve professional staff and to create conditions for the optimal introduction of competitive selection in personnel work.

The necessity for accurate and up-to-date information in the personnel process as a condition for making scientifically based decisions at the plenum was discussed by Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Slavchev, deputy head of the personnel department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He emphasized that information must combine evidence of both the business and political qualities of the employee or the candidate for employment and also his social and mental

stability and the probable chance of developing himself in the conditions of the specific activity of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Colonel Purvan Rusinov, deputy head of the Sofia city administration at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of the people's militia at the Sofia city administration, spoke of the adequacy between the efforts that are being made in the administration in the struggle against negative phenomena and their results.

In his presentation, Lieutenant General Ivan Dimitrov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and Director of the People's Militia, pointed out that crimes were showing a downward trend but that the percent of crimes commited in public places by drunks gave cause for concern. Alcohol was also the cause for a large number of traffic accidents. Further, he dwelled on the efforts being made by the People's Militia in the struggle against unearned income and poor management. In that respect, he noted, the distortion of information is particularly dangerous since it inflicts heavy moral damages on society, the belief of the workers is waning in the inevitability of the socially just reprisal of the law for everyone who dares to violate the norms of our socialist, industrious life.

Major General K. Velichkov devoted his words to the questions of further perfection of information flow in certain directions of the work of the ministry.

The first secretary of the Georgian rayon committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Ivan Ivanov, analyzed the work of the comsomol associations in raising the allied responsibility of young employees in the struggle against negative phenomena.

Leiutenant General Todor Radulov, deputy head of the department of social and national security in the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, gave a profound and well-supported presentation at the plenum. It is to the credit of not a few primary party organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which, he said, in the preparatory period leading to the plenum searched for and truly found their place in the resolution of questions which we are debating here. The majority of permanent commissions and standing bureaus also demonstrated political maturity. At the same time, however, certain primary party organizations failed to submit their work to a thorough critical analysis. They lacked sufficient self-criticism, their weaknesses were judged on principle, as if they did not concern them. But the truth is that in certain service directions, for example, work is unjustifiably slow. The state of discipline in some units still fails to meet the high expectations.

Further, Comrade Radulov dwelled on the fact that certain complaints were not investigated sufficiently thoroughly by the competent agencies. The concern of the leadership in the ministry and the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has not been carried over into certain units, and the people are living peacefully in their old ways. Now, emphasized Comrade T. Radulov, it is necessary /to maintain the spirit of high principles, criticism and sincerity/ everywhere.

Under the leadership of the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party we must create organizations that will execute the resolutions of the plenum and take practical steps on the critical remarks and recommendations of the communists.

Participants in the plenum followed with interest, communist-style, the sincere and moving report of Lieutenant General Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Minister of Internal Affairs. It cannot be said that we are not concerned that steps are not being taken to discuss these questions. But we cannot help but ask ourselves why the changes are taking place slowly, said Comrade D. Stoyanov. We must make a political assessment of the disturbing factors and phenomena. However, we must not transform our concern into an empty noise. This is just what they are doing in certain units instead of setting to work sensibly to discover the reasons and the guilty parties and demanding a great deal of them. The old communists used to say -- we must purge ourselves of weakness and set forth purified. But even that requires organizational work. We cannot wage war against negative phenomena in meetings and by tapping on the shoulder. There is no room for wondering and wailing in this matter. Everyone must join in with self-respect, self criticism and bravery. This is essential if we are to make progress. We must appreciate the fact, emphasized Comrade D. Stoyanov, that in the projected new edition of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considerable space has been set aside for moral and ethical questions. Many young people have come to us and we must educate them in communist morality. Can we always achieve this, if here and there the professional staff is evaluated according to toadying and not by their work. Only when people in a party organization are evaluated according to their deeds, only then will this organization be successful in everything.

It is clear that our agencies can execute their highly responsible party obligations only if they are pure. The creed of the Georgians for the clean hands of the Chekas must be for us the pure basis of our position on life and not grounds for declamations.

Further, Comrade D. Stoyanov spoke on the conciliatory attitude of certain communists toward weakness, on the fact that for their own peace of mind they got away with words rather than deeds. Such people do not know what it is to find themselves sitting over a book, pencil in hand, at dawn. The fire of innovation and creative risk are foreign to them. And now we need the fighting spirit of every primary party organization and every party secretary, because the communist does not exist that is not subject to party control, whatever the size of his epaulettes. To life's necessities, to people's questions and claims, concluded Comrade D. Stoyanov, we, the leading communists, must respond with actions.

To respond with actions!. Actually, both the atmosphere and the business purpose of the plenum were subjected to this appeal. Now it is the turn of the party agencies and organizations to use this once again as a yardstick against the practical value of the measures outlined to strengthen the struggle against the negative phenomena. Of course, this work demands of us a little more valor, a little more conscientiousness, and a little more skill, to define more specifically the target point at which the moral energy of every man must be directed. That is our duty. The voice of time reminds us of it and commands us not to put off until tomorrow what we can do today ...

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POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD ATTACKED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "How Human Rights Are Respected]

[Excerpt] "Each person has the right to life, liberty and personal security," it says in article 3 of the General Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948. We commemorate this important event every year as Human Rights Day.

The essential condition for observing the whole complex of human rights, including the most basic right of every human--that of life--is the maintenance of peace. This right has absolute priority in the whole hierarchy of human rights and liberties and therefore it is axiomatic in the whole system of human values. Unfortunately, it is highly deplorable that, although all the UN member nations in 1948 signed the General Declaration on Human Rights, in many cases its noble in intent is being trampled underfoot. And that is precisely why Human Rights Day cannot be celebrated but only noted, emphasizing its continuing urgency. Let us mention at least some of the countries where human rights are most grossly and bloodily violated--the racist Republic of South Africa, militarist Israel, fascist Chile and the dictatorial regimes of San Salvador, Guatemala, in Haiti and in several other countries.

And, alas, among leading statesmen of this world there are those who, through they preach human rights almost daily, a the same time they themselves trample on them shamelessly. It was also true that as long as it involved a document primarily of moral character, the United States, for example, did not oppose it and even praised it in 1948. But as soon as it gradually became necessary to make specific commitments intrinsic to the documents and agreements, the gentlemen in Washington began dozing off. And so the United States is signatory to only three of the more than 20 international acts on human rights: the struggle against the slave trade, on refugees and on the political rights of women. As concerns the first two agreements one can say that in practice they are observed very much in their own way. And the third--what can one say?--up to now the United States has not approved the constitution amendment on full equality for men and women.

Finally, the sincerity of those who hold deceptively appropriated banners of "freedom and rights" and brandish them all over the world is attested to just by listing their faithful friend--the most reactionary regimes in the world--Chile, Israel, JAR [United Arab Republic] and others. And lastly, there is also the fact that, while stressing slogans about rights and liberty, they let millions at home suffer poverty and hunger and by predatory aggression deprive other nations of their freedom and their natural resources and by neocolonial exploitation rob millions of people even of their health and lives.

The United States and its faithful allies of various pacts have for many years now regularly voted against all the initiatives concerning reforms related to the most basic human rights. It is no different even recently when the UN General Assembly approved several proposals of resolutions concerning social progress, human rights and condemnation of racism. In all cases the U.S. delegation was the only dissenting vote. And the United States acted the same way with earlier resolutions, year after year, not excepting those prohibiting the testing of nuclear arms, prohibiting neutron bombs and prohibiting the development and production of new systems and types of weapons of mass destruction, etc.

From attitudes like these it is clear that the United States and its allies do not respect, but clearly ignore, conditions for providing the most basic of human rights--the right to live in peace without the threat of nuclear war that would destroy everything. The fact is that the U.S. president, R. Reagan, together with his military hawks in the Pentagon and NATO, are expanding enormous sums to achieve military superiority--even at that most dreadful of costs--and subjugate the world.

Considering the intentions of the most militant Western politicians one cannot take seriously their tirades "on the defense of human rights." Why, they are advocated by the very same ones who are adherents of the principle that "right is on the side of the one who has more weapons and money." They are proclaimed by the representatives of those governments that violate and trample on the freedom and rights of whole nations. And it is typical that those who are most fervently engaged in preparing for war against humanity and suppressing basic human rights are precisely the ones trying to pose as their "most noble" defenders. They accuse indiscriminately and without proof the socialist states of some sort of violation of human rights. They keep repeating the old worn out record about so-called "internal dissidents" who, in fact, are a group of people who hate the socialist system and government of the people in their countries.

All of this, to be sure, has its justification for them. They are doing nothing other than masking their own antihuman activities. It is no wonder. After all, nobody in all the world would ever find in the U.S. constitution any provision about the right to work for everyone, about free medical care, education and the like. In the midst of the sharp dissension about human rights is the fact that in the wealthiest and most highly developed capitalist country, the United States, there are millions of unemployed, 33 million Americans literally vegetate under bare subsistence levels, thousands of people there die of hunger and children of poor parents without medical help

are also condemned to death. Neither Ronald Reagan nor any of his presidential predecessors has said a word, for example, about the fact that as a result of deliberate genocide, of the originial 12 million Indians there are scarecly 1 million left on reservations where basic living conditions are lacking, that they live to an average of only 45 years and have the highest infant mortality rate. And that the defender of their rights, Leonard Peltier, has been imprisioned unlawfully for over 10 years now. They also do not boast of the fact that immigrants from Puerto Rico and Latin American live under similar conditions in the United States. And more than once there have been comparisons of the United States with racist South Africa which, as is well known, supports the United States at the UN, in trade and in supplies of modern weapons, etc.

And with all this, the politicians from the West would like to give lectures on democracy to other states. Comrade Vasil Bilak said, among other things, at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Under the banner of human rights they want to interfere in the affairs of other states no less sovereign than they themselves. It is an attempt at legalized export of counter-revolution, primarily to socialist and progressively oriented states."

Let us, however, ask the question whether in our complicated world, divided into two different political systems, it is not possible to achieve in the matter of human rights a better, more ideal status, at least a little closer to the ideas contained in the General Declaration on Human Rights? Yes, there is. The experiences of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community confirm this.. Comrade Vasil Bilak also said this at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "We do not claim that in the socialist countries everything is already perfect and resolved, but democracy, freedom and human rights are much better and more universal than in the most highly developed capitalist states. Yes, we have much to be proud of and we have nothing to hide before the whole world even though we have many economic problems to solve. They are, however, far from those which the workers in capitalist states have to contend with daily.

The socialist states,their policies, laws and their very constitutions, give full guarantees for work and other social securities and for a rich intellectural and cultural life for all decent working people. This fact is fully reflected and contained also in the programs of their communist parties. Their constant enrichment and development is very closely and distinctly laid before members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all Soviet peoples in the proposed new edition of the CPSU Program. The party came forward with it openly, with due self-confidence before the whole public of the world. For it is a program that shows a full and comprehensive life for today's and tomorrow's Soviet society.

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CSO: 2400/110

PREFERENCE FOR WESTERN IMPORTS QUESTIONED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Robert Dengler: "On Cringing"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that we have probably gotten already accumstomed to the "import psychosis", to the desire to please at any costs: according to some people, anything foreign is good. They argue (and sometimes with reason)--just look at our merchandise, what an impossible pattern, quality or technical level, possibly even wrapping! Or they are saying: what else is there left but to look for imported goods at any price, when similar articles are rarely or never produced here?

But is everythink imported really the most...? We may see for instance, "imported" discount tags adorning, jewel-like, some mediocre, commonplace articles in the shop windows. As if somebody tried to trick the customer into the already dustomary, but nevertheless questionable way of reasoning...

We have nothing against imports, we would even welcome a better assortment of merchandise on the counters. But is the country of origin the only criterion for the quality of the product? We could certainly find innumerable examples of western trash in comparison with top-of-the line Czechoslovak goods. And certain tags, in spite of influencing some people toward bourgeois slighting, cannot transform the serviceability of the products.

It is common knowledge that among the merchandise offered by many large trade organizations in the world, our products may also be found. But you would search in vain for any indication of the country of origin. The firm simply sells, under its own well advertised brand name, goods bought elsewhere. And here I am not talking about products originating in our country, whereas the "finals" are played abroad, evidently under a foreign label. But, at the same time, I am not at all sure if an absolute and callous concealment of labor from other countries is really desirable.

I have my doubts as well, however, about the suitability of methods used by certain of our "businessmen": for instance, in the Prague "House of Interior Design" they were recently inviting customers to visit the department of settes and beds from the FRG. The form of publicity used--a videotape with a commentary on the advantages of the exposed merchandise--is new in our

country. But the announcer reads in German! The posters on the walls are also imported and with a text in foreign language! It is simple a West German enclave with merchandise that is not exactly (also by its price) common in our country. In my opinion, every reasonable businessman tries to influence the customer by simplicity and intelligibility. In this case, however, one can only hope that the attractive products will advertise themselves, as any further service to the customer is probably meant for people with knowledge of German only. When then that novelty? For the sake of sophistication probably... (it is regrettable that the House of Interior Design is not on a worldly level in its actual duty--good service to the customer. I am waiting to settle a small complaint for over a year and get nothing but suprised looks from the sales personnel).

Similar experience can be made at the sales rooms of the ESO. What are some employees trying to prove by foreign publicity? Is it the assortment of goods that matters or are they only concerned to strum the snobbish string of the customer or to possibly "justify" higher prices? "Well, it is imported..."

Sometimes, I come across a question: and what about it? Indeed, it doesn't matter, why get excited? I have found out however, that it is exactly people with such ideas who are living already in the stereotype of the "import psychosis". They are running after foreign production in expectation of something better. I have nothing against it; I am only asking what is the reason for such behaviour. On the other hand, in my conception, the sighs of the customers should serve as a challenge to our manufacturers and our commerce.

A stereotyped thinking has a broader impact indeed. We were discussing it the other day with my neighbor. "Before I travelled, still as a student, for the first time to the West, I had an apprehension about future encounters and discussions. About people. That they are different, that they are "worldly", that I do not measure up to them, that we simply "cannot afford them". But the reality was obviously different. They were ordinary people like myself, with their own worries, joys and opinions. We were compatible in many things. I have also found out that we are much better informed about their country than they are about ours. Plainly speaking, I did not have to cringe because I speak Czech or because they have better electronics".

We will probably gladly agree to it. It is a pity though, that unaware of it are some western tourists who, having remarked a certain streak of strange mentality of our fellow-citizens, are taking advantage of it. And, furthermore, inasmuch as they are influenced by the bourgeois propaganda creating stereotypes of "grey life" in socialism (and not much more interests that propaganda), we should not be surprised about their nabob attitude to the eager looks of our children whom they haughtily offer some candy. I can imagine that children, maybe in England, would act the same way and nobody would get excited about it. I have witnessed, though, twice a Czechoslovak citizen cursing his country only because he found a ready listener getting out of a "chariot" with West German license plates.

To sum it up: I feel that we owe an explanation to our children and to many of our fellow-citizens; namely that it is easy to copy the bent backs of the

grown-ups, but that it is much more intricate to set them straight again. That cosmopolitism and national pride often have different features and that, in daily life, we should not dismiss that fact with a wave of the hand.

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CSO: 2400/197

POLITICS POLAND

PUBLISHERS' CONSORTIUM HOSTS POLITICAL TRAINING SESSION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Boleslaw Kapitan by Irena Szamow; date and place not specified]

[Text] The new year of political and professional training, organized by the Center for Personnel Training and Improvement of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House has been opened in Serock near Warsaw.

Stanislaw Glen, assistant director of the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television department, spoke on the most important political and professional goals of journalists, while center director Boleslaw Kapitan presented achievements to date and the institution's program of activities for the immediate future. Assistant editors in chief of many newspapers and weeklies, agencies and radio and televisions centers will take part in the seminar that open the new year.

We spoke to center director Boleslaw Kapitan about improvement of qualifications of the journalist circle.

[Question] It is a generally accepted truth that a person learns throughout his life. . . .

[Answer] And this applies also or perhaps especially to a profession such as journalism, which is so strongly connected to life. Bringing up to date the information acquired in the course of one's studies, acquiring new information, polishing one's linguistic background--this is not only a recommendation for every journalist, but a necessary requirement for maintaining a proper standard in this profession.

[Question] And it was this conviction that became the main foundation for bringing your institution into being?

[Answer] Yes, although I must add that a number of attempts in this realm had previously been made by various individuals. But these were courses of an improvised nature that lacked a comprehensive grasp of the problem--the creation of a compact system of political and professional improvement for

journalists that takes into account the current needs of this circle and the country.

[Question] The center is one of the newest institutions of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Worker's Cooperative Publishing House. So can one already talk about experience?

[Answer] Certainly, because although we have been in operation for barely a year, it has been a period of intensive instructional work and has brought concrete results. All told, more than 2100 students have taken advantage of the courses we offer. Among them were almost 900 journalists from throughout the country and 1100 representatives of managerial staffs and selected professional groups of the Worker's Cooperative Publishing House.

All the programs provided for three groups of topics: current information on the most important events in the country and abroad and on current directions of internal and foreign policy, theoretical lectures with discussions on ideological-political, socio-cultural and economic topics and well as history, sociology or psychology. There are also courses directly connected to practicing the profession, i.e., exercises from the area of linguistic education, media law, new publishing or printing techniques, etc.

[Question] How has this program been accepted by the students?

[Answer] the most valuable and most highly appreciated were the meetings with members of party and government administration. We will continue to develop these kinds of courses. In general, 80 percent of the participants affirmed that the offered subjects and forms of training suit them, that they bring something new to their professional work and unquestionably help in the better performance of their profession.

[Question] But I think there were also some comments. . . .

[Answer] The course participants had reservations about the block of theoretical lectures. We took this into consideration in setting up the program for the new training year, which this time includes 2500 students. We are introducing more economic subjects in connection with the program of public economic education and we are expanding party subject matter before the coming party congress. We also want to make the form of training more attractive--there will be more discussion and debate which, according to the people concerned, is most appreciated and useful.

We would also like more journalists to attend our courses so that attendance would be greater in comparison to last year.

[Question] We wish you success in achieving those plans.

12776
CSO: 2600/80

POLITICS POLAND

SEJM HEARS NEW BILLS ON SECURITY, CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Sejm Deputy Introduces Bill

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 5

[Remarks by deputy H. Kostecki introducing the "Draft Law on the Career Service of Citizens Militia and Security Service Officers"]

[Text] It is not difficult to see, noted the deputy, that the draft act is a continuation of state efforts aimed at enhancing the authority of the law and strengthening the organs that implement it. The presented draft law completes the process of putting the order the legal status concerning the functioning of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The law on the career service of MO officers from 1959 is one of the longest pragmatic laws, in force but even this law underwent recurring changes.

The activities of the organs subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs are being especially clear-sightedly observed by society; there is also no reason to hold back that the service of the SB and MO officers brings out many contradictory opinions and emotions that impede the objective appraisal, which are often caused by the lack of a proper understanding of the conditions of their service and their material and social situation. The deputy recalled difficulties associated with that service, the danger to health and sometimes even to life of the officers; he also pointed out that every fifth officer has to wait for an apartment.

The law being introduced to the Sejm defines the status of the SB and MO officers. The chief duty of the officer, according to the law, is faithful and dedicated service in defense of the constitutional principles of the PRL government; this duty is a fundamental, clearly evident throughout the entire law, criterion of the duties and rights of the officers. Before entering upon his duties the officer takes a vow which is inserted in the draft law. The aggregate of the duties and rights of the officers has been formulated in a single legal act.

In commenting, deputy H. Kostecki emphasized that the draft law does not grant to SB and MO officers the rights to which other occupational groups would not be entitled; one should dispel the existing myth as to their extent. The draft law does not expand the financial and social benefits.

The proposed legal act specifies and amplifies regulations concerning the conscripts that voluntarily perform their service in the armed units subordinated to the Minister of Internal Affairs; to these conscripts, for the duration of their service, the act grants the status of the MO officers during their candidacy service.

The draft law also amends to some extent the other three laws: on the retirement pension of MO officers and their families, on the entitlement to compensation in case of accidents and diseases connected with the MO service, and on military discipline and soldiers responsibility for disciplinary offenses and for violation of the soldier's honor and dignity.

Recap of New Labor Regulations For MO, SB

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Sejm publication No 645 contains a report by the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and of the Commission for Legislative Work on the government's draft law on the career service of the Security Service and Citizens Militia officers. The government's draft law was examined in the beginning of July. The above-mentioned commissions with the participation of deputies from the Commission for Social Policy, Health and Physical Culture considered this new legal act at their meetings of 10 and 19 July. They introduced 29 amendments into it.

As noted by PZPR deputy Henryk Rostecki, "We had worked on this law only briefly, for it was well prepared by the government side."

This new legal act brings, so to say, to an end the cycle of laws on a similar subject matter, passed by the Sejm of the eighth term. These acts were: On the Office of the Ministr of Internal Affairs, On the Supreme Court, One the System of General Courts, and on the Public Prosecutor's Office.

It contains 131 articles. It is to replace the legal act of 1959, which was in force for 26 years and was amended four times. It will regulate in an all-round way the status and labor regulations of the Security Service and Citizens Militia officers. It contains regulations raising requirements to be fulfilled by persons applying for service in the SB and MO, tightens criteria for promotion to service positions and ranks, subordinates personal lives of officers to public-legal service, increases their duties, extends the competence of courts and honor to matters concerning violations by the officers of principles of the socialist community life. As noted by deputy Henryk Kosteścki, this law does not grant to the officers any privileges and does not extend finiancial and social benefits.

Comments on Constitutional Tribunal

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Constitutional Tribunal was inserted sometime into the Constitution. On 29 April 1985 the Sejm passed a law creating this new,

second tribunial. We do not yet know who will be its chairman and who will sit on it (this will be decided by the Sejm of the future, ninth term. On the other hand, we have a new Sejm document - its resolution "on detailed legal procedings before the Constitutional Tribunal." This resolution contains 9 chapters and 50 articles.

As deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki (PZPR) has noted, in presenting to the Sejm the draft resolution worked out by the Commission for Legislative Work, the proceeding before the Consitutional Tribunal is specific--for its concerns a proceeding before a particular organ--and it is specialized. Deputies from the Commission for Legislative Work endeavored to regulate in the draft resolution everything that was indispensable, without the excess of formalized principles.

Let us recall that the Consitutional Tribunal is to decide on the conformity with the Constitution of the legislative acts, as well as of the normative acts, enacted by the State Council, superior and central organs of the state administration and by other superior and central state organs.

The proceedings before the Tribunal are to be open, and the members of the Tribunal will be able to have insight into questions that constitute a state secret, if these will be connected with the case being examined by the Tribunal.

1015/13068
CSO: 2600/1021

POLITICS POLAND

EDUCATION MINISTER VIEWS CHANGES, STUDY OF RELIGIONS

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish No 39, 29 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Professor Boleslaw Faron by Malgorzata Jarocki; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] B. Faron: Up to 1972 the Ministry of Education was associated with higher education.

[Question] Failed school reforms, a shortage of textbooks, too few schools, the difficult living conditions of teachers. Is there any other department that has a many problems as yours

[Answer] We often forget that education does not operate in isolation, independent of extra-curricular reality. It is a body that is sensitive to everything that goes on in the various areas of social, political and economic life. In any case, this is characteristic of all educational systems. Therefore we must look for the sources of the difficulties in education and upbringing in the causes that originated in the crisis of the 1980s. There is now a clear and constructive program to overcome these difficulties in various spheres of educational activity. What does changing programs mean? It means changing textbooks and the entire system of didactic assistance. Accompanying this very important task is an unusualy demographic explosion that magnifies investment and personnel problems. Every year approximately 150,000 pupils are added to the schools. In this decade there will be 1.3 million more. No other European country is experiencing such quantitive problems.

[Question] When you were appointed minister of education and upbringing, did you think you were in for such a hard time?

[Answer] The decision was made, as you know, on 12 February 1981. Perhaps at that time I was not yet fully aware of how far social tensions were reaching and how radically Solidarity, which had first appeared under the banner of a trade union, would change its appearance. The heated atmosphere of those days, the intensifying political struggle, the growing negation of the government, the domination of emotions over reason, did not portend an easy life for me. Along with this I was aware that a certain stage in educational development was drawing to a close, that the time for change had come, that intensification of material, intellectual and organizational efforts was

necessary, that the situation of that time practically precluded accomplishment of these undertakings.

I remember that my initiation into the ministry building was a confrontation with a sharp discussion on the substance of humanistic and social subjects. This was a political battle over the socialist nature of the schools. I feel that it is in a struggle, in hard times, that it matures faster.

[Question] Do you have your own concept of education?

[Answer] It is obvious to me that the schools should prepare for life in society and for work. I am convinced that they should shape personality and not be limited to encyclopedically equipping students in knowledge. What is taken away from the school should be a down payment on self-education, on permanent broadening of our horizons.

It sometimes happens that someone becomes fascinated with some exclusive educational method used in the West, but he does not take into account the fact that this method, which is often attractive and remarkable in substance, is applied in very narrow, exclusive schools. There the teacher talks with a few pupils, not as it is here, with a few dozen. It also happens that students of Western schools are chosen, appropriately selected. Thus novelty must be made use of sensibly and rationally. We must take advantage of tested pedagogic methods and the interesting experiences of socialist countries. But this cannot be done apart from our political and social circumstances, from the interesting foundation of Polish pedagogy.

[Question] There are those who feel that the old, tested programs were best. The teachers themselves are often not familiar with the new programs, to say nothing of parents, who are unable to help their offspring.

[Answer] I do not know of an educational system that doesn't change, that doesn't improve its instructional programs. You mentioned old, tested textbooks. But how does one take advantage of the achievements of recent years--electronics, problems of space, ecology, the social sciences?

I feel there are still very many simplistic opinions on the subject of instructional programs. On one hand I encounter accusations that we change them too often and on the other hand I receive proposals for radical change in the curriculum. Perhaps the concern in your question comes from the fact that sometimes the changes were made arrhythmically, not in a planned way. I think that in adopting the principle of systematic evolution of instructional programs, one must take care that it be a consistent process, contained in a certain system and rhythmic.

You mentioned that the new programs are difficult. They are not difficult but are overloaded. I feel that there should be less factual material and more material that sharpens thinking. Did you know that some programs have been trimmed three times in the last few years?

[Question] When will religious studies be introduced into seconday schools? How do you view the significance of the study of this subject in the process of secularization of Polish schools?

[Answer] The introduction of religious studies into the schools is an element of complex curricular reform. In currently prepared programs of humanistic and socio-political subjects, references to religion have been markedly intensified and broadened. Elements of Marxist philosophical study have been significantly expanded, especially in the program of study of society. At the same time, programs of subjects with marked philosophical qualities have been prepared--religious studies, philosophy and ethics, the study of contemporary civilization (sociology), psychology and elements of pedagogy.

Religious studies will be in effect as a compulsory subject in general high schools and as a supplementary subject to be elected by pupils in other kinds of secondary schools at the beginning of the 1986/87 school year.

Several basic headings make up the substance of this subject: religion as a social phenomenon, religions of the modern world, churches, religiousness, religious policy in the PRL and philosophical issues.

We are treating this subject seriously. We want first of all to acquaint youth with the many religious systems functioning in the modern world and show how these religious systems exerted an influence on the cultural development of particular nations. Of course this will not always be formulation of new knowledge. In some instances it will only be a systhesis of information that young people brought from their homes or have acquired on the basis of reading and other subjects. We want to make young people aware that world religions as a cultural element are very different and have had a very disparate influence on the development of particular countries and entire civilizations. We also want to emphasize the role and position of the Roman Catholic Church in Polish history--the positive sides of the church's history as well as those moments in which the church was hotbed of intolerance. I feel this subject will have educational value.

We intend to win over to the teaching of religious studies the teachers of social subjects--history, the Polish language, civic education--whose knowledge will be enriched by post-graduate studies. The system for these studies is conducted by the universities, higher schools of education and the Academy of Social Sciences. We have commissioned work on preparing textbooks from several academic centers. For it must be a very good textbook, one that is appropriate in essential and political respects.

[Question] But for now there is still no textbook on religious studies, while ARGUMENTY regularly brings publications from that realm to its columns, i.e., the series, "An Introduction to Philosophy and Religious Studies" by Zenon Kawecki and many other reflections from the realm of philosophy or church-state policy. In TYGODNIK WSPOLCZESNY ARGUMENTY there are articles on the church's social doctrines, on the essence of tolerance in general and religious tolerance in particular, on secular thought, on the Vatican and on the relationship of the Bible to literature. Don't you feel that in this situation our weekly could fulfill the role of basic scholarly assistance for

teachers as well as pupils, especially since the authors of these articles are usually the most distinguished experts on the subject in Poland. Shouldn't the schools be obliged to subscribe to our publication?

[Answer] ARGUMENTY can and undoubtedly does play an important role in providing teachers and young people very helpful publications. My reading of recent issues shows that the weekly is going through a rather interesting evolution and is becoming a serious socio-cultural publication. A closer correlation of ARGUMENTY's articles with the religious studies curriculum can affect the growth of interest in the periodical. We of course can issue a recommendation obliging the schools to subscribe, making ARGUMENTY reading that supplements information acquired in school, but let us be realists--subscribing is not always synonymous with reading. Young people must become conscious of the necessity for and usefulness of the articles published in ARGUMENTY. I believe the editorial staff itself can best encourage reading by printing worthwhile, necessary and sought-after material. In other words, much depends on both parties here. The ministry can merely carry on complementary activity.

[Question] We are counting on that too. Thank you for the conversation.

12776
CSO: 2600/80

POLITICS POLAND

CATHOLIC NATIONAL DELEGATE VIEWS PRON, SEJM, LAITY

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Professor Mikolaj Kozakiewicz by Ewa Zarycka; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Professor, in an interview with our weekly two years ago, you said, in talking about your expectations for PRON, that we would have to wait a year in order to evaluate whether anything would develop from this nucleus. Two years have passed. In your opinion has anything grown from this endeavor?

[Answer] The hopes I personally associated with PRON, my dreams about what the movement was to become, have been fulfilled only in party. First, PRON unfortunately has not become a mass "movement," a meeting place for all Poles. Rather it is developing in the direction of an "organization," even though it is described as a "movement" in its name. It also has not become what it was to be in my dreams, a pressure group in relation to the government toward socially accepted reforms. True, PRON does participate in reforms (nothing significant ultimately happens without consultation with PRON) but in my opinion it participates as a "non-independent" force, as an element immersed in the government, not as a "side." For me the basic proof of the correctness of this appraisal is the fact that in the four years of its existence PRON has never tendered a veto of any government undertaking. At its internal meetings PRON has expressed its own opinion in many cases but it has never been publicly formulated as an opposing position, as a clear deviation by PRON from the government position. That is why I cannot say that a whole loaf of bread has been baked from this flour. But I also cannot say that nothing has been accomlished. Without a doubt, during the entire era of People's Poland. there has not been such a broad field for unimpeded exchange of ideas. In its discussion clubs, in a variety of forums--youth, Catholic, etc., as well as at National Council sessions, PRON is the site for free exchange of ideas, including very heretical ideas. If we are not coming to an even greater polarization of positions, which is already great, it is only because the opposition is boycotting PRON.

[Question] What about PRON's diagnostic role, about which you have often spoken?

[Answer] Those requirements have been fulfilled, not by PRON, but by the government itself. The government has incorporated the requirement for regular research on public opinion, real attitudes, the opinionss of all social groups. The research has been complete, extremely penetrating and systematic. Excellent research is being conducted by the Institute for Research on Problems of Youth, an institution existing under the Presidium of the Government, not under the Polish Academy of Sciences, a university or the Public Research Main Center. So we can say that the instrument we strove for has come into being.

[Question] Only not from this side?

[Answer] Only that this instrument is not as PRON's disposal and the public does not receive the full and complete results of the research. PRON also makes many diagnoses for government use, for example, the well-known diagnosis on the state of schooling and education that became the basis for the National Action for School Assistance. An expert report has been prepared on the subject of the family; material is being prepared and published from the seminar on "Churches and Religion in People's Poland." Thus Pron is fulfilling a diagnostic role although, as I continue to stress, not on the basis of its own independent institutions for public opinion research. They are secondary syntheses made by specialists on the basis of prior research. Thus I cannot give an unequivocal answer to that question either.

[Question] Are you still chairman of the Committee on Moral Renewal and Civic Education?

[Answer] I am still chairman of the committee. PRON cannot revive society or the government morally; the committee can consider certain kinds of efforts on behalf of moral regeneration. And so moral regeneration will not occur without an improvement in reality, for this reality corrupts the people; these are the ABCs of Marxism. So action on behalf of moral reform is first of all action for reform of relaity--and this goes well beyond the capacity of our committee--it concerns the entire society, the entire government and all of PRON. Alone one can only undertake limited action. For example, if we consider moralism (not moralizing!), the road leads through good films, literature, television program, the theater. Therefore, within the limits of the film club that exists in PRON we have begun to verify the legitimacy of administrative decisions on stopping certain films. We send the opinion of club members (a variety of views from various social and professional circles) to all members of the PRON presidium, the Minister of Culture and filmmakers. A mechanism for verifying those decisions has emerged, we have achieved much appreciation for out activity from the filmmakers--there has been an official statement by the PRON presidium on certain films--but the films that mattered most to us are still lying on the shelf. And again in this case one cannot say clearly whether the film club's activity has a purpose or not, since it did not affect the fate of those films. The club has been operating for two year and it has a purpose in that it affirms in a factual and documentary way that administrative decisions can be subjected to open public opinion. And this is new.

[Question] Since we are discussing the clubs operating under PRON, we keep hearing more and more about the so-called "Kozakiewicz Club." What is behind that name?

[Answer] It is PRON's central discussion club and should not be called the "Kozakiewicz Club." It so happened that the great majority of the club's meetings were essentially conducted by me and that is probably where the name came from. It is a place where people with a great variety of opinions--from the extreme right to the extreme left--meet, where very difficult and important matters are discussed. The discussions are very candid and heated, without camouflage and without mollifying the issues. The club has an open nature; anyone can come there. It has existed for two years, which is also evidence that political reality in this realm has undergone changes to which PRON undoubtedly contributed. PRON and "Rebirth" have changed our political language, although I emphasize once again that they have not become a meeting place for all Poles.

[Question] Despite all your reservations about the movement, you are still an active member and your name has turned up on the main list of candidates nominated by PRON.

[Answer] I am very aware of my atypical profile in PRON. Among PRON activists--members of the National Council--there are not too many who speak and write as I do. I still do not accept fulfilling a functin of helping the government exclusively, regardless of what the government does. In my sphere I continue trying to achieve that variant of PRON that figured in the original documents of that movement. I think that the fact that I am on the national list can be explained by this. Because if I were to be simply a representative of the ZSL, that would be a great detriment to the membership, although of course the ZSL backed me because I am a member of that party. There are many people in its ranks more deserving than I for the People's Movement. If I were to be merely a representative of PRON, that in turn would be a detriment to PRON because there are many people more representative of that movement with opinions that are more in line with PRON's main platform. I am a representative of a minority orientation in PRON and suddenly, to my surprise, I found myself on the national list.

[Question] How do you explain this fact?

[Answer] I interpreted it this way--although this is only my hypothesis--that it was acknowledged that there are significantly more people like me among the Polish intelligentsia, even though only a few of them are in PRON. So perhaps I am not so much a representative of the ZSL and PRON on the national list--although both organizations backed me--as a representative of people with a specific way of thinking, social attitude and political orientation. I appreciate the fact that the people who drafted the nationa list of Sejm candidates recognized this orientation, which is not always comfortable for them and which often elicits their opposition, as worthy of being represented in the Sejm--and I agreed.

[Question] It must have been recognized also, accept the course of your reasoning, that this is a rather frequent attitude.

[Answer] Except that not many people have decided to reveal it publicly, preferring to remove themselves from political activity, from taking part in discussions even when they are invited to do so. I am not overrating my importance as some "symbol" of a particular attitude. Moreover I think that if other representatives of that attitude had accepted the offer made to them for a Sejm candidacy, there might not have been room for me or I might not have been considered at all. I hope that in accordance with what I stipulated myself on the PRON National Council, there will be more such peole on the regional lists and then perhaps some differentiation of tendencies, orientations and opinions greater than those defined by party affiliation will appear in the Sejm.

[Question] But if you become a delegate, you will be bound by parliamentary discipline.

[Answer] I have already explored that issue in conversations with ZSL and Sejm leadership. During the last term of the Sejm, a very long term of five years, party discipline was invoked only four times, although those were matters of crucial significance. For the number of important issues in which the Sejm was involved, that was indeed not many. And if necessary I am prepared to take the risk because if I were to be a puppet with no right to my own opinion, this entire action would be pointless. I also verified, through former delegates, that there is real freedom of expression in committees in the Sej. And that at the same time, in conversations that took place with me, my statement that in the Sejm I would not speak a different language than the one I spoke and wrote before I became a delegate was not objected to. I therefore had no reason not to try.

[Question] Do you have a program you would like to put into effect if you become a delegate?

[Answer] If I am elected I will try to remain loyal to the foundations I formulated in activity during the past five years. Thus, not being a group delegate because I was not nominated by any specific group, I will try, in all my activity, in speaking on the various issues in which the Sejm is involved, to think about the Sejm itself.

[Question] Meaning?

[Answer] I think the Sejm, which has already undergone far reaching changes, still has a certain way to go in order to occupy the position in which it constitutionally belongs. In addition, thinking about my possible work in the Sejm, I am aiming for two committees--education and science and the culture committee.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that your possible work as a delegate will reflect negatively on your scholarly work?

[Answer] It has been agreed with my party that Sejm membership cannot cause a four-year hiatus in my scholarly work, in international activity. Therefore I will undoubtedly have to reorganize my schedule when it comes to my public work. this will certainly be a total, radical change, but a necessary one,

because I am fully aware that in the hierarchy of burdens and responsibilities, parliamentary activity would be most important because of the very weight of the job.
[Question] In your opinion, what should the role of a delegate be in society? Should a delegate be an educator, in the broadest sense of the word, or does he merely play the role of a transmitter of the state of public attitudes?

[Answer] Answering the question literally I feel that for many years, not having been a delegate, I have had a certain share in the broadly conceived education of the public--young people as well as adults. However, I am firmly in disagreement with the role of "conveyor belt." It seems to me that a delegate should, in every situation, toward the government and toward the public, say the same thing and tell the truth. The difference can lie only in the fact that one will speak one language to educated people and another at an election meeting somewhere in a distant village. I also do not feel that a delegate should take the place of propaganda or supplement the press; a delegate can and should insist on full information, accessible (on different levels of difficult) to everyone. That is his job in the Sejm--not distribution of information, because that is not his role.

[Question] How did your circle react to the fact of the appearance of your name on the central electoral list?

[Answer] I had no negative reactions. Surprise prevailed. Actually some said they would have preferred that I be on the regional list.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] For two reasons. First, on the regional list, I would be elected normally, that is, with an opponent. So I will miss the element of competition, a test of my popularity. People from more oppositional circles feel that on the national list I am fulfilling a role independent of that which I myself represent. But no one has said to me, why did you accept, this makes no sense, or that I am merely embellishing a function that is superfluous in itself.

[Question] Do you believe in the effectiveness of your possible parliamentary activity?

[Answer] At this moment I cannot say because I have never been a delegate, but if I did not see at least the smallest chance of playing some kind of role, of influencing something, then it would be foolish to devote four years of my life to it. I do not know if I have achieved something because I cannot know that now, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity that has been created for me.

[Question] What will happen if you can't be yourself in parliament?

[Answer] I assure you that I will relinquish my mandate. I can always give up my mandate, just as my party can withdraw its mandate for me if it were to see my activity as unacceptable or harmful. But I am confident that it will not come to that extreme.

[Question] Let's go back for a moment to your activity in PRON and to your interview in ARGUMENTY. You said a great deal about PRON's role in normalizing church-state relations. Has PRON fulfilled your expectations on this plane?

[Answer] It was not only the opposition that boycotted PRON; the Catholic Church did the same. In PRON clergymen of many other denominations are represented, in addition to the most numerous, the Catholic. In the work of understanding between non-believers and representatives of other faiths--the clergy and bishops--a great deal has been done. PRON essentially became the plane for cooperation between believers and non-believers. In my opinion it did not play this role toward the church as an institution because the Catholic Church as an institution ignored PRON. Catholics organized in PAX or the Christian Social Association hae equal rights in PRON, but the groups that make up the main boundary around the episcopate (cultural, intellectual and others) are outside of PRON. Thus state elements, not PRON, decide about the shape of relations between the hierarchical church and the state, about relations at this level between believers and non-believers.

[Question] Will you talk about all these issues, including PRON's role, position and present situation in the Sejm?

[Answer] If it is necessary and relevant, of course.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that you will not find many delegates saying the same thing?

[Answer] We will see after the elections. A new rule for delegates anticipates the possibility of delegate grouping--with the consent of the Sejm presidium--regardless of party affiliation, in delegate circles appointed for certain purposes. After a while it may turn out that there are more delegates who think like me and then perhaps we can form a delegate group that will become involved in such issues as moral renewal or the notion of national understanding, for example. Secondly, I feel that certain ideas, especially if they can be promulgated from the highest platform, should be promulgated, even if for various reasons--whether doctrinal, strategic or tactical--they have no chance of being achieved. They are paving the way to the future and every new idea is heresy in the beginning.

[Question] Professor, you describe yourself as a layman. What does this mean to you?

[Answer] It means that I am not a member of any religious unit, although I was reared, like the great majority of Poles, as a Catholic. I am not guided in my conduct by the rules of any religion. I undoubtedly have traces of my Catholic upbringing in the structure of my consciousness, personality and conscience. I have never been an enemy of religion, even when I co-founded the Society for Secular Schols, which viewed secularism in the French spirit, that is, not atheistic or militantly anti-religious. Alongside this society there was the Society of Atheists and Free-thinkers, of which I have never been a member, although I feel that such an organization is necessary, if only for a certain cultural balance. For we in Poland have always had elite gorups that were very militantly atheistic and anti-religious. Religion and the church for me

personally are important as a cultural and political element, not a philosophical one. I feel that there are various means of dealing philosophically with one's being and existence and since I freed myself (or deprived myself, as the Catholics say) from my personal religiousness, I have never had the inclination to treat any kind of philosophy or ideology religiously and dogmatically. I adopt very selectively, for my own use, the philosophical offerings of Marxism as well as national traditions, in which Catholicism plays a major role.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation, Professor.

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POLITICS POLAND

VIEWS ON CHURCH 'POLITICAL' ROLE CRITICIZED

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish No 37, 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Wieslaw Rogowski: "Is A. Micewski Telling the Whole Truth?"]

[Text] The polemics that began with the publication of Jerzy Turowicz's well-known article, "The Church and Politics," continues under the pen of Andrzej Micewski. I feel that he is not an exponent for himself alone and therefore I am treating his most recent statement with due seriousness.

The main points of the article, "More on the Church and Politics," published in No 33 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, serve the defense of the church's right as expressed in one of the Polish Episcopate's communiques and thus also the right of the hierarchy and clergy and so-called laity; that is, Catholics, the faithful, to moral criticism, as was written, as well as to ideological and political criticism, as practice has shown, of all public activity, including that of the state. The constitution gives this right to every Pole. Micewski believes, calling this the church's prophetical-critical function, that an attempt is being made to deny Catholic this right to criticism, including public criticism and further, to specifically conceived cooperation. Let us recall, for the sake of accuracy, what prophecy is. The term, taken from the Greek prophetes meaning, prophet, spokesman, refers to the phenomenon encountered in many religions based on the existence of the belief among members of a given religious group that certain individuals are appointed by a deity to preach his will and foretell the future; therefore the point is foretelling the future, prophesying.

In any case, this simple explanation indicates--though perhaps not completely--the range of goals for which Micewski is striving on behalf of the church in Poland--its exceptional authority to guide consciences toward future solutions, justified by its declared moral power and religious influence. In Micewski's interpretation, the association between prophecy and criticism indicates, however, that the point here is not so much the obvious fields of religious life and phenomena occuring within the church (along with its faithful), but rather the world that is external to it, the Polish present. I have never noticed anyone questioning this general right. Therefore the argument is moot as long as it does not deal with real conditions of socialist reality, with Poland from 1944 to 1985. Even if one discards the principle and declarations of our church, casuistically depreciated by Andrzej Micewski,

contained in the agreements between the hierarchy and the state in 1950 and 1956, rather light-heartedly called "formal" in that article. The author's twist is that where the church attempted openly and positively to "make its mark" in socialist reality, acknowledging that religion's place is in the soul, its influence in the heart and not in clerical programs, while collective ownership is good, there Micewski sees new and difficult solutions as unimportant.

Indeed they are no longer important. But not merely because "those were the conditions of the time" for the emergence of those agreements, but because in the church's ideology today--as many times before in history--the ideal of global evangelization of the world, including Poland, has appeared again. At the same time a wave of criticism of Marxism as atheism has appeared, criticism that is oversimplified, overly superficial and rather demagogic. The superficiality and demagoguery lie in the fact that in practice an attempt is being made to present atheism to people who do not know very much as a new product, a product of Marxism, ignoring the notion that philosophical materialism, which rejects the intervention and very existence of God, is a child of ancient times and all subsequent ages and is therefore the natural intellectual legacy of the people. Not a work of Satan, who deceptively lies in wait for the human soul. Religion, all religions are also a similar legacy. But this dispute, which has run for decades, was at bottom a battle between freedom for human knowledge and intellect and the tendencies to their dogmatic limitation by religion. Is it necessary to recall facts?

Likewise in a simplistic way, an attempt is being made from the pulpits of some Catholic churches to present the constitutional principle of secularism in state institutions-the schools, the work place, etc.--and in programs for education and upbringing as "evil," devised by "Bolsheviks" and not, as historical truth tells us, as the fruit of the French Revolution and the rationalist intellectual movement, which originated much earlier. They also constitute a rightful, vital current of the human legacy. Moreover, if not for ancient materialist philosophy, 18th Century rationalism and Copernicus, Galileo and Darwin, philosophical Marxism, which is a continuation of these rationalist trends, would not have been born.

These are not objections raised against Andrzej Micewski but revealing these phenomena is necessary since the ideological basis of the manifestations of this prophetic-critical function, viewed in a highly simplistic way by certain clerical groups and lay church members and appearing plainly in words and deeds opposed to the present structural and political order of People's Poland would otherwise be misunderstood. It is enough to say that the Polish Episcopate, disturbed by this and undoubtedly prompted by officially obtained information, issued instructions on Jasna Gora pilgrimages, ordering preservation of their unblemished religious, penitential nature. The point was exclusion of the manifestations of these actions of religious feeling previously imbued with strictly political elements and substance. The hierarchy does not want this, and rightly so, but so far it could not or did not know how to ensure complete obedience from some undisciplined vicars, pastors and political groups that "latched on" to religious functions. The church, someone reliably qualified said in its name, will not submit to pressures either from the left or the right. This declaration aroused the hope

that the enormous pressure "from the right" will indeed be rejected. From the "left?" What can be the point here?

Irritated at the critical tones and polemics in the press, Andrzej Micewski at the same defends the right of the church itself to criticize everything, every aspect of life. Could the point be that Catholicism has the right to criticize Marxism, for example, while Marxism may not "touch" Catholicism. However it may be, such an argument is contrary to the very essence of papal recommendations on dialogue, since not only did John XXIII present the idea of dialogue with Marxists and non-believers, but John Paul II also referred to his predecessor and the teachings of Vatican II. Respect for non-believers--not only Marxists after all--must be the basis for tolerance, which both sides rightfully defend as the foundation of co-existence. But if at the same the principles of "evangelization" of the world, e.g., action designed to make it Catholic, is raised to the level of a major principle of faith, then how can one find fault with the secular state and rationalist ideas when they too want to develop.

And why should it be that the scientific interpretation of the world, which prevails in the world (besides perhaps some Islamic countries, although even this is not certain), the explanation of phenomena in nature and life that bypasses the "divine hypothesis" and is based on research, facts, real causal relationships and the verifiability of scientific theses and education in the schools and public life, in this sense totally secular, should be an "evil" in Poland? For what reason? Because Catholics are so numerous here? It is no different in the schools of the USA, France, Great Britain, West Germany, Spain and Portugal. The avid desire to conquer all aspects of public life, particularly visible among advocates of clericalsim, expressed openly in the action of the certain priests as a tendency toward subordinating social, political and cultural life to themselves and the church as they see it, is nothing more, in my opinion, than a radically conceived fulfillment of that order for evangelization. Life is extremely complicated, not just in secular history, but church history as well.

The most significant issues that Andrzej Micewski brings to the polemics on the Catholic Church's polical functions are very crucial. He opposes, and rightly so, questioning the church's right to take part in public affairs. But he writes, "One can discuss the nature and scope of the church's competence in public affairs, but denying them in general or scandalization because of them frankly constitutes a rather embarrassing intellectual misunderstanding." Let us set aside that "misunderstanding" and work on the essence of the issue.

I believe Andrzej Micewski is aiming toward placing the church in Poland's present. He accepts the possibility of compromise ("...one can discuss..."), defending the "apolitical nature" of the church hierarchy as an institution, he allows, in accordance with Vatican II and other recommendations obligating him as a Catholic, the possibility of direct participation in politics by the laity, by secular Catholics. He understands that they are rather differentiated: PAX, the Polish Catholic-Social Union and the Christian Social Association are one thing, while secular Catholics in other parties are another. And those who are outside all political organizations are a totally different matter. In their name he demands a

greater scope of participation; he does not want them to be "decoration" but he also rejects the notion that Catholic social thought should be a "third way" for the people. Moreover, undoubtedly having our country in mind, he defends the principle of social presence, not absence, by Catholics. He does not insist at all on a Christian Democratic party in Poland, saying "the influence of social Catholicism need not go hand in hand with the creation of religius political structures. . ." and further, ". . . Catholics see their ideological mission not in creating political structures but in real influence on the conditions for development of the human being and national community." This is a position totally worthy of support. But let us ask if the point is Catholics-citizens as citizens, or Catholics as a religious group? I think Andrzej Micewski, despite all that he wrote alongside this sentence, is thinking about citizens.

But isn't the participation of numerous masses of people in the nation's life already the participation of Catholics-citizens? I do not want to oversimplify the matter and talk about their work as a source of national well-being and I also do not want to recall that with the exception of periods of error (which were part of short periods of socialist development and long ones, including the nearly 2000 year existence of the church), Marxists and advocates of socialism and, as I have already mentioned, all advocates of rationalism and freedom of intellect see the issue of faith and religious feeling as man's private domain.

This does not mean dismissing ethical and religious motives for positive human action in public life, but the conviction that one should not interfere in this intimate aspect of man's life by brutal methods. Moreover, this statement is the fruit of humanism and tolerance, which operate on both sides. But this does not mean that Catholicism, Marxism or rationalist, free-thinking visions cannot develop, aim to achieve influence on intellects and the ideological convictions that govern man's emotional and intellectual life. Each in its own domain, without demagogic aggression, on the basis of the play of arguments. Except that rationalists and free-thinkers, that Marxists in Poland have no intention of entering church buildings with their intellectual mission. One cannot say the same for the other side when it comes to schools, offices and factories. And although it has been stated publicly that there is no clericalism because the church does not attempt to join public, state celebrations, this explanation does not exhaust the issue. Attempting to enter the premises of secular public institutions, unfortunately, was a fact.

I understand--and Andrzej Micewski mentions--that the Marxist attitude toward religion is expressed in the fact that they treat it as an enduring phenomenon, which is an important condition of the attitude toward it. Yes, it is an enduring phenomenon, it evokes understanding and does not mean--despite "plus" and "minus" periods--that anything has changed today in that attitude on the part of the state. A communique of the Polish Episcopate, for example, talks about the broad growth of church construction in recent years, counting on a similar outlook and assistance. Could one have suspected the state of ambiguity in action on this issue. Or of succumbing to clericalism, as some believe. Neither. It is an expression of appreciation of the role of religion as an "enduring phenemonon," as well as an expression of tolerance and understanding of the people's needs. It is not a compromise, but an awareness

that as an institution the church has its own needs, just as the state, civil society and public life have theirs. And their own domains.

Nevertheless, there exists a certain clear inconsistency in the real situation which, although it could cease to exist or be subject to clear mitigation, is fueled by that part of the groups or tendencies, probably among the laity, that continue to feel "limited." The state offer tolerance for religious feeling, assist in church construction, the state continuously presents an open offer for participation in public life for all citizens, regardless of their creed or religious views, an offer for positive participation. And that is how it has been for years. It appears, for example, in the growth of Christian and Catholic periodicals, publishing activity and forms of intellectual and political organizations--again, PAX, the Polish Catholic-Social Union, the Christian Social Association as well as the Club of Catholic Intellectuals. And they can also discover such a possibility in PRON, not to mention strictly religious, social forms of meetings of the faithful around the church and faith, in parishes, etc.

Indeed, in renouncing the need for the emergence of a Christian Democratic party, Andrezj Micewski writes, ". . . first people come together on the basis of certain ideological ties and only when they are validated by their circle, as their representatives, can they take part in broader social or even political action." Not a party, then, but what? There seems to be some undefined tone here, some unspoken thought. I will not unravel it.

I repeat that the idea of treating religion as a private matter is not contradictory to acceptance by atheists of the Catholic-citizen's right to participate in public life. Even the PZPR, although it is a Marxist organization, does not statutorily exclude participation by believers in its ranks. But that is a completely different matter. If Micewski, in writing about "representing them" had in mind, for example, direct participation by Catholics in the organs of government, then let him look from his own vantage point at managerial personnel, as broadly conceived as possible, in every area of the country's life; let him count (because we do not) the number of Catholic on national councils and autonomous units of various kinds, including economic. Let him also make an examination of conscience on the issue of the Sejm elections. The Sejm is a political structure, not a religious one, but in Poland it also takes into account that side of the issue, including people with no party affiliation and believers in its composition. And representatives of socially progressive Catholic and Christian trends.

I am only a private person but even I can see clear progress in this realm and it need not end, since it is a process our entire country is experiencing and for which it consciously strives, the process of democratization. But this is a socialist country, based on the principle of common ownership of the means of production and the hegemony of worker policy embodied in the party, formed in the struggle with the lively, stormy currents of Polish history. By Catholics too. It is possible that those--in Micewski's opinion--"representing them" could more clearly show positive participation in socialist changes, not only during elections, but more broadly in concrete action, motivated by their convictions. Except that they cannot be clerical convictions in the sense that they conceive of the idea of evangelization--when it appears in practical

form--as a peculiar kind of moral totalitarianism (not comparable to anything), as relentless attempt to subordinate everything that thinks, lives and evolves to one precept and one command: goodness is only in us and only in God; everything besides this is evil. Therefore evil must be eliminated. By a word?

"Denying the church or Catholics the right to criticize," writes Andrezj Micewski, "while it encourages all other citizens is absurd." This is not true, althought it would be absurd. Because Catholics and Christians are also citizens and because of their number are surely in the majority. The state has turned and continues to turn to them as citizens. It does not encourage and does not limit--let only Marxists and those with no religious affiliation criticize, but Catholics may not do this. Whoever has been--and I suggest checking--at the pre-election consulting sessions, whoever has taken part in meetings of the public and professional groups, knows that criticism, if there are grounds for it and there are many, was expressed and heard without a declaration of who is or is not a Catholic. It is Poles, citizens, who are speaking. And the point is for citizens to speak and write publicly in the national interest and the interest of social justice. This means here and now, in a concrete historical time and in this historical turning point that we are all experiencing.

I see Catholicism as an important moral and religious force and when I look at the number of its followers, a social force as well. Political too, especially in crucial moments when the existence of the nation has been threatened, i.e., in 1956 and 1970, as Micewski reckons. But not only in particular years. The point is that this Catholic wing, which aims toward rather uncompromising "evangelization" of Poland which does not reckon with realities or the principle of good coexistence, very often takes offense at any kind of critical comments, even when they are truly justified. Andrezj Micewski is irritated or perhaps merely saddened by "returning to the polemics of previous years," which are supposedly unnecessary. "For they lead," he writes clearly, "to constant repetition of the same mistakes. . . ." And he adds, ". . .while after all there times and proof that we could afford something else."

Very well. There were mistakes. But are they produced only the action of one side? Isn't is a mistake to isolate Catholic segments of the laity from public life within a socialist state and its institutions? Isn't the deliberate kindling of the peculiar anti-Marxist, anti-atheist crusade here and there by fanatics a mistake? Isn't the distance that divides two concepts of public life an error--the secular, modern concept has problems of acceptance and personal attitudes from that realm and the rigorously Catholic concept, one that attempts to force something in the nature of political legitimacy into action in the schools, in the realm of program stemming from the privilege of religious affiliation? Yes, this is an extreme notion, but in polemics even this is permissible.

Therefore, what is the point of the struggle carried on by Andrzej Micewski, who is so involved in it? Is it intelligent policy which, as he writes, would make good use of the fact that the pope is a Pole, from which we could "make rather good capital," or is it the homeland in need, embroiled in disputes and conflicts, not only internal and not dependent on itself alone, but on every

dispute over world expansion, which perhaps has grown sharper and threatens human life more now than ever before.

The rule for Catholics is social presence, not absence, wrote Andrzej Micewski. One wonders whether he will keep his word. In socialist Poland.

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POLITICS POLAND

PRIEST 'SOCIAL WORKER' HELPS REBUILD SCHOOL

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] In Pawlosiowa, in Przemysl province, this year's school courses began on time, even though just three months ago not everyone believed that would be possible. On the last day of May, a fire broke out that destroyed a major part of the elementary school building there.

Transferring the pupils to schools in nearby Jaroslaw, already very overcrowded, was considered. Then the village residents came up with a valuable initiative, imspired by the local pastor, Rev Andrzej Chec, who was outstanding as a good organizer and social worker. He proposed not interrupting school and conducting classes in the religious education center, the Agricultural Circle's Cooperative center, the village House of Culture and classrooms of the horticultural school. So it was and in the meantime the residents of Pawlosiowa and their pastor began intensive work on rebuilding the ravaged school. Rev Chec gave up part of the materials designated for building a church there and mobilized the people working on its construction, who then undertook the remodeling of the school. The township contributed cement, lime, paint, varnish and other materials.

The losses caused by the fire were quickly recovered through collective, joint effort. The value of the community action was approximately 1.5 million zloties.

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POLITICS POLAND

CHURCH VANDALS STAND TRIAL

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] In the first months of this year the problem of numerous burglaries of local churches set public opinion in motion in Lodz province.

Ordinary Bishop Jozef Rozwadowski of the Lodz diocese sent a letter to the provincial prosecutor expressing his fears for the security of church buildings and the deep anxiety of the entire Roman Catholic clergy.

In the Lodz Provincial Office of Internal Affairs a special operational group was appointed to conduct an investigation into the matter.

The action of police officers, with considerable help from the Lodz public, ended successfully. Arrested on charges of 17 counts of burglary of churches in Lodz, Sieradz and Plock provinces and burglary of one of the rectories were Bogdan Chruscinski, 31, a resident of Lodz, unemployed, a radio-television technician by trade, four prior convictions, former acolyte at St. Teresa church in Lodz (where burglaries were also committed) and Stanislaw Kedron, 27, resident of Limanowa, a metal worker-lathe operator by trade, also unemployed.

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STRICTER LEGAL CONSTRAINTS ON POLONIA FIRM HIRING AUTHORITY

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 45, 9 Oct 85, pp 609, 610

[Executive Order of the Council of Ministers, 19 August 1985: on "Work Force Recruitment by Enterprises Owned Wholly or in Part by Foreign Nationals and Engaged in Small-scale Manufacturing."]

[Text] On the basis of article 22, paragraph 1 of the law of 6 July 1982 on rules for conducting economic activity in small-scale manufacturing by legitimate and proximate foreign persons on the territory of the People's Republic of Poland (DZIENNIK USTAW 1985 No 13, item 58), it is ordered as follows:

Paragraph 1. The rules of the order apply to foreign enterprises and enterprises owned in paragrapht by foreign nationals, hereinafter called "enterprises," operating on the basis of the law of 6 July 1982 with rules for conducting economic activity in small-scale manufacturing by legitimate and proximate foreign persons on the territory of the People's Republic of Poland (DZIENNIK USTAW 1985 No 13, item 58).

Paragraph 2.1 The enterprise may employ Polish citizens residing in the country, hereinafter called "employees" exclusively through the local governmental administrative body specified qualified in recruitment and social matters and within the limits of recruitment as defined in the license to conduct economic activity.

2. The rule of paragraph 1 also applies to employees for whom work in the enterprise constitutes supplementary employment and to persons doing publishing work.

Paragraph 3. Employees who have quit at their previous place of employment or who have been discharged from work without notice through their own fault may not be directed to the enterprise for employment.

Paragraph 4.1 The enterprise is obliged to notify the body named in paragraph 2.1 of its request for employees within the time limits and on the form established by that body.

2. The request for employees should describe in particular:

1) The requirements which the candidate for employment should meet (occupation, experience),

2) The qualifications in force in the announced place of employment,

3) Wages,

4) Working conditions.

3. The request should be brought up to date by the enterprises at monthly intervals.

4. The enterprise is obliged to inform the body named in Paragraph 2.1 of the hiring of an employee recommended by the body within seven days.

Paragraph 5. This order is effective as of the date of publication.

President of the Council of Ministers in place of Z. Messner.

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HARSHER CRIMINAL SENTENCING EFFECTIVE, SAYS REVIEW

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Izabella Czaplarska and Romana Kolazinska: "Crime and Penal Policy Three Months After Passage of the Law on More Stringent Responsibility"]

[Text] On 16 October First Deputy Minister of Justice Tadeusz Skora met with journalists in Popow near Warsaw. The subject of the meeting, which was organized on the initiative of the SD's Socio-Legal Publicists Club, was crime and penal policy. Also discussed were conditions for executing sentences. Representatives of the Association of Polish Lawyers board of directors also participated in the meeting.

Penal policy has not met with unequivocal acceptance in society, said T. Skora. Alongside comments on the need to make penalties more stringent in the face of the threat of an increase in crime, there are also opinions and arguments contradicting these tendencies. The department of justice and its administration, responsible for public security under circumstances of a rapid increase in crime (by about 200,000 crimes annually over five years), have come in favor of a more stringent penal policy.

Data from the third quarter of this year indicate that for the first time in several years the increase in crime has been checked. This year only .6 percent more proceedings were initiated. The number of crimes against health and life (i.e., robbery, by 5 percent) as well as certain kinds of crimes against property: theft and breaking into public buildings--by 5 percent, private property--by 1 percent, have decreased. However, a significant increase was noted in economic offenses (by 71 percent), criminal-financial offenses and cases of poor management. Losses caused by offenses against the public economy increased las year by 1.7 billion zloties and total about 15 billion zloties through the third quarter.

Three months after passage of the law on special responsibility in accelerated proceedings, 10,300 cases have been brought to court, in which 8190 people were convicted of 8600 offenses. Estimating to the end of the year, about 30,000 offenders will be convicted in these proceedings.

Summary proceedings were applied in 6700 cases in three months, with sentences of restricted freedom being issued in one-third of them and fines in the

remaining cases. Objections to this type of proceeding were raised in only 1354 instances and these cases will come before the court in a normal manner. As it turns out them, the fears expressed in debates on the draft of the law on special responsibility that almost all cases in summary proceedings, because of objections would return to the court and proceed in a normal manner, were groundless.

T. Skora also noted that a significant number of special retrials by the minister of justice filed during the first three quarters of this year (515 with respect to 649 people) were dictated by the need to sharpen sanctions and standardize court practices in this regard. The overwhelming majority of these retrials were to the disadvantage of the defendants.

In the journalists' animated discussion, members of the Association of Polish Lawyers administration and scholars assumed a different, often controversial position regarding penal policy. Arguments against maintaining the trend toward sharpening penalties for the long term were also cited.

Consideration was also given to execution of the penalties of restricted freedom and fines, adjudged mainly against less corrupt offenders, the perpetrators of less serious crimes. This year a deeper analysis of the issuance and execution of such penalties was made. They were also the subject of debate by the Sejm Committee on Internal Affairs and the Judiciary and the Committee on Compliance with Law, Public Order and Social Discipline of the Council of Ministers. It was affirmed that the penalty of restricted freedom, the only one which is not executed directly by the courts or their specialized brances, is facing difficulties in its fulfillment.

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BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON CLERICALISM--"The traditions and present state of political clericalism" were the subject of a scientific conference that was held in Warsaw. Taking part in the conference, which was organized by the Center for the Improvement of Lay Personnel of the Society for the Promotion of Secular Culture [TKKS], were over 100 participants from the entire country--experts on religion, philosophers and TKKS members and lecturers. Professors Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, Jan Legowicz and Zbigniew Stachowski delivered lectures during the conference. The issue of clericalism's relationship to national culture and changes in church socio-political doctrine were discussed in the lectures. In summarizing the conference, Prof Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, chairmain of the TKKS Main Administration, said that the need for decisive opposition to the manifestations of clericalism is becoming every more apparent in the social consciousness. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2] 12776

ACADEMICIANS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS--In the Krakow division of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a meeting of PAN personnel with the director of the Institute of National Memorabilia, Prof Kazimierz Kakol, took place on 23 October. Discussed were church-state relations as presented in K. Kakol's recently published book, "Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as I Knew Him." [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] 12776

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POLITICS ROMANIA

WORKERS 'HIDE REALITY' IN COMPLAINTS TO PARTY ORGANS

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Oct 85 pp 92-93

[Text] One of the most important measures expressing the deeply democratic content and revolutionary mechanism belonging to our society is the citizens' full right to come forward without embarrassment to the various party, state, economic, mass and public organs with complaints, letters and requests, either in writing or in hearings. By using these, more and more workers are contributing to bringing out and generalizing valuable experience. They make proposals for improving activity in various areas, they signal various shortcomings and difficulties, making it easier to eliminate them and to discover the reasons for them, to find out who is guilty and to take appropriate measures in each case. All this has the effect anticipated due to the fact that the immense majority of those writing letters or coming to hearings are proof of high responsibility and have principles, they tell the facts as they are, they strive with their complaints that proposals be made which contribute to solving the problems raised.

There are many such examples. However, unfortunately, there also is another category of person which, although small, does not take into account these basic requirements, which brings harm to work in this basic area of our worker-revolutionary democracy, which artificially creates various difficulties by taking some cadres away from their work to investigate with not one result, by disturbing the activity of others called on to give information. Here is one graphic example: Maria R, of Zarnesti in Brasov County, wrote a letter to our editors in which she "drew attention to" many abuses and illegal acts by the director of the Joint State Commercial Enterprise in Zarnesti as well as serious shortcomings in the activity of some managers. Of course, these letters are treated with the greatest attention, which the Secretariat of the Brasov County Party Committee also gave it. A broad collective was made up of party activists, workers from the court, militia and so forth, headed by a bureau member. All the activity and management of each store was investigated over a long time, in the end determining the lack of foundation of the letter. MR had made up everything like a kind of revenge because as a manager she had committed various illegal acts like changing prices for some types of shoes and selling them above cost, creating surpluses in stock through dishonest methods, acts for which she was sentenced to jail and kicked out of the party.

In some cases, in order to obtain certain personal advantages at any price, some of those writing letters hide the facts. M. Gheorghe, former driver for a unit in Oravita, Caras Severin County, complained that although he was "an example in his trade and in behavior," the step was taken abusively to change him from the bus he had worked on for many years. However, investigation into the letter brought out completely other facts. In 1983, after he had taken an unexcused 6-day absence, he signed a written commitment that he would respect the work program and the orders received. But in 1984 he recorded even more unexcused absences, also being penalized in November because he did not respect an order for transport to a unit, disturbing the production process! Angry because he had been changed from his bus., he did not come around work anymore!! In such situations the law provides for cancelling the work contract. Although he enjoyed clemency despite all the help received, this person did not make the necessary effort to eliminate the shortcomings and continued to fall from one deviation into another, which means that nobody and nothing can exempt him from the consequences of his behavior.

There also are situations in which some fall from one mistake into another due to the lack of firmness from party organs and organizations toward their behavior. N. Costel, a bus driver from the Neamt IJTL [expansion unknown], and a party member, showed his dissatisfaction because he was penalized since, as he writes us, "they made a check and found me with two passengers" (without tickets--our note) "for which I bear responsibility." But the bus is not personal property and for good reason the unit leadership penalized him. Unfortunately, the base organization's bureau did not take action, as would have been natural, in order to place the case into discussion by the general meeting, in order to draw all the lessons and take the appropriate measures along the party line.

There also are cases in which some comrades, recognizing that they erred, committing certain violations for which they were penalized, still write, expressing their regret and requesting intervention in order to eliminate the penalty. It is self understood that it is not within anyone's power to refute or change a decision taken in a well-thought-out way in the spirit of state provisions and of instructions, the only reasonable path for avoiding any penalty constituting permanent concern of each person to behave day after day in conformity with the requirements and demands imposed as party members.

We repeat: the immense majority of those sending letters or coming to hearings contributes directly to a better knowledge of the facts and to eliminating shortcomings. But there still are people here and there who, profiting abusively from the broad rights guaranteed by the system of our worker-revolutionary democracy, frequently keeping their anonymity or giving the right to others, set about slandering, deforming the facts, attempting to come out clean from situations in which they have arrived due to their own rashness and their own asocial behavior. Of course, these types of cases should receive the proper response and the ones doing a good job are those party committees and base organization bureaus which, in examining activity in this area, put into discussion by the plenums and general meetings the cases of unprincipled use of the right of petition, contributing to purging one of the most unhealthy social behaviors.

8071
CSO: 2700/31

POLITICS ROMANIA

DECREE ON IMPROVING SERVICING OF MINING EQUIPMENT

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 51, 19 Oct 85 pp 2-3

["Decree of the Council of State Concerning Measures for Improving the Activity of Technical Assistance and Service for Machines, Installations and Equipment for the Mining Industry"]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Art. 1--The activity of technical assistance in installing, putting into operation as well as servicing, during the warranty period and following the warranty period, machines, installations and equipment delivered to the mining industry stipulated in the appendix,* (*The appendix is being transmitted to the institutions concerned.) which is an integral part of the present decree, is provided by units of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry and units of the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry.

Art. 2--The organizational structure of the Timisoara Industrial Central for Mining Equipment and Cranes, under the guidance and control of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry is augmented by a department of technical assistance and service, subordinate to the technical director of the industrial central, which will coordinate and be responsible for the entire activity of technical assistance carried out by the units of the Ministry of Heavy Equipment Industry and Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry in installing, putting into operation as well as servicing under the warranty, machines, installations and equipment for the mining industry.

Art. 3--The department of technical assistance and service will be organized in accordance with articles 9 and 10 of Decree No 162/1973 concerning the establishing of unitary structural norms for economic units and will coordinate the activity of technical assistance and service for the entire central through the technical assistance and service section in the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise.

Art. 4--The Bucharest Enterprise Firm for Installation and Service of Automation and Telecommunications, subordinate to the Bucharest Industrial Central for Automation Equipment, under the guidance and control of the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry, will carry out, according to the agreement, operations for installing electrotechnical and electronic automation equipment as well as technical assistance and service, during the warranty period and after the warranty period.

Art. 5--The work system of the working personnel in the section and of the workshops of technical assistance and service during the installation work, while the project is being put into operation and during the warranty period and post-warranty period will be the same as that approved for construction units of the end user to whom they are giving technical assistance.

Art. 6--The section for technical assistance and service in Timisoara Mechanical Enterprises, in the workshops and working groups in its structure, will be set up with local personnel and will carry out its activity in the main mining basins, which will be established by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry.

Art. 7--The Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise will be equipped with three service cars and two field passenger cars for service use and the Bucharest Enterprise-Firm for Installation and Service for Automation and Telecommunications will be equipped with two field passenger cars for service use, supplementing accordingly the appendices to Decree No 277/1979, on the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry and the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry.

Art. 8--The provisions of the present decree are applied within the framework of the indicators of the economic and financial plan approved by the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry for 1985.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 17 October 1985
No 324

/12766
CSO: 2700/82

BRIEFS

REMOVAL, APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Ion Cioara is relieved of his position as minister of silviculture, Comrade Eugen Tarhon is appointed minister of silviculture and is relieved of his position as deputy minister of wood processing and construction materials, Comrade Ion Petrescu is relieved of his position as deputy minister of silviculture, and Comrade Ion Tabaras is appointed deputy minister of silviculture. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 3, 18 Jan 86 p 2]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Ion Zipis is appointed deputy minister of agriculture. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 1, 15 Jan 86 p 2]

CSO: 2700/81

KOSOVO CONSTITUTIONAL COURT STATEMENT ON BILINGUALISM

LD301012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 29 Jan 86

/Text/ Pristina, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The Constitutional Court of Kosovo has not either in one of its decisions or in its documentation adopted the stand that prescribing bilingualism (or trilingualism in places where Turks live) as a special condition for taking up employment is an anticonstitutional and illegal category. Such a stand would go against the obligations of the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the law on realizing the equality of the languages and alphabets of nations and nationalities in the province and the political documents relating to the guarantee of the equal application and use of the Albanian and Serbo-Croatian languages and alphabets.

This is stated among other things in an announcement by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo which was distributed to journalists today. It in fact contests the recent statement by Federal Social Attorney of Self-management Ivica Cacan, who as reported by some of the media, said that the Constitutional Court of Kosovo believes that the decree on the knowledge of two languages as a condition for employment is an unconstitutional requirement.

The announcement goes on to cite the stand of this court according to which bilingualism as a condition for taking up employment can be envisaged in self-managing official documents and that the knowledge of two languages, depending on the nature of the jobs and work, is an essential condition for carrying them out successfully. Prescribing bilingualism, the announcement says, should reflect the nature of the jobs and work of every worker in the relevant organization of associated labor or other self-managing organization or community.

This condition, in the view of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, cannot be identified with national affiliation, and, it is stressed, the view and practice that only members of nationalities should know a nonmother-tongue are unacceptable. All those employed in the social sector who have contacts with working people and citizens must communicate in the language of their client to the extent to which the constitution guarantees him this right. Thus the realization of this constitutional right of the working man or citizen should not be restricted because of lack of knowledge of the client's language on the part of those for whom the execution jobs and work task requires an essential knowledge of the language of the area. Therefore, the authors of the announcement concludes, the inclusion of the condition of bilingualism in

the aforementioned circumstances accords with constitutional, legal, and political directions, because legality in the area of the use and application of the languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities is thereby consistently realized.

The announcement also states that this court has only intervened in those cases where bilingualism as a condition was prescribed for the jobs and work tasks of workers in management positions and underlines that the Kosovo Constitutional Court has not adopted the stance that this condition can be exceptionally prescribed, but that it is the self-managing right of the exponents of self-manging official documents. In the case of rewards for workers who know Albanian and Serbo-Croatian, the court emphasizes that a part of the personal income of the worker may be acquired on this basis, but that it should reflect the results of the concrete application and use of the languages and alphabets in the everyday execution of jobs and work tasks. It is undeniable that the worker who carries out work in two languages has, to a certain extent, a more complex and demanding job than the worker who executes those tasks in just one language--the announcement of the Kosovo Constitutional Court says in conclusion.

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CSO: 2800/154

TANJUG NOTES KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD020215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

/Excerpts/ Pristina, 1 Feb (TANJUG)--The results which the Kosovo LC has achieved between the 13th and 14th conferences do not correspond to the intensity of the ideopolitical activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces in the province. The reasons for this are numerous: they above all lie in the very complex economic, social, and political conditions in which the LCY as a whole, and the Kosovo LC in particular, has operated and realized its leading role. This was stated at today's Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session by Bajram Seljani, Provincial Committee Presidium member, in his introductory speech pertaining to the proposal contained in the report on the work of the Provincial Committee and the basic characteristics of the activity of the Kosovo LC between the 13th and 14th conferences.

Stressing that the consequences of the economic crisis are more sharply apparent in the Kosovo economy and that the more successful realization of the Kosovo LC's leading ideopolitical role has been made more difficult by the political security situation following the counterrevolutionary events, Seljani noted that the focus of Kosovo Communists' activity and struggle in this 4-year period was constantly directed at the more rapid and successful removal of the causes and very serious consequences of these events, the eradication of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the indoctrination of young people, and the exposure of its reactionary platform of a "Kosovo republic" and "ethinically pure Kosovo." Other nationalisms have been encouraged and activated in the country, and in Kosovo, namely Serbian and Montenegrin during this period, and also dogmatic, reactionary, antisocialist and antiself-managing ideologies.

The Kosovo LC's work and activity has often been burdened with various tasks that exceeded the realistic possibilities and existing forces for their effective solution. This is one of the reasons why we have not fully succeeded in practicably realizing in every environment during this period some of the current tasks of the 12th LCY Congress, the 9th Serbian LC Congress, and the 13th Kosovo LC conference.

On the other hand, Seljani noted, despite qualitative changes within the Kosovo LC, its organizations and organs are not sufficiently well-qualifed to successfully realize the leading ideopolitical and leadership role in such very

complex conditions, and this is their weakest point. However, despite numerous subjective weaknesses, the Kosovo LC has succeeded, thanks to very intensive, continual, and organized activity, in mobilizing the greater part of its membership and other subjective forces in the period between the two conferences to more effectively resolve the most pressing economic and other sociopolitical issues and to constantly strengthen unity and trust. Enumerating the Kosovo LC's individual activities and operations and its involvement in all problems in the province, Seljani stressed that not all of the tasks set by the congresses, the political platform on Kosovo, the 13th Kosovo LC conference, and the LC action program have been realized, but added that very positive changes have been made. Bajram Seljani said that activity aimed at stabilizing the political-security situation in Kosovo has been hindered by the appearance of all the other nationalisms in the country and various reactionary, separatist, unitarist, dogmatic, antiself-managing, and antisocialist ideologies. Certain individuals in the information media, in particular the journals, have inflicted great damage in this respect because of their biased reporting, or rather the disinformation of the broader Yugoslav public in connection with the overall activity that has been carried out in this period. All this, and especially the ill-intentioned tendencies to compromise a number of the responsible cadres in the province, individual revolutionaries, LCY Central Committee members, and some Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium members, has given rise to confusion, uncertainty, nervousness, and dissatisfaction not only on the part of the public of Kosovo but further afield as well.

In the discussion on the proposed report on the work of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the main features of the Kosovo LC's activity between the 13th and 14 conferences, Milorad Moracic noted that not all Provincial Committee members are equally committed to implementing the tasks posed by this forum, and that individuals behave in accordance with their personal inclinations after the sessions. He also criticized the Provincial Committee for failing to make a serious analysis of this issue, pointing out that nearly one-third of discussions at its sittings give stereotyped briefings on the LC's activities in individual municipalities. Pointing to a number of matters which the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee has failed to deal with sufficiently during this period, Moracic particularly stressed the matter of the political and security situation and the problem of the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins. Asking whether the reactionary slogan regarding an ethnically pure Kosovo had been thoroughly and finally exposed, he warned that this had not been done sufficiently.

According to Nazmi Mustafa, the period which has elapsed has been difficult, but glorious as well for Kosovo Communists and other progressive forces. It was not easy, in his view, for Kosovo Communists in this battle, but they also came up against other manifestations that hampered their struggle to stabilize the situation. People in assemblies and other forums assert that nothing has been achieved in the battle against Albanian irredentism, and dispute everything that truly has been achieved in eradicating it. Those who think like that, Mustafa said, are against the LCY Central Committee political platform and the LCY line.

It was decided that the draft of this report, as well as the other proposed documents, should be submitted for public debate.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee members supported a number of suggestions and comments on the draft resolution for the 14th Kosovo LC conference.

The draft resolution and the comments from today's debate will be submitted for public debate, which will then be summed up by the Provincial LC Committee. It will then be submitted to the delegates of the 14th Kosovo LC conference on less than 30 days prior to its convocation.

Further in today's session's proceedings, the draft amendments and addenda to the Kosovo LC statute were adopted. Azem Vlasi, in summarizing this document, said it will be more concise and somewhat shorter, and focused upon the essential issues of internal relations, methods of organization, operation, and realizing the LC's leading role in the struggle to further strengthen and develop democratic socialist self-managing relations within society.

With regard to Kosovo LC position in relations in the LCY and the Serbian LC, this basically remains as it has been up to now, and is in accordance with the essence of relations in the LCY as a unified, revolutionary organization and vanguard composed of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces as equal parts and independent organizations. This means that the Kosovo LC is an independent organization within a unified LCY and is an integral part of the Serbian LC.

The independence of the LC's of the republics and provinces, and consequently the independence of the Kosovo LC as well proceeds from the sociohistorical nature of our federative community and the relations founded in the LCY upon that basis. The fact that the Leagues of Communists of the provinces also are integral parts of the Serbian LC also proceeds from the nature of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a composite democratic self-managing community.

All these aspects of relations within our community, and accordingly within the League of Communists as well, are not contradictory and in opposition to one another, but, on the contrary, are the sole possible logical ones, and are dialectically linked /words indistinct/. The independence of the republican and provincial leagues within a unified LC implies their total and equal responsibility for unity as a whole, that is, for the unity of the LCY. And equal possibility also means total equality, Vlasi said.

Therefore, he added, we believe that relations within the Serbian LC cannot be built upon some sort of system of subordination, nor is it possible to derive tendentious conclusions in a simplified alleging that the independence of the provinces also means the existence of some third part of the Serbian LC.

We believe, Vlasi went on, that it is sufficient regarding the nature of internal relations within the LCY that it be defined as a unifed organization, and that the republican and provincial leagues, as parts of a unified LCY and as independent organizations, should ensure organizations and ideopolitical activities

and action as unified entities on the territory of the republic and province. He recalled that the dilemmas over definition of the republican and provincial leagues as unified organizations have been overcome by the LCY Central Committee Presidum's standpoint whose definition will be taken over in a unified way by the statutes of the LC's of the republic and provinces.

Boro Drmoncic, president of the Statutory Commission of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, began by recalling that the draft new statute has no regulations regarding the responsibility of that province's LC nor regarding the dissolution of municipal LC committees. Svetislav Vukovic called for the recently adopted standpoints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the position of the LC republican and provincial organizations to be incorporated in the Kosovo LC draft statute.

This proposal was taken up first of all by Kolj Siroka, Kosovo LC Provincial Comittee president, and then also by Ivan Stambolic, Serbian LC Central Committee president, who emphasized that most of the disputes over the statutory regulation of the position of the Serbian LC and the provincial LC's had been resolved, and that these standpoints will be submitted at the 17th Serbian LC Central Committee session. The provincial committee supported these suggestions which will go for public debate, along with the draft of the Kosovo LC proposed statute.

In connection with Veli Deva's suggestion that the Provincial Committee must be brief on the details of the conversation with Kosovo veterans living in Belgrade, and in particular on certain attacks upon the Kosovo LC and a number of its prominent cadres, mention of several issues was made at the conclusion of today's session linked with specific manifestations and tendencies which are finding expression on certain public platform and in a number of newspapers, and which are aimed at imposing evaluations of the general situation in Kosovo which contradict the LC's evaluations and the true state of affairs in that province. It was concluded that the Committee Presidium Provincial should draw up separate information on this, and that it should be debated and specific standpoints be laid down at one of the forthcoming committee sessions.

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CSO: 2800/154

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

HASANI ADDRESSES KOSOVO WRITERS' CONFERENCE

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Jan 86

/Text/ Pristina, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--Today's Kosovo Writers' Society conference adopted a new action program, and elected a new president, secretary and members of the society's presidium. The new president of the Kosovo Writers' Society, replacing Hasan Mekulija, is Milenko Jevtovic and Anton Berisa was elected secretary.

Addressing Kosovo writers, Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and a wellknown writer, stressed the responsibility of writers in opposing Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and every other type of nationalism. Pointing out that nationalistic indoctrination had particularly penetrated this area of history, Hasani said that in Kosovo also it had been confirmed that nationalism was too shallow to have any effect.

Nationalism appears as a mask which conceals a desire for a return to the past and to overcome attitudes. It is always characterized by generalizations. Nationalism puts all Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins and all others in the same line. And all this is used as a stimulus, as Davico /Serbian writer/ says, for rekindling the most cannibalistic hatred among the most primitive people. It is certain, Hasani went on to say, that there is not much in common between Albanian multimillionaires, Albanian thiefs, owners of various villages, and a progressive intellectual. They may speak the same language, quote the same Skenderbe, Frasheri and Boljetinec, or pray and cross themselves in the same way, but they still belong to different worlds. For a worker and villager, for every progressive man, regardless of their national affiliation, the sumbols are primarily Boro and Ramiz /Albanian national heroes/; that which is common; that to which for centuries we have been and still are referring to; and that which, in general, is socialist and humane.

Stressing the particular place and role of the writer in what he called this demand of time and the future, Hasani concluded that a shared life on this territory presents a very good basis for great humanist creativity, and for overcoming all intranational divisions and separations, which should have no place among creators and writers.

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CSO: 2800/154

SERBIAN WRITERS CRITICIZE PETROVIC SENTENCE

LD242023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2358 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Excerpts/ Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--The involvement of the Serbian Writers' Association in the area of literary, professional, and cultural politics, which has yielded many fruits, has been overshadowed recently by the involvement of its members in social and political questions. This was said by Milenko Vucetic in the opening speech at this evening's meeting of the Aktiv of the Communist Writers devoted to the activity of the LC in the work of the Serbian Writers' Association.

Some of the association's moves have from time to time been wrongly interpreted, sometimes because they were clumsily withdrawn or because they were damaged by simultaneous tactless remarks. The causes of certain misunderstandings have also been situations when individual actions are equated with the activity of the association. If these actions proceed from unacceptable positions, and there is no immediate reaction to them--which is above all the task of communist writers--then such an equation is unavoidable and inflicts great damage on the association.

The whole situation in Kosovo is not a question which should not occupy the attention of writers, but it is most essential that in considering this problem from humanistic, intellectual and moral positions there is not a tendency to adopt other, in particular nationalistic, positions, Vucetic emphasized. He went on to say that cultural life should not be hindered by excessive normativism. The relations, ties and cooperation between the Serbian Writers' Association and the Writers' Associations of Kosovo and Vojvodina should be built on foundations of culture and creativity.

In the opening speech it was stressed, among other things, that administrative measures, as a form of resolving disagreements in creativity, are not appropriate to the principles of our democratic practice.

They undermine or incapacitate the purpose and range of professional and social criticism, encourage dogmatic forces and often incite and encourage right-wing tendencies in literary and social life.

In this connection the writers at the meeting expressed their disagreement with the verdict of a prison sentence passed on Prof Dragoljub Petrovic for

his text published in KNIJIZEVNE NOVINE. The participants in this evening's meeting also disagreed with the stances in this article which have already undergone ideopolitical criticism in public.

Writers and their association have the right to involve themselves with political questions, but in doing so should be aware of the manner and positions from which they act, it was said at the meeting. Taking part in the discussion was also Radivoj Cveticanin, the Serbian LC Central Committee executive secretary for culture, who said the LC is interested in strengthening the constructive and cooperative line in the Serbian Writers Organization, but that the impression is that that line had to a certain degree been interrupted recently. There is insistenance in the writers' organization on democracy, but this is often misused. In handling political subjects there is a need for greater moderation, rationalism and responsibility in the Serbian Writers' Association, said Cveticanin.

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CSO: 2800/154

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES HEAD OUTLINES AIMS

LD311419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 31 Jan 86

/Text/ Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--The basic role of the Center for Strategic Studies (CCS), which started work in Belgrade at the end of last year, is to offer a study base for state bodies and social organizations for the adoption of scientifically and expertly comprehensively base, consistent, good quality, and timely decisions.

According to Sergej Kraigher, chairman of the CSS Program Council, the center will carry out this role through the work and gathering together of the best qualified and most expert people from the whole of Yugoslavaia who are acquainted with international problems.

The Program Council which was appointed by the Federal Executive Council has the most important role in establishing the center's orientation particularly in formulating its program tasks. The council contains prominent scientific and public workers from all parts of Yugoslavaia who have demonstrated their knowledge of the center's area of work by their scientific and expert work up to now.

In a statement for TANJUG Sergej Kraigher specified that the Center for Strategic Studies has an integrating function, for it will favor the unification of efforts and results by all scientific and expert forces in the country who are responsible for various spheres of international relations and the most topical questions in spheres which are of crucial interest for Yugoslavia.

The center will also act as a coordinator, for it will try to coordinate the programs of individual scientific and expert institutions in the country to achieve the best possible division of work between them. At the same time, the center will initiate and stimulate fundamental and long-term research for which a need is felt, which has not been carried out sufficiently in Yugoslav scientific research, and university centers, and in expert bodies and organizations.

According to Sergej Kraigher, the aim of the center is to make use in the best and most socially useful way of all valuable research which is being carried out in our republics and provinces as well as all initiatives--which have not been taken advantage of sufficiently--which are of interest for adopting the

country's major strategic decisions. The center will also try to make the best possible use of the contribution of high quality potential, whose study can help in the practical and operational forming of the SFRY's nonaligned foreign policy strategy.

Kraigher added that for a long time the need has been felt to found an autonomous scientific and expert institution which through research and analysis in direct cooperation with practice would carry out systemic strategic research. In the complex conditions through which the world is passing today, and in conditions of the intermingling of different tendencies and social processes, we need, according to Kraigher, more so than up to now, to throw scientific light on contemporary phenomena in international relations and their effects on Yugoslavia. This, according to Kraigher, will offer a suitable contribution to the creation of a Yugoslav foreign policy strategy and its realization in the specific conditions of the contemporary world and international relations. It is therefore understandable that many state and social bodies, including the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the Federal Executive Council, and the Secretariats for Foreign and Internal Affairs and Defense, have supported the founding of the Center for Strategic Studies.

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CSO: 2800/154

CLAIMS OF BULGARIANS LIVING IN MACEDONIA GROUNDLESS

LD021439 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 2 Feb 86

/Article: "Attack on Yugoslavia"/

/Text/ Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG)--Bulgaria's groundless claims that the "Bulgarian population," not the Yugoslavs, live in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were reiterated recently in an interview by Konstantin Palesustski, the author of the recently published book "The Yugoslav CP and Macedonian Question, 1919-1945," to the Blagoevgrad daily RABOTNICESKO DELO.

Palesustski assesses the solving of the national question in Yugoslavia through the federal system (and thereby the creation of Macedonia) as "nationalism," and the Communist Party of Yugosavia's determination in 1941 to preserve the integrity of the country as "unitarism."

The principles on the federal system and the safeguarding of the integrity were laid down in the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ (Antifascist Council of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia) on 29 November 1943, the document by which the foundations of new Yugoslavia were laid.

In evoking the slogan "one people, one state, one party" which, according to Palesustski's unfounded claims was "very popular in Macedonia" in the first days of war, he confirms that the author of the slogan was Bulgaria.

He inadvertently reveals Bulgarian CP Central Committee's full commitment to providing a "communist justification" for the Nazi-assisted occupation of Macedonia by Tzarist-fascist Bulgaria in World War second, and thereby also the Bulgarian Communist Party's support of the then plans for dismembering Yugoslavia and removing it from the European political scene.

The fact that Palesustski's book is being advertized by PRINISKO DELO as the "unmasking of the wrong stands" of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the national question, especially the Macedonian national question, "in not only the past but today as well," only actualizes his attacks.

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CSO: 2800/154

BRIEFS

YOUTHS SENTENCED FOR INSULTING SONGS--Jajce 24 Jan (TANJUG)--A rally of citizens in Bespelj, one of the largest villages in the Jajce commune, has strongly condemned a group of troublemaking youths who sang songs which insulted and denigrated the socialist, patriotic, national and moral sensitivities of the citizens. The municipal magistrate's court in Jajce has already pronounced sentences on three of the hooligans. Zoran Budes, Luka Glavas and Mato Perak were sentenced to 60 days imprisonment. In front of about a hundred inhabitants of Gornji Bespelj they sang songs which insulted and denigrated the name and works of Comrade Tito and extolled Ante Pavelic and the Croatian /words indistinct/. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 24 Jan 86 LD/ 12228

PRISTINA TV BEGINNING BROADCASTING--Pristina, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--From 9 February, Romanies in Kosovo will be able to watch a broadcast in their own language on Pristina TV. Pristina TV thus becomes the only TV center in the country to broadcast in four languages. The startup of the Romany language program did not come about by accident or spontaneously, it was said at today's press conference. It was preceded by serious preparations which are in harmony with the possibilities of this TV center and with the aim of realizing in practice LCY demands and decisions on national equality. The Romany language broadcast, called "Anglunipe" /Future/ will be an entertainment-documentary program and will be broadcast once a week and last 15 minutes. The aim of this broadcast is to portray the achievements of the Romanies in Kosovo and the country and thus contribute to the national and cultural affirmation of this ethnic group. As this is the only Romany language broadcast in the country, Pristina TV is expecting that all TV centers will soon be broadcasting it. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 3 Feb 86 LD/ 12228

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26 February 1986

East Europe Report

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26 February 1986

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AGRICULTURE HUNGARY

PAPRIKA CULTIVATION DWINDLING DANGEROUSLY

Budapest MAGYAR MEZAGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 43, 23 Oct 85, p 10

[Article by Istvan Pekar: "Paprika-Show with Preoccupations]

[Text] The most important spice of Hungarian cuisine is ground red paprika. But it is not only a celebrity of our cuisine, but also one of our most characteristic products on foreign markets. Yet over the last year we have already heard and read about problems related to the spice paprika, and at the end of last summer the situation turned to be really serious. The usual red paprika bags disappeared from the shelves of the groceries, fortunately not for a long time.

At the time of paprika harvest the experts have met at Kalocsa in order to analyze the current situation and to discuss the tasks of the immediate future.

Too much paprika is an economic problem, but if there is none it is already a political headache--said in his opening speech Janos Miskolczi, first secretary of the MSZMP city committee of Kalocsa.

As a result of not quite carefully planned developments, which had been initiated in 1976, by 1980-81 huge, unsaleable stocks of paprika had accumulated and set back production.

Paprika cultivation moved from the big farms to the household units, although production is still being integrated by the big enterprises. Because of its declining lucrativity a growing number of people have stopped producing paprika and started planting more lucrative spices and medicinal herbs. Expensive Western technological equipment lies now unexploited, and the sowing area of paprika continues to decline further.

Sowing Areas Should Be Increased

Following the opening speech, Attila Zsitvay, deputy head of section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, discussed the timely questions of production. Our domestic need of spice paprika is about 6,500 tons, and our realistic export prospect is 7,000 to 8,000 tons. Thus we need a total of 13,000-15,000 tons of ground paprika, that can be processed from 85,000-95,000 tons of paprika pods. Taking into account the current yields, this amount can be produced on 9,000-10,000 hectares. Yet this year the sowing area was only 7,300 hectares (once its size had already reached 13,000 hectares).

The yearly yield is extremely unsteady. In one year it is 12 tons per hectare and in another only 5 tons. The fluctuation in output is characteristic of paprika growing, we shall have to take this into account in the future.

The decrease in the sowing area is due to the lack of interest, and interest depends on the state purchase price of paprika. The processing industry can increase the purchasing by raising the consumer price of ground paprika, further by using the income from export or eventually by decreasing the turnover tax on paprika.

The export price is hardly more than the production cost of paprika. The export price of ground paprika, calculated on crude paprika pods was, over the last five years, around 7-8 forints. This means that the profit generated by export does not make it possible to increase the production price. The turnover tax has lately been reduced from 27 percent to 11 percent. This may provide a coverage for an increase in the state purchasing price, but if this does not turn out to be enough, raising the domestic consumer price remains the only remedy.

If we want to keep our export market, we cannot disregard development. Research should focus more on concrete goals than it does right now, it should provide help for the fulfillment of current marketing requirements. We should pay attention to the mechanization of harvesting since manpower is ever more scarce.

We Need Manually Harvestable Species

Dr Karoly Kapellar, director of the Spice Paprika Research Center of the Vegetable Research Institute reported on the new results of spice paprika research. The yield of our species is around 20-22 tons. From the spicy species breeds we may mention the V-2, V-3 and the 178 from Szeged, while among the less spicy ones the K-501, K-702 and the No 1 of Szeged are worth mentioning.

It is very important that the new species should be resistant to diseases. This year we have also experienced a decline in production, yields were down 1.5-2 tons. For a safe harvest we should experiment with 3-4 species on each farm.

Over the last couple of years the seed supply worked with fits and starts, and the farms sowed commercial seeds for reasons of economy, although progress cannot be expected in this way.

Research should serve practice, in other words it should deliver the kinds of species that agree with the technology employed. Today this is not the case. In Hungary paprika is harvested only manually, while we are planting paprika species that have upright pods, suitable for machine harvesting. This fact significantly reduces the performance of the pickers. While a skilled picker can harvest daily 300-400 kilograms from the paprika species with hanging pods, he can only gather 200 kilograms from the upright pod species.

Aside from the hybridization of manually easily harvestable species, our researchers also take into consideration the reappearance of harvesting machines. We need the kind of hybrids, 90-95 percent of which are ripening at the same time.

Lack of Desire to Produce

The economic situation of the spice paprika was analyzed by Dr Lajos Lakatos, director of the Agro-Industrial Association of the Kalocsa area. Despite recent developments, the economic lucrativity of paprika even in recent years has been attributed to above average profitability within the food processing industry. The dollar earning index of the Paprika and Preserve Factory was 19 percent higher than the food processing industry average. Even in 1984, when our paprika harvest was mediocre, producers paid 75 million forints as turnover tax to the state treasury. Thus the spice paprika is a useful product of our national economy.

However those working in the vertical are sadly off in their calculations. According to the current system of regulators the factory may count on getting 125 forints as the price of ground paprika. Thus it can buy the paprika pods at a significantly cheaper price than those enterprises which are making freely priced products and are using spice paprika as a raw material, or those private grinders who are working illegally. In contrast with the purchase price of 8.5 forints that the factory pays, the latter are paying 12-15 forints per kilogram of paprika. Thus the free market sets higher value on the spice paprika than what the industrial and consumer prices may allow.

The cultivation of paprika is not competitive in the mechanical or labor intensive fields. Thus it may happen that--as it has been squeezed out from the collective sector of the farms--it may phase out also from the small units. Its sowing area in the big farms has dropped since 1980 from 80 percent to 5 percent, since its cultivation has become unquestionably a losing proposition.

The 17 percent increase in the state purchase price, which was introduced last year, will probably not stimulate producers enough to satisfy the need of sowing area in 1986.

The price of spice paprika stagnates on the export markets. The quality of our paprika has greatly improved in comparison with earlier years, and thus we can rightly expect that our foreign trade companies will take this into consideration when concluding contracts.

Despite the tense situation there are important reserves in all producing units of this economic sector. Thus by a better and more coordinated work the cultivation of spice paprika could be made more economical, but an intervention of the central organs is indispensable for this. We need at least 30-40-percent increase in the sowing area so as to produce enough of this specifically Hungarian product, so that this economic sector might recapture its position on foreign markets.

Market Could Be Expanded

Deputy General Manager of Monimpex Odon Beke reported on the export situation and the likely trends. This year we exported 7,000 tons of paprika, and from this amount 1,200 was sold to the ruble market. This is 1,500 tons less than

our last year's export to that area. Although, with some slipping, we met the demand on the ruble market, apparently we can also keep our capitalist customers.

As for our export prospects, we may say that we can increase our share of the world market only if we can squeeze out our competitors out of there.

On the capitalist market we could profitably sell 6,000-7,000 tons of spice paprika. The quality of our merchandise is good, but to advance further we need better capability to adapt.

There are buyers who look only for the contents, while others are only interested in the color of paprika.

Hungarian paprika is popular primarily in the German-speaking countries and in the Benelux states. In these countries cuisine is similar to ours. In Europe markets cannot be expanded because of the Spanish and Yugoslav competition, but we have good prospects in the United States and Japan. There we can hope for higher prices. Among the socialist countries the Soviet Union is our biggest customer, the current 900 tons of export could be doubled.

Spice paprika makes 10 percent of the entire turnover of Monimpex. Thus it does not matter at what price we manage to sell this product of the Kalocsa and Szeged area.

Our Preoccupation With This Economic Sector

It was characteristic for the interest of the experts who have met at Kalocsa that about a dozen of them took the floor. Some of them called attention to the discrediting effect of the unsteady quality of paprika ground in the households. According to the estimates about 2,000-2,500 tons of paprika ground at home appears yearly on the domestic market.

Various speakers advocated the abolition of turnover tax on paprika. It is not reasonable from the point of view of national economy to tax an economic sector which is on decline and produces little.

As a follow-up to this symposium of experts, the participants could look into the process of gathering and processing. Despite the drought good harvest is expected this year, the dryer barns in the Kek Duna cooperative of Fajsz are quickly filling up. During the post ripening process it is there that those aromas and colors develop which make Hungarian paprika so much in demand.

After drying the paprika harvest is transported to the paprika and canned food factory which belongs to the Agro-Industrial Association of the Kalocsa area. The specific aroma that surrounds the paprika mill, that of ground paprika, can be smelled already from a distance of hundreds of meters. After washing the paprika is put on the slicer and then on the dryer where its humidity contents decrease within 4-5 hours to 8 percent. From there it goes to the roller-frames, where it is being ground and eventually sifted and packed. Earlier paprika was ground with stones. In many places reddening stones are still being used for brightening the color of paprika.

The quality of paprika changes--just like that of wine according to the vintage --but its main local characteristics remain the same. Buyers are sticking to their usual brand, therefore the manufactures guarantee the steady quality with labels.

12312/7051
CSO: 2500/160

SOME YOUNG PEOPLE ARE RETURNING TO AGRICULTURE

Warsaw WALKA MLODYCH in Polish No 50, 15 Dec pp 14, 15

[Article by Wladyslaw Bielski: "They Are Returning But That Does Not Mean That It Is Spring"]

[Text] In 1982, for the first time in a long time, the number of young people beginning work in agriculture has risen by several percent. This information, coming from the Central Office of Statistics (GUS), has been repeated many times, always with an optimistic commentary. This is evidence of positive changes in agriculture itself and in village life. People reach for what is better, and today the work choices in Poland are enormous, which is borne out by the avalanche of employment want ads placed in the papers by commercial enterprises, always with the notation, "immediate openings, good working conditions."

In the years 1945-1982, 5.5 million persons moved from the villages to the cities. This process still continues, but at a slower rate than during the period of more intensive industrialization. The principal result of the migration to cities was the elimination of unemployment and dire poverty in the overpopulated villages.

Meanwhile, as time went on, negative effects of the flight of the young people from agriculture to the city were becoming evident. These were expressed, first, by the somewhat rapid aging of the farm population. A million owners of individual farms are now of retirement age, and the majority of them do not have successors. It is evident from GUS statistics that by the year 2000 every sixth village resident will be of retirement age, and in some provinces, for example, Bialostok, it will be every third or fourth. These are disquieting statistics even without considering how and to what extent the structure of agriculture in Poland will change in the next 15 years.

Second, in recent years, we have noted the phenomenon of inordinate migration from the villages to the cities by young women. Let us remember that immediately after the war, in the cities, there were 131 women to every 100 men, but in the villages, the ratio was only 117 to 100. In 1960, after the great wave of human migration from the villages to the cities, there were 108 women to every 100 men in the cities, and 101 to 100 in the villages. Today the ratio is 99 to 100.

The data cited above pertain to the whole population. In the case of the young, the situation is different and the disproportions are much greater. In the 20-29 age group (when marriages most frequently take place), in the villages there are 74 women to every 100 men: 15-20 percent of young farmers lack marriage partners.

"I might have stayed in farming," said a vocational school student in Olsztyn, "but where would I find someone to marry? All the nicer girls have left the village."

Many problems hide behind this laconic statement. Most of all there is the fear of living a solitary life, without the possibility of having a family. Many such examples can be drawn from life: after all, in the villages every second man who is somewhat older (age 25-29) is unmarried, and in the 30-34 age group, every third man. The more enterprising try their luck by paying for the services of a matrimonial bureau or advertising in the weekly papers. Also, we are aware that behind our, "Perhaps you will write me..." is frequently hidden the hope of finding friendship and perhaps a life partner.

Family Life without a ... Family?

The question of the possibility of having a family establishment without a family seems rhetorical. More and more often, young men follow the young women from the villages; this is what happened, for example, in the well-known "eastern wall" region where whole villages emptied out. From these places, erased from today's maps, the young women were actually the first to leave.

Thus the deterioration of the demographic structure of the village threatens the functioning of some farms. This problem has appeared or is appearing at present in all highly developed countries, and there are many reasons for this. One of the basic reasons is the great physical exertion that is connected with work in agriculture and the great amount of time required for it, particularly in animal husbandry. As is known, a living inventory requires the constant presence of man, day in and day out.

"Work in the village is hard," said another young farmer. "If one gets stuck in it, there is no turning back. The man is a slave to that calling."

Is that always so? In a system of individual land management, the problem of lack of free time is unavoidable. If we talk to owners of even the largest farms, including specialists, they all complain of excessive overwork. So increasing the size of the farm does not change the situation, quite the contrary. From the computations of the Institute of Agricultural Economics, it seems that in Poland, the most work, almost 3000 hours annually, is done on farms that are larger than 15 hectares, approximately 500 hours more than on small farms, and 1000 hours more than the average in industry.

This is due to the capriciousness of the weather, but most of all to the lack of modern means of production, and more specifically, the lack of complementarity with which these are supplied. For example, a tractor alone without the machines that go with it does not make work easier or faster and serves only as a means of transport. But without a trailer hitch, it does not serve even this function properly. Meanwhile, in most of the village farm families, if there is a successor, it is only one, which in practice means a shortage of work force. This is why those who work in agriculture must work so hard. And the results of this excessive work are not satisfying.

This overwork is also caused by the fact that the village markets constantly lack the "small items" that are indispensable in farming, pitchforks, containers for milk, nails, building materials. These things are, as a rule, not bought, but "acquired." At one time it was estimated that a farmer spends an average of 60 days annually for settling the various kinds of matters involved in the functioning of a farm. No actual data on this exist, although from observation, it would seem that the situation has not improved.

It was computed that reducing the work per person while maintaining the present level of production would require increasing the supply of capital means of production (especially machinery and equipment) by several hundred thousand zlotys. It is not difficult to imagine to what extent these expenditures will increase when we are faced with the need to double present agriculture production. This would result in a more than sixfold increase in capital investment in agriculture. This is the scale of the problem, and this is the scale of expenditures required for modernizing farming and agricultural production. At present, the lack of technical equipment is compensated for by additional work, not always with success, and frequently beyond all limits. This does not suit all young people.

The flight of the work force from the farm is an objective and irreversible process. It creates the need to make technological progress universal. If decreasing man power in agriculture is not compensated for by delivery of modern means of production by industry, then this situation will cause stagnation or a decrease in agricultural production. Therefore, the migration of the work force from agriculture is also an important reason for developing techniques and technology and organizing work.

The Majority Chooses the City

"What are we to do in this dead village?" asks L.O., a student. "There are only quarrels about the land, there is no machinery, there are no fertilizers, and what are we to do? plow with our hands?"

Undoubtedly, there is quite a bit of exaggeration in these opinions of the young, coming, in the case of the young people in the cities, from an inadequate knowledge of the realities of the modern village. This is, then, an indication that, in addition to everything else, we need to educate in this area (as we need to with respect to the economy in general). Meanwhile, among the students polled in Olsztyn Province, 22.7 percent were

inclined to work in the village, and 60.7 percent, in the city (the rest had no opinion on the subject yet).

Can these ratios be extrapolated to the school-age youth in general? This is the question that must be answered, obviously on the basis of a more penetrating analysis of the opinion of the potential agricultural workers.

Today we know, however, that another very important reason for the excessive migration from the farm is the lack of access to cultural advantages such as the cinema, museum and library. It is true that in more than half of the leading villages there are libraries or library points, but their outfitting does not meet the minimum requirements.

In the village, only 36 percent of the houses have running water (in the city, 90 percent); 17 percent have central heating (in the city, 60 percent); 2 percent are connected to the gas grid, and only 1 percent of nationwide electrical energy is used in the villages, including the energy used in production.

As to other aspects: 8 percent of village centers do not have a full-time doctor, and 23 percent of these have no dentist; village residents see 1/5 as many films and 1/15 as many stage productions as city dwellers.

These are historical arrears that cannot be eliminated from one year to the next. But they must be eliminated at a faster rate than has been done thus far since this is one of the conditions of changing the attitude of the young toward farming as a profession and toward the prospect of living in a village.

Without Generalizations!

What has been said above must not be generalized. Polish agriculture, as is known, is extremely varied both with respect to structure and with respect to regional set up. In provinces such as Opole, Poznan, or Leszno, for example, the problem of migration of youth to the city basically does not exist, and in any case, is not keenly felt. Land prices are high, and, on the average, the farms are larger and better equipped technologically than in the southeastern provinces. The farm infrastructure is also richer, therefore equipment for improvement of land and roads, transmission lines, supply of electricity and even cultural and social centers are better.

These factors lead the young people to have a greater interest in farming as an occupation. For this reason, eliminating the disproportion in these areas is a basic condition for systematically rejuvenating farming as an occupation, obviously to the extent that this is needed.

Meanwhile... Beginning with 1982, we have seen an increase in the interest of the young in this, the most difficult of professions. This is expressed specifically in the return of a larger number of young heirs to family farms. However, keeping in mind the regional differences, we can say that they are returning, but that still does not mean that it is spring.

2950
CSO: 2600/209

LATEST STATISTICS ON CROP YIELDS, LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Warsaw GROMADA-ROLNIK POLSKI in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by R: "Larger Herds -- Fewer Cows"]

[Text] In agriculture, we had another good year. The Central Office of Statistics (GUS) confirmed this from another aspect: the grain harvest is only slightly less than last year, and, in quintals per hectare, is 28.9; the yield on state farms was 34.8, the average for four grains; the yield of agricultural producer cooperatives was 30.8; and on individual farms, 27.7. Wheat was the best producer: 34.1 quintals per hectare; barley production was 32.8.

The GUS census of farm animals taken in October confirmed that we have more pigs and fewer cows than at the same time last year. In comparison with the third quarter of 1984, the pig herd increased by 1.8 million animals or approximately 10 percent.

The greatest increase was realized in the number of young pigs, which is due to a 9.2 percent increase in number of sows and promises a further increase in the pig herd. The larger supply of young pigs resulted in a decrease in prices by approximately 5 percent; nevertheless, in many regions, especially those with good potato harvests, there is a shortage of young pigs, and prices there are exceptionally high. For example, in Monki (Bialystok Province), the price for a pair of young pigs is 12,000-14,000 zlotys. This is good news since it promises an increase in the herd for next year.

We must not forget, however, that we still have approximately 2.5 million fewer pigs than in the years 1977-1981. We might do well also to remember that the number of pigs increased in 42 provinces, most strongly (by more than 15 percent) in the provinces of Bydgoszcz, Czestochowa, Lodz, Piotrkow, Sieradz, Slupsk, Torun and Wloclawek. Meanwhile, in the provinces of Bielsko, Chelm, Jelenia Gora, Krosno, Lublin, Tarnobrzeg and Zamosc, the last census indicated a drop in number of pigs ranging from 1.1 to 7.2 percent.

Less favorable results were noted in cattle raising. At present, we have approximately 1.2 percent fewer heads of cattle than a year ago at this time. The number of cows dropped by more than 243,000, that is, 4.2

percent. At the same time, the number of other animals increased, which indicates that there will be a greater interest in raising young cattle for fattening.

The smallest drop in numbers of cattle and cows occurred on individual farms (0.3 percent and 1.2 percent); it was more significant on socialized farms: in October, these were raising 2.8 percent fewer heads of cattle. A decrease in heads of cattle was noted in 34 provinces, the greatest occurring in the provinces of Gorzow, Przemysl and Wroclaw. In 15 provinces, there was a slight increase. The greatest (more than 2 percent) occurred in the provinces of Lodz, Ostroleka, Piotrkow, Rzeszow and Wloclawek. We must also remember that in comparison with the average situation in October in the years 1977-1981, we now have 1.6 million fewer heads of cattle.

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ECONOMIC CRIMES, ADMINISTRATIVE INCOMPETENCE EXPOSED

Public Claim for the 103 Million Leva

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Irreconcilability, Personal Responsibility, Decisive Action!"]

[Text] Let us recall: debts of 103 million are owed to the state and socialist organizations. Debts resulting from embezzlement, theft, deficits, fines, crimes, squandering, punitive decrees. Debts imposed by the courts.

By publishing `Debtors beyond the law', `Is this democratic levelling?' and `Benumbed cases or benumbed bailiffs' (Trud, 29, 30 and 31 May this year), the editorial staff brought a public claim for this money. In the journal's issues of 28 June and 12 July this year we gave the floor to our readers. All expressed the unanimous opinion that the debts and the interest must be collected to the very last penny.

The published materials and comments contained criticisms of aspects that had both direct and indirect connection to the process of the law -- the court, the prosecutor's office, agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, legal advisers, and financial, executive and auditing agencies.

But to date there has not been a single official response giving a concrete verdict on the claim brought!

Today, we are again setting aside a section of the newspaper to the public claim. A section on personal responsibility and exigency, on control, on superfluous humanism toward embezzlers and thieves who exploit our labor. We give the floor to the miner Stoyan Buchvarov, the attorney Ivan Lalev, our correspondent in Gabrovo, Ivanka Kosseva and our readers around the country.

We remind our readers that we expect to hear the point of view of the Ministry of Justice, the chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ministry of Finance and the Director of the People's Militia.

A public claim for 103 million leva of the people's money, a sum that exceeds the annual budgets of many of the country's okrugs, cannot remain a voice in the wilderness.

Public opinion appeals to irreconcilability, personal responsibility and decisive action!

Success of Gabrovo Bailiffs

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ivanka Koseva, Trud correspondent: "A rude slap in the face for all of us"]

> [Text] Crime begins when exigency and control end * Economic organizations of the profiteer Alexander (Alex the Tulip) Mikhalev's bait * Suggestions from the bailiff's office at the regional court in Gabrovo

1. Reading the series `Public claim for 103 million leva', every normal person would stop first to think of the conditions that encourage thieves (let's not call them by that absolving, mild and elegant name -- embezzlers). Because they are impertinent swindlers, who hold in contempt the laws of the state whose citizens they are, and the state, for its part, treads quite delicately with them. Perhaps not just delicately, but liberally. How can we explain the words of Mladen Ivanov Zakhariev of building 24 of the Dryzhba apartment complex, Sofia "against whom six suits have been filed for 3,597 leva". Words that were thrown like mud in the face of the bailiff Violeta Dochkova: "Listen, I have the money to build a road from home to the center of Sofia, but I won't return a single lev voluntarily." For me, these words are a slap in the face for all of us, for society. Whom does Violeta Dochkova represent, and whom Mladen Zakhariev? On whom do they rely? He -- on the opportunity to squeeze his way through the laws again and to find people, heads of departments, who have become accustomed to wave their hands breezily and say "Let him go! Big deal!" She -- on the rights and obligations of an official wearing the mantle of power. But all is not well with the mantle. It needs to be dyed to a less compromising color.

In the Gabrovo okrug, Georgi Tambyev's articles "Public claim for 103 million leva" were read and commented on for some time by hundreds of people. A retired woman, with many years service as a textile worker in Gabrovo, sought me out to talk about it. I am grateful that she bothered. At her age, most people are only concerned about their health. She ended our conversation with the old and not so popular proverb: "As soon as the pie disappears, the dish comes to light." Our people use it when something very important is missing and replaced with something of less value. Since the crafty ones have eaten the pie and left us with the empty dish, isn't it time to surround the dish, examine it, summon up our anger and see who it is that, without giving it much thought, gives away not his own pie but the common pie?

It is a fact that the words "not collectable" can be written on the file of an insolvent criminal (with no possessions whatsoever), and the 50-60 thousand leva remain simply an unpaid debt to the state. Or, another fact, you may owe money to the state or to the company where you once worked and, at the same time, have inviolable deposits of up to 1200 leva in the State Savings Bank. And, a third fact, there are no forces to compel an idle debtor to begin work.

All this sounds socially exotic to me. The legal process has limitless possibilities to impose greater severity. And greater fairness. No less are the resources and rights of those employees who bear the mantle of power in socialist organizations. Not a mantle of power that they can sleep in like a pair of warm pyjamas but a mantle that can be turned into a hedgehog's coat for crafty plunderers.

In the archives of the bailiff's office at the district court in Gabrovo, they keep the file of Alexander Minkov Mikhalev, known in Gabrovo as Alex the Tulip.

He goes by this melodious, even pretty nickname not so much on account of his love of that spring flower, nor his passion for cultivating the bulbs for its propagation, but above all on account of the deals and speculations tied in with planting, cultivating and trading the tulip, which he has accomplished with the aid of the credulity of different financial organizations. He owes over 60,000 leva, to which we can now add the claim of the RPK for another 4,328 leva. And no-one is ever going to get this money from him because he has only the shirt on his back. It is an open secret that, despite his advanced age, he still has a certain weakness and an unrevoked generosity (there are still some naive financial bosses who are filling his threadbare pockets) toward the very young ladies who frequent the most expensive spots in Gabrovo. It is inexplicable why even now some company bosses anchor their hopes in such a discredited character as him. (He was sentenced in 1972.) For example, management at the Construction and Assembly Combine signed a contract with Alexander Mikhalev last year, hoping for sure that he would compensate for some of the losses in the construction by cultivating tulips. What should we expect? A few thousand leva will probably be added to his debts. And management at the Construction and Assembly Combine will have to cultivate its own tylips because it's a well known fact that the old speculator never had a hoe in his hand. He is only the organizer and profit-taker.

What can be done. More than a hundred years ago, a great man cautioned us: "In deals of cunning, the idiot always outwits the clever man."

2. In spite of the complications and difficulties, under the leadership of the long practising attorney, Kharalan Krushev, an active, irreconcilable man, the bailiffs and the office of the bailiff in Gabrovo have had considerable experience in recent years in collecting and receiving money due, to the benefit of the state and socialist organizations. Their style of working assured them a high overfulfilment of plan in both categories of executive cases. For 1983 -- 140.8 per cent; for 1984 -- 155.2 percent. The plan for the first half of this year is also significantly overfulfilled.

Kharalan Krushev believes that the most important moment in his work is the preparation for these executive cases, collecting the maximum information about the deposits and possessions of the debtors, and also the personal contact of the bailiff with the debtor.

At that contact, he maintains, as a result of the explanatory work, by means of persuasion, many executive cases are broken off by payment even at this

stage. That is not vain talk. For 1984, the sum collected to the benefit of the state was 114,858 leva. We collected 58,119 of this, i.e. 50.6 per cent in the initial stage. And of the sum collected to the benefit of socialist organizations, 32.7 percent were collected by means of persuasion. We should not underestimate the psychological moment in the executive process. We are in constant contact with the cashiers; it's a little more difficult with legal counsel (we have to seek them out), and the assessors from the bailiff's aid department also help. We alloted to the assessors those firms in town where they had conducted audits of the cashiers and personnel departments.

We should not imagine that the bailiff's department in Gabrovo is working under special conditions. On the contrary. Here too, just like everywhere else, they receive from the people's city council reports that state: "There is no real property at this address". But it turns out that there is. Here too, ESGRAON (integrated civil registration and administrative population services system) does not provide current and accurate information. In the department's archives, there is just one letter that indicates that the debtor has a savings account. Usually the dutiful reply from the State Savings Bank is "This person does not hold an account". Here too, the secretary Vetka Georgieva, is also the bookkeeper, the cashier and the administrator. She even takes work home. And all to receive her monthly pay of 135 leva. I have described the suggestions of Kharalan Krushev. They will probably be supported by his colleagues and also by the legislative commission of the National Assembly if it concerns itself with these problems for a fourth time.

The official motion of suits to the benefit of socialist organizations should be perceived in the same way as official motion of suits to the benefit of the state. The present method of motion, at the initiative of the socialist organizations, represented by legal counsel, does not meet the new demands set by the development of our socialist society.

Let's put the district inspectors of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in charge of tracing debtors. They will save a lot of time and will refrain from the formal to and from of letter-writing.

And let the debtors with their own large homes insure the smaller ones, as theirs are sold by the people's city councils and the difference in the price of the two homes will be used to pay off the debt.

3. It is an old truth, and obviously a hot issue, that "opportunities for theft create thieves". We lose what we had gained by joint effort -- both spiritually and materially. Then what? There's no time. We must, as soon as possible, cut the knot of credulity and irresponsibility, of idleness and impunity, tied by the different attitudes toward mine and ours. Perhaps not as strictly as Krum's* fourth law calls for : "Pilferers will have their knees smashed"; but let us preserve the national riches, our joint riches, in a determined and constant manner. And let us guarantee the return of what was taken, on time and to the penny. There's no other way.

The Readers Reply

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian Oct 17 1985 p 2

[Readers' Letters: "To the Penny"]

[Text] From Stoyan Rakhniev, village of Dzhulyunitsa, Veliko Turnovo: If someone is a debtor, he has had his hand in the pocket of the state or the company. The state shouldn't be ashamed to reach in his pocket to take what's owed.

From Ruska Toshkova, 40 V. Sokolski St., Perushtitsa, Plovdiv: Debts should be collected to the penny -- to serve as an example to the embezzlers and to soothe the peoples' honest conscience.

From Stefan Popov, Pleven: Thieves and embezzlers are thinking only of themselves when they take from the state. Now the state must take what is owed to the penny, without thinking much of them.

From Kosta Konstantinov, Sofia: Transfers and endowments of money, valuables and all other property should be permitted only against presentation of a document that states that the person has no debts. Transfers and endowments made by people who owe money to the state and socialist organizations should be declared illegal and invalidated.

From Velyo Tomov, 201a Rakovsky St., Sofia: We need a strong and proven control to discover all those who touch public property in the embryonic stage!

From A. Todorov, 1 Mladost apartment complex, Sofia: Why are you compromising yourselves with these publications. Isn't it better, instead of concerning us with questions, to concern the Council of Ministers and other competent agencies? In my opinion, if the debtors are given a period of two months in which to pay their debts voluntarily, many of them will take advantage of that and will eradicate their debts. Otherwise, I agree that, after the voluntary period is over, all debtors should be rounded up and sent to do hard labor until they pay off their debts.

A Miner's Reply

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Letter from Stoyan Buchvarov, Miner at MOSP Obrochishte, 25 L. Karavelov St., Entry B, Apt. 4, Tolbukhin: "Aren't we becoming accomplices?"]

[Text] I read "Public claim for 103 million leva" with interest and was angry at the heroes who inflict losses on our society.

The question raised needs to be solved. The 103 million must be returned to our owner -- the people's state.

In my opinion, the chief topic to which we should turn our attention is the

responsibility. The responsibility of everyone, without exception. By defending responsibility, we raise all the high virtues of the socialist person to self criticism and criticism and generally to the dignity of socialist man. As we assess the sanctity of the material base of socialist society, isn't it fundamental to accept that all debts due to embezzlement, theft, deficits, fines, crimes and squandering are basically exploitation of man by man since they represent the good things created by all members of our society, and these squanderers have embezzled a part of them to satisfy their gluttony. Handled this way, the problem gives us the right to apply the action of the law of socialism with full force, where exploitation of man by man is abolished and its practice is most severely punished. The question is raised: Who gives us the right to withdraw from this law and to be afraid of applying its severity? As we close our eyes, aren't we becoming accomplices to these treacherous deals? A public claim for 103 million! That is the labor of hundreds and thousands of workers in our country, given for the good of the homeland, for the life of everyone.

Disregarding the role of socialist law, in which the will of the socialist worker is expressed, certain representatives of state and executive agencies have clearly given in to the temptation of the principal "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours", which corrupts the conscience and kills all virtues. The cohabitation of such people with society is obviously demagogic, hypocritical, condescending and scornful, but never honest and open. They always operate in double-entry. There are very many examples from the rich life of Lenin, who was strict and severe toward such people.

Our socialist state has all the powerful resources to deal with such rodents of the people's welfare. But it seems that there is something rotten in the links of the control, executive and punitive agencies. What should be done? We should proceed with a scalpel to cut out the little tumors where they have settled to suck at the life-blood of our socialist construction. The longer we deliberate, the deeper they will become embedded in our body.

It would be wishful thinking to rely solely on the public claim. Everyone should take his part in resolving the problem. I believe that the debts are not 103 million, but much more. If we glance here and there, we shall come across many cases of poor management and "legal" robbery. Various social resources are used as encouragement, without knowing why those encouraged are being encouraged, etc., etc. It seems to me that a vote of undue confidence has been given to certain people who are boldly transferring socialist property into personal property. The right thing to do is to resurrect personal responsibility in deeds, not only in words. We must raise to greater heights the personal virtues of those people who selflessly defend adherence to principles, fastidiousness and impartial rigidity in the execution of their work. We have made enough compromises! It is time to reflect more profoundly on the promotion of professionals. Let them be promoted from the environment in which public assessment of their acts and their personal qualities is higher and not according to the principle "It's not what you know but who you know". That stops progress in every direction. A well formed person has a high-quality and accelerated approach to everything, everywhere. This is a person with a high coefficient of useful activity. Underscoring this, it should be understood that the blame for every failure must be borne in a

hierarchical direction by the managers. They are the people who head the collectives, and they are entrusted with rights and responsibilities. It is therefore very important, when evaluating their activities, to see to what extent these managers have used the methods for education of the public and have shown by their own example the height of socialist moral.

It is also time to improve the auditing methods. The control such as "supreme principle of confidence", as formulated by Lenin, should be conducted according to methods that would guarantee high preventative qualities. This obliges the central auditing agencies not to make great omissions in the scale of the problems when planning their work; moreover, audits should not be conducted only by local auditing agencies but once in every three or five years superrevisions should be made to confirm the quality of the audits conducted.

Reorganization of Bailiff's Office

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ivan Lalev: "Too many cooks spoil the broth"]

[Text] It is obvious that the organization of the bailiff's office is obsolete and that major changes have to be initiated. I am therefore suggesting that the bailiff's office be organized on the principle of a public-state basis. That could happen, for example, if they transferred to the finance department of the peoples councils, which work closely with the public. At the same time, the councils are directly supported by the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the appropriate areas. The councils have registers of properties owned by the population, and the Work Force Department is in direct contact with the personnel departments in the companies. Also in the region are the departments of Control of Automative Transport, which know the names of car owners, the regional committees of the Fatherland Front and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union and the regional councils of the Bulgarian Communist Party, etc.

It would then not be difficult to find out the place of work and property--real and personal -- of the debtors and to take the necessary steps. The bailiffs have inherited a poor tradition of work that cannot be changed with the present obsolete procedures. Debtors do not appear when they are summoned to provide an inventory, the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs do not execute the written dispositions for their compulsory attestation that they disclose their place of work and, if they do not work, they shrug their shoulders.The people's councils do not reply to letters concerning the status of the debtors' property, or they reply very late. As to the place of work, they don't have that information.

Very often the debtors are not employed on state work; they sell agricultural produce, work on a civil contract or on a commission and receive cash. A distress cannot therefore be levied on them. For now, punitive responsibility is being accomplished successfully, but it is somehow devoid of content. This is because the debtor who goes to prison (for embezzlement or theft) hides from people in shame. It would be quite a different situation if, after the

verdict is passed, the embezzler were sent to work in the injured company with a considerable percent of his earnings withheld and if he remained until his debt were paid. Let him experience the shame of his act, let him know that what he has taken will be repaid and that until he has paid his debt he will receive only enough to exist on. That way, everyone will think about it and they won't repeat it.

It is high time to move on to direct transfer of money from the company where the debtor works to the injured company demanding it. That will allow the demanding company to follow on a monthly basis the progress of the money due and it will save the bailiffs some superfluous work. In the present system, legal counsel sometimes take months to find the file with the information. In that time, the returns stop, and months and even years pass until the process is set in motion again. I suggest that a required percent of the charges of the executive services of the company should be transferred periodically to the sum received. This should be reflected in the balance and audited by the bank. The companies already have legal counsel, and not just one, who have been trained in legal procedures and who will have to be empowered with executive actions. That will probably be more economical for the state and more efficient for the companies.

Denial of inheritance is a legal option for debtors to circumvent the law and not pay their debts. Legal defense must be guaranteed so that the property goes to the injured companies.

I believe that if we construct an uncompromising organization of executive procedure it will be one of the most effective preventative measures of our socialist state.

Correction

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Correction]

[Text] The editor has received a letter from the management of the metal cutting machines plant "Metalnik" in Pazardzhik in which they contest the sum of the debts mentioned in the correspondence "Democrating Levelling?". An audit made together with the director of legal action at the Ministry of Justice, established that the debts to the factory are 7,653.84 leva.

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TASKING MANUAL TO COORDINATE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT IN COMBINES

Leipzig CHEMISCHE TECHNIK in German Vol 37 No 5, May 1985 pp 183-185

[Article by doctor of economics, Dieter Bormann of the Karl-Marx University; and by Karl-Heinz Bernhardt. Report from the "Carl Schorlemmer" Technical College, Leune-Merseburg, Institute for Socialist Economic Management. Original title: "The Effective Use of R&D Projects as a Management Instrument in Innovation Processes."]

[Text] The tasking manual has proven itself as a management instrument related to the planning to such an extent as its goals are derived from the combine strategy and the performance and efficiency targets of the plan, the cooperation relationships in science and technology are organized on this basis, and with its help the performances of the research and development collectives are evaluated and stimulated. Based upon the experience of the tasking manual preparation it now depends above all upon the further qualifying of the strategic work in the combines and plants; consequently, to put through the primacy of the economic goals during the search for scientific-technical solutions, a differentiated system for checking the tasking manual is to be used, and through the rise in the degree of innovation in production a higher economic effect from science and technology is to be achieved.

The combines and plants of chemical industry spend annually considerable funds for science and technology; they have disposal over a considerable scientific-technical potential. The growing demands on the performance of the economy require the commitment of these resources with greatest economic effect and the overcoming of the contradiction arising in many combines between the increase in tasks for science and technology and an insufficient rate of innovation in the production.

Under the management measures that are directed toward this goal, the work on the tasking manual plays a decisive role. 1) The development of the tasking manual is in this case an important element of the growing role generally observed since the mid-1970's of the plan related management and planning of the scientific-technical progress. Above all this is expressed by:

--a stronger central supervision of the individual plans

--an emphatic dedication to the economic target oriented toward the economic political requirements of that time of the measures to be put into effect

--the better supervision of the complexity of the scientific-technical plans

--a strong push toward the acceleration of the scientific-technical development processes

--the closer connection between strategic and operating labor.

The goal is being pursued with the corresponding legal determinations 2) to be assigned to the tasking manual and the tasking manual proejct, whose solution should contribute to a new quality of management and planning in the scientific-technical endeavors. This deals particularly with making the tasking manual a decisive management instrument of the director or operations manager, respectively, during the preparation and carrying out of scientific-technical projects on tangible objects (product and technology developments). This function fulfills the tasking manual then most effectively when demanding economic and scientific-technical targets in the tasking manuals are derived from the strategic decisions on the combine development and from the plan goals in the development of performance and efficiency, when on the basis of these targets the performance contributions of the areas involved in the scientific-technical endeavors and the external partners are coordinated and controlled, and when the tasking manual accordingly is used at the same time as an instrument of performance evaluation, of performance comparison, of meeting competition, and of the stimulation of research and development. Thereby the work with the tasking manual contributes to a higher economic level of the scientific-technical results to be reached at the time of introduction, to press for a significant shortening of the time for research and transfer, and to raise the degree of innovation of the production program, particularly variety of exports, correspondingly to raise the international standards so that through the realization of the rates of innovation peculiar to the combines on an economic crosssection, an annual renovation of a third of the production volume is achieved.

Demanding management tasks follow from this with the aid of the tasking manual work the quality of the newly developed products, above all, also the vendor products, are to be improved to the extent that a general quality increase of the final products is possible in agreement with the market requirements, and at the same time the costs of the newly developed products, among them above all the materials costs in comparison with the cost level of the previous or comparison products, respectively, are reduced significantly.

The tasking manuals are also intended to set up a closer connecton of planning to economic accounting in science and technology and to use the financing of scientific-technical measures as an active instrument for the increase in their economic efficiency.

Especially during 1983, the chemical industry combines have undertaken considerable efforts for tasing manual work qualification. Advances, above all, as shown by investigations at the Institute for Socialistic Accounting of the Technical University "Carl Schorlemmer", were realized in the following directions:

First, the economic penetation of the scientific-technical processes was obviously improved; the economic returns of the scientific-technical labor has moved into the foreground more strongly in the thinking and actions of the manager.

Second, the directors and operating managers as well as other management areas and external partners perceive their responsibility for the scientific-technical development more comprehensively than previously.

Third, the control function of the state organs represents an advance insofar as it is made applicable by the socialist state for requirements considered significant in the scientific-technical development with great emphasis.

Fourth, the effective utilization and development of the scientific-technical potentials and their conformation to the economic needs and conditions are guaranteed better than previously.

In the case of all undisputed advances, however, the tasking manual work of the combines and plants presents a differentiated picture. The clearly task-related instrument, the tasking manual, is in part overused while it, with an appeal to its higher status, is handled partially as a replacement for the strategy and calssification decisions are requested with the tasking manual preparation, which can be met only within the framework of the long-term planning work.

The tasks of the tasking manual work despite greater personal involvement of directors and operating managers as well as other specialties are observed before, as usual, mainly by the area of research and development. Above all in the case of goal setting the management areas of economy and turnover as a rule are not sufficiently considered. Naturally, the reinforced duty for cooperation of other areas and external cooperation partners does not release the area of research and development from its responsibility for demanding tasking manual targets and for their realization.

In addition, it is shown that the margin of interpretation of the suitable regulation despite the resulting definition is still relatively large. That can lead in the case of covering management to a considerable investment for the preparation and ratification of the tasking manuals and, however, pass by the general goal of labor with tasking manuals. The intent of the lawmaker consisted of the preparation of tasking manuals for such plans that lead directly to products and technologies because only in this case can the required, precise economic judgments be met as well as be confirmed as plan and balance effective. For basic research and for short-term research projects the defined regulations in the first determined stage for the enactment of the tasking manual are consequently to be applied.

A series of institutions, such as the Bureau of Standards, Measurements, and Merchandise Testing, Price Bureau, Inventions and Patent Office, and the Bank Organs, which are at present involved in the tasking manual preparation through the consent required from them, have thereby attained considerable influence possibilities over the scientific-technical work in the combines and plants. Through the further qualification of the coworkers delegated by these institutions and through a close cooperation between the combines and plants they will succeed in further limiting the difficulties arising in part with the formulation of a common standpoint to the tasking manual goals and uninterrupted consent.

The required obligations of the tasking manuals and the demand for their unconditional conformance in every detail guides the combines and research areas very strongly toward "safe" or unrisky, respectively, research goals. Doubtlessly, such goals are well planned and balanceable, but they hide the danger of small advances regarding their resulting levels and hardly lead to international peaks.

Basically, these problems must be resolved in such a manner that the management of the renovation processes becomes the main objective of management activities in the combines and plants and develops in the management collectives a complex responsibility for the efficiency of the scientific-technical progress. To this end the available management instruments--among which also the tasking manual--are qualified and to be used synchronized with each other. This applies particularly to the correlation between long-term development design, plan, instruments of economic bookkeeping, and tasking manual, by which also significantly the cooperation with superposed management levels and important cooperation partners are organized. The investigations undertaken by us confirm that for the qualified operation of the tasking manual in the management process of the combines and plants the following crucial points are decisive:

It is decisive that the directors and operating managers during the managing of the scientific-technical development processes take the point, manage personally the decisive tasks, and concentrate particularly on the main questions of the formulation of the targets, the assurance of the cooperation and the control of the shared management contributions of the specialty centers.

In this case the responsibility borderline between director or operating manager, respectively, and the center for research and development plays a special role.

A significant prerequisite for the effectiveness of the tasking manual is the qualification of the strategic labor at the approaches to the drafting of the tasking manual. Accordingly, the individual tasking manual can be derived from a strategically fixed blueprint, that shows the qualitative task break-down of the long-term combine or plant, respectively, development according to the individual plans, the position of the individual plans in the chain of plans in the development line to be followed, the magnitudes of the plans, the necessary time classification, the compactness of the plans and proceeding from this, above all, the priority and numerical series of the plan.

The starting point for the development of scientific-technical solutions is formed by the economic goals set compulsorily by the director or operating manager. For their qualified completion a close cooperation between the strategic staff, the areas of economy, procurement and sales, production, as well as research and development is necessary. In the cases of state plans and state mandates central state organs convey the corresponding goals to the combine. The search for scientific-technical solutions derived from the primacy of the economic goals is aimed at setting out the aspiring scientific-technical parameters in such a manner that they guarantee unconditionally the achievement of the economic goals. For this it is necessary to allow into the tasking manuals the processing of variants of the scientific-technical solution and naturally to define compulsorily the work in variants. The latter is preeminently for such tasks the case that are of significant economic importance, show an extraordinary degree of newness, and whose potential efficiency is available only under a special risk. In addition, specific market requirements of the domestic or export sales can require the working of scientific-technical projects in variants. Accordingly, at the same time with the tasking manual to a certain extent, a working procedure is given for the research process.

In this connection a changed position in the fulfillment of the plan for science and technology seems to be necessary. Until now this plan was considered fulfilled when all individual projects were processed by the deadline. It would indeed be necessary to allow, derived from the goals of the combine development for the increase in goods production, the net production, the drop in materials and energy consumption, the increase in exports and the imports drop and such, economic goals for the plan for science and technology on the whole, whereby the totality of the project goals must assure the covering of the total economic goals and that must be evaluated as the measure for the fulfillment of the plan for science and technology. For this naturally the qualification of the projects economic evaluation and the development of coverning contribution calculation is necessary, upon which the effects of individual plans can be summed up.

Costs and upper price limits are a part of the economic target of research and development projects. With their determination the result should be that through the research and development collectives economically rational scientific-technical solutions are being sought that correspond to the community requirements for the drop in labor investment. Cost and price upper limits must indeed agree with the specifics of the research and development project at that time and for that reason be built upon detailed targets, such as, for example, on the rise in export profitableness, the drop in finishing time investment, etc. The stimulating effect of the cost and price upper limits depends just as the other elements of the targets upon its well-founded preparation as well as upon the fact that its observance or underestimation is made the subject of collectives performance evaluation after the conclusion of the work.

Crucial projects, that are to be solved with the working out of the cost and price upper limits, are related to:

--lower prime prices per unit of consumption characteristics with newly developed products

--lower prime prices in comparison with the price prices of the compariosn product or the product group, respectively

--lowering the cost of newly developed products for the customer

--increasing the efficiency with the use of new work means (3).

It was proven with the cooperating partners to be considered early agreements on the cooperation requirements and possibilities are to be taken. This refers to scientific-technical performances, materials and equipment supplies, availability of pilot plant capacities in production, and the availability of investment funds. The agreement has the goal of creating prerequisites for the greatest results with the least possible investment, and in the shortest time (if possible, under 2 years).

Timely labor contacts with institutions cooperating in the confirmation of the tasking manuals and state organs contribute to being able to consider the requirements represented by them from the beginning during the preparation of the tasking manuals.

The research leader assigned the tasking manual preparation (as a rule the team leader) has the duty of taking as a basis analytical materials established by the goal proposal, especially international comparisons, competition analyses, market analyses, process analyses, installation condition diagnoses, as well as additional analytical prognostic estimations of the scientific-technical development. Proceeding from this the goals for the research and transfer with the corresponding "bombing angle" to be determined in such a manner that at the time of production and introduction to the market the international situation is determined or has a part in the determination.

An effective influence can be exerted on the work of the research collective through the financing of scientific-technical performance. In the case of the expert use of task-connected financing for the "carrying out of the scientific-technical project on the basis of the adopted tasking manual and the investment-use-calculation referred therein as well as taking as a basis the time standard for the carrying out of the research and development project" (4) above all:

--the application of the research and develppment potential aimed at the economic crucial points, and

--the striving for data that can lead to higher efficiency in the reproduction process can be supported.

The qualifying of the justifications, particularly the initial justifications, is shown in the case of participation by competent representatives of the partners involved in the task solution and expert, external assessors, who can separate critically by the goals, way to solutions and resulting effects of the scientific-technical project as a significant prerequisite for the determination of demanding goals and for observing each partner's specific responsibility for his performance toward the realizing of the targets.

To this control belong also the total economic calculation for research and development projects and the year ending calculation for science and technology (5) with whose help the economic goals of the tasking manual should be judged, the required measures for the transfer of the research and development results to production should be evaluated, and the comprehensive economic utilization of the data should be advanced.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SPECIFIES CRITERIA FOR RECYCLING PRODUCTS

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[Article by doctor of economics, Professor Eberhard Garbe of the "Carl Schorlemmer" Technical College, Leune-Merseburg, member of the GDR Chamber of Technology; and by Werner Kunth, member of the GDR Chamber of Technology. Original title: "Improvement of the Utilization of Raw Materials and (Improvement of) Finished Product Quality by Means of the Design of Products and Technologies Under the Aspect of Recycling"]

[Text] Abstract

The effect of design on the recycling of products, salvage, and waste materials in production is represented. Reasons for the need to study recycling are given, and possibilities for improving the recycling of raw materials during design and technological preparation of production are demonstrated from an economical point of view. Seven criteria for the chemical industry management are discussed. Facts: recycling; utilization of raw materials; recycling management; non-waste technology; economical criteria of recycling; degree of waste salvage; secondary material; final product quality.

Goal, Possibilities, and Status of Ultrarefining

The goal of a higher refining consists of creating an increasing new value per unit of utilized materials and invested energy through qualified labor (1). The possibilities for forcing this process are manifold. They extend from the absolute and relative reduction of consumption by production--that is, of the absolute restriction of the specific investment in fuels, raw materials, and intermediates--through the reduction of waste materials and the evaluation of secondary raw materials to the development and production of new products of a higher quality.

The process of ultrarefining accordingly has on the one hand a very sustaining effect on the increase of the available amount of use value and influences on the other hand decisively, the increase in efficiency of objective work. It has become the source for the assurance of the necessary economic growth rates. Accordingly, G. Mittag pointed out at the Conference on the Science of Economics of 1983 that national income growth for 1980 came to 6 percent,

1981 to 23 percent, and 1982 to 83 percent from the reduction of the specific production consumption. (2) Even during 1983-1984 the development continued. In the seventh SED Central Committee meeting report, it was shown that during the reporting period 75 percent of the national income growth over 6 percent became possible only through the reduction of the specific energy and materials consumption.

Criteria for the Design of Products and Processes Suitable for Recycling

The rising cost and diminishing supply of raw materials as well as the environmental pollution are significant motives to provide that fuels as well as raw materials and intermediates are used economically. A greater utilization can be achieved through:

--reduction of waste production, and

--raising the degree of utilization of waste products.

The design of products and processes suitable for recycling is aimed at a rational materials cycle in the economy. Economic materials cycles are characterized by the return and utilization of waste products from production lines with different successive stages of company production processes of economic final products as well as used materials and consumption wastes. The contents of production waste or remaining used materials only partially return to the natural world (natural substance cycle) but remain in the community reproduction process (3). To that extent the design of products and processes suitable for recycling leads to:

--a high degree of utilization of materials and fuels,

--a longer period of use of products (which, of course, limitingly contradicts moral abrasion),
--the slowing down of the materials cycle, and

--the possible containment and return of all useful waste and used material as production components in the reproduction process.

In the interest of a high economy of objective labor, it is, therefore, necessary to analyze the path of product manufacture in its totality, even considering byproduct aspects, from obtaining the raw material by way of processing, and the often multiple conversion or processing stages, and influencing it toward the goal including the TUL processes. It is necessary to follow product usage and product discards as used materials as far as material substance is used again as raw material, fuel, or returned safely to the natural substance cycle.

Economic substance cycles and their characteristic physical, chemical, technical-technological, and economic parameters are affected in all phases of the reproduction process. The recycling can be influences most effectively during the R&D stage of products, processes, and technologies. In this case, waste products and used materials can be affected. Both categories of waste products can be differentiated as:

Wastes resulting from the production process and individual and community comsumption. The collection and utilization can be differentiated according to the source of generation and specific problems. Production wastes (in contrast to used materials) are that portion of real substance of the objects of applied labor that were not assimilated in the production stage. The production waste products can be classified according to their source of origin (their technological cause) as:

--wastes from manufacturing and conversion processes,

--waste shavings (wastes from shaving finishing processes),

--cutting wastes,

--abrasion particles,

--processing residues of substance and energy conversion processes (slag and ashes, filtration residues, extraction residues, etc.).

According to their character exhaust gases, effluents, as well as waste heat are counted among production wastes (4).

Consumption wastes are all the resideus of the individual and community consumption with the exceptions of materials resulting from the consumption process and human excrement.

Used materials in contrast are economic final products and, in fact, working materials and useful items of individual and joint consumption, that have lost their original intrinsic value totally or partially in the process of their (productive, individual, or joint) consumption, whose material substance indeed remains intact and which accordingly under certain conditions (containing, collecting, preparing) can enter the community production process anew as an object of labor. Economically important used materials are:

--scrap metal (substances of discarded products from the metal working industry),

--old textiles,

--old glass (bottles, glass scrap),

--old leather,

--scrap rubber and old plastics,

--scrap paper.

The economic final products possess, after they have been completely consumed, no value since their specific intrinsic value, the material carrier of their value, is expired. Nevertheless, the final product which is no longer useful possesses another intrinsic value--that of an object of labor.

The Originator Principle

The originator principle fixed by law (5) presses the combines and their plants to clarify during the product development stage what must occur with the contents of the consumed or discarded chemical products. According to the originator principle basically that combine or plant bears the responsibility for waste and used material utilization in the originating jurisdiction.

This also applies to used materials from joint and individual consumption. According to this the producer (construction contractor, designer, chemical engineer...) must develop the products in such a manner that after use or wear and tear, the contents can be returned rationally to the material cycle of the economy. It depends upon the manufacture and character of a product whether and with which investment the requirement can be fulfilled after the return of the content materials into the economic or the natural materials cycle. A solution not suitable for recycling, e.g., the reinforced concrete method of construction, in which case the steel cannot be recovered for technical as well as for economic reasons.

The requirements for a design suitable for recycling for an installation, machine, or equipment are then fulfilled when these are constructed so that after dismantling a collection of pure types of potential secondary raw materials (scrap) is guaranteed. The corresponding dismantling techniques which also correspond to the principles of a rational maintenance are provided, for examples, by Robotron Combine to the customers or users of the EDR [electronic data recorder] installations. Such dismantling technologies should be a general component of the working material papers. In connection with this is also the requirement for a higher portion of useful material and the components that can be regenerated in a product. The useful material consists of directly useful components (replacement parts, doors, cables...) which are not relegated to the scrap pile.

An additional requirement consists of transforming wastes and residues into recycling materials, i.e., those that are used directly in the process in which they occur. During the pressing of thermoplastic products this leads, for example, to a utilization of approximately 98 percent. A product design suitable for recycling includes adoption of light construction and an execution suitable for corrosion resistance because this can lead to a significant easing of the flow of materials and the materials cycles.

Significant for a necessary slowing down of materials cycle is the increase in the utilization period of the products. Thus, new or improved use properties make possible an increased shelf life, longevity of product, (e.g., plastic pipes). This leads to the fact that the development of used materials per unit of time is receding. This tendency is indicated by the achieved rate of replacement of the production inventory by 18 percent even in the chemical industry.

Production aimed at quality and a small portion of final discards have also a positive effect. A quality-oriented production makes possible the extensive

utilization of the product's useful properties during the process of its consumption and can then lead to the reduction of the occurrence of wastes and used materials.

That means, however, that the producer along with the usual produce characteristics, such as functionality and reliability, must pay attention in the future particularly also to a minimum of repairs, the optimum longevity, the reduction in mass and the recovery of parts and assemblies and that he must "measure" also how he will succeed in the development of products suitable for recycling.

Design of Processes Suitable for Recycling

Ultrarefining requires a growing responsibility in the combines and plants for the scientific-technical preliminaries for the development of resource protecting and waste product utilizing processes as well as for the opening up of new areas of application for the secondary raw materials.

Not in every case do the production conditions in the combines and plants permit them to utilize the waste products. If the original are not capable of utilizing the waste products themselves, then according to the originator principle they must bear responsibility for the utilization of the waste products as completely as possible in those combines where on the basis of their production conditions and their production program they are capable potentially of doing so. Generally the possibilities and the economic results of the in-house utilization should first be checked since at least the savings on material and transportation costs as well as on transportation capacity indicates this. The in-house utilization of secondary raw materials developed during 1980 to 1983 more quickly in the chemical industry than in the production of industrial goods.

From the explanations so far is follows that designers of products and processes are also to be judged accordingly in the future on how successful they are in making suitable the economic necessities based upon secondary raw materials. According to the tasking manual regulation (6) before starting each research and development project concrete technical and economic goals (tasks) for the development of new products, processes, and technologies must be set. Under this aspect the tasking manual ordinance prescribes the evidence of the following economic goals:

--using domestic raw materials and utilizing secondary raw materials,

--reduction of imported raw materials, and

--optimum specific material and energy consumption (in the natural and value expressions).

For that reason the research and development departments have to take a goal oriented attitude on the occurrence and utilization of waste products and secondary raw materials. This influence must be effective in the following directions:

1. Processes producing little waste, (7)

2. Processes whose setup permits a use of secondary raw materials.

3. Processes for the separation or processing of substance mixtures (formulations) and for the recovery also of those components that are present only in small concentrations.

4. Additional economically favorable utilization possibilities for waste products already used as secondary raw materials.

5. Processes for the design of rational TUL processes for the utilization of waste products.

6. Processes for the safe elimination of waste products (if an economically useful application is not yet possible).

Level and development of the Utilization of Waste Products and the Projects Derived From It

At the moment about 11 percent of the raw material demand of the GDR is covered by secondary raw materials. For 1985 it is expected that this portion will be increased to 12 percent. It is estimated internationally that by the year 2000 the demand in raw materials and intermediates will be supplied mostly by secondary raw materials. The prognosis is that the so-called recycling industry in the developed industrial lands will take fourth or fifth place among the industrial sectors.

One such development is also planned for the GDR. Thus, there are for example 16 manufacturing plants for plastics, and among them 4 plants are qualified exclusively for the processing and sale of secondary raw materials. This emphasizes that the utilization of wastes and scrap is no temporary task within the ultrarefining process. In the chemical industry of the GDR the degree of utilization developed as follows: (8)

1976: 22.8 percent	1977: 31.6 percent	1978: 42.3 percent
1979: 55.0 percent	1982: 74.0 percent	

For the successful work in this area it can be said that the degree of utilization reached in 1982 was planned only for 1985. During the following years the following additional development of the dgree of utilization is expected:

1984: 79.0 percent	1985: 80.0 percent	1990: 90.0 percent

Accordingly, 15 to 20 percent of the total raw materials need of chemical industry could be filled than (1990). (2) It is noteworthy that behind the degree of utilization in 1984 to be reached at 79 percent there is a raw materials equivalent of about 9.4 million marks in secondary raw materials.

The growing requirements with regard to the transformation of wastes and scrap into secondary raw materials in the chemical industry show that so far only about 30 percent of the quantity of waste of the total industry are being used. Effective reserves are thus available in the 70 percent portion and also through the choice of the economically optimum use variant of the secondary raw material.

Where are the crucial points of interest for the further development of the secondary raw materials economy as a component of the materials economy?

Crucial Point 1: Additional Effective Release of Retained Waste Products

Main items are: 1) combustion residues, 2) sludges (above all also those with small concentrations of useful contents), 3) gaseous waste products, and 4) existing dumps.

Ashes, which deposit at 90 percent during the combustion of coal in power plants and whose amount of deposit is predicted for 1990 to be 25 million tons, are being utilized at this time at about 32 percent on a national scale. In contrast to this the utilization in 1970 came only 12.5 percent. Ashes from the chemical industry are utilized up to 75 percent. Great Britain in comparison points to an almost complete utilization and this above all in the construction industry.

In the cases of sluge and gaseous waste products and in the utilization of slag heaps there are still considerable reserves.

Crucial Point 2: Utilization of Low Tonnage Waste Products

So far little attention was paid to waste products that result in small amounts. This also applies to mixtures of substances with low concentrations. In order to open up these sources, along with economic preparative and utilization possibilities, well thought out technical-organizational solutions for collection, transportation, and preparation are required.

Crucial Point 3: Minimizing the Wastes

The increasing production of waste products developed by the chemical industry on the whole reversed back in 1980 although a considerable increase in ash from the increased use of lignite and lignite products should not be overlooked. In 1983 the waste accumulation came to less than 1 percent. It lay accordingly significantly below the rate of growth of the production. From 1984, the first time absolute retreat in the quantity of wastes is recorded. This development is an expression for the achievement of important advances in the development of processes and care, with the product development as well as with changes in the production program and for the success that is better than planned in carrying through the process of ultrarefining on the road to the reduction of wastes as well as through a higher coefficient of materials utilization.

The reduction in waste accumulation in the chemical industry push those products which occur in large quantities and show a relatively small degree of usefulness into the center of the scientific-technical effort. For the same reasons waste products from other industrial sectors as well as from business and individual consumption are becoming also increasingly economically more interesting.

Crucial Point 4: Waste Product Utilization Based Upon the Substance

The term utilization is to be understood as the use of secondary raw materials for substitution of a primary raw material corresponding to the useful and residual contents of the waste product. In industiral practice the use of wastes and scrap, that is not specific to that substance, is also in evidence. With reference to his, for example, the dumping (of ashes, etc.) into abandoned mine shafts for recalamation and the extraction of energy (burning) are forms of utilization. Because the utilization is possible in a large number of ways and the understanding of utilization has a broad definition, priorities should be set. The following series of steps should principally be decisive:

1. Direct utilization suited for that substance (e.g., repeated use of packaging materials, i.e., multiple use packaging)

2. Utilization suited for that function after regeneration

3. Utilization of all the raw material's substance in conversion and synthetic production processes

4. Utilization after use of individual properties of the raw material's substance (e.g., clinkers for construction purposes)

5. Extraction of energy

6. Utilization not suited for that substance (e.g., filling up abandoned mine shafts)

Crucial Point 5: Increasing the Portion of Self-utilizing Secondary Raw Materials

A positive indication for the development of the secondary raw material economy is the success in the combines in increasing the portion of self-utilized secondary raw materials. This portion grew in 1984 to about 35 percent. This development emphasizes the thesis of the priority substance matched utilization in the operational substance cycle as the economcally most effective form of utilization. This development accordingly deserves in the future also special attention.

Crucial Point 6: Balancing the Raw Materials

The uniform balancing of the primary and secondary raw materials should be pressed expeditiously. With the balancing it is the object of the balancing

organs of the chemical industry that the secondary raw materials used as the substitute be included in the balancing of the corresponding primary raw materials. This way there was success in increasing according to plan, for example, the portion of regenerated thermoplastics for the manufacture of typical plastic products (such as shaped parts and half-finished products). There is the task of working out for all the accumulated and to be accumulated in the future waste products specific procedures for the assignment to the balance positions and of making available specific user directions to the balancing organs.

At present about 400 waste products are being collected, worked out, and set aside according to a special nomenclature. These 400 waste products do not constitute the total waste products. From this the task can be derived in the future to collect all waste products and to pursue their utilization. The central statistical studies for the years 1983 and 1984 will surely provide information on which form and to which extent from now on waste products will occur and how with them the sources for the ultrarefining are accessible.

Crucial Point 7: Goal Oriented Stimulation

The stimulation of the application of technologies with low waste production and a substance suited utilization of waste products as secondary raw materials needs further improvement in stages. With guidelines for the price establishment of waste products and with investment determinations for the conversion process of waste products into secondary raw materials the targets set for the area of the waste product and secondary raw material economy can be significantly supported. The stimulating regulations must interest the "producers" of waste and scrap as well as the potential users economically as to application, purchase, or sale. The principles of the time, which are applied with the return on the investment with the safe elimination, should be critically examined once again under this aspect.

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FORESTRY ENTERPRISES ESTABLISH NEW SETTLEMENT PRICES

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[Article by Dr. E. Uhlig, Eberswalde, Institute for Forestry Sciences Eberswalde, Department of Branch Economics]

[Text] The effect of the differential ground-rent rules out the utilization of the valid raw wood prices as a basis for evaluating the output in forest production on an operating level. This is the reason why enterprise accounting prices are being used. These were calculated on a central base for the year 1986/1990, whereby standardization was aimed at to the greatest degree possible. The report states which methods were used in this regard in the areas of raw wood production and allocation.

Why new enterprise accounting prices?

Because it is objectively impossible to use for the evaluation of the operating efficiency a factory price derived from the industry delivery price for raw wood, the output in forest production was evaluated already in the past on the basis of operating costs for each unit of quality of the type of production activity. For this purpose, the expenditure of living labor per production unit was determined in minutes or marks (wages) for the enterprise and transferred to the enterprise accounting price by adding the costs of materials and cooperation performances, the indirect technological costs, management costs and the profit proportionately to the processing costs.

Practical experience has shown that the presently valid enterprise accounting prices are faulted with a number of objective and numerous subjective shortcomings and are therefore unable to a wide extent to fulfill their purpose. The subjective shortcomings are found primarily in the calculation of direct expenditures, with the objective faults mainly in the accounting of the remaining cost components, necessitating a methodical revision of the system for measuring the production volume for the five year plan period from 1986 to 1990. This was based on the premise that the principle of the enterprise accounting prices has proven its worth in the form of operational cost prices, and it is therefore being retained. Performance indicators reflect the work results better the more accurate the accounting prices serving their measurement are representing socially recognized expenditures. This in turn is governed by the degree of safety with which the elements used for calculating the operationally

necessary, socially recognized costs are recorded. Some of these depend on natural growth conditions, others remain unaffected and are thus easier accessible to standardization. It was necessary to solve the following tasks:

-The different natural conditions had to be included in the cost calculation according to uniform criteria.

-Standard quantities had to be calculated to the greatest possible degree for calculation elements not depending on natural conditions.

-By central calculation of costs, subjective operational effects on the amount of the enterprise accounting prices had to be excluded to the greatest degree possible.

The prerequisites for the calculation of standard calculation elements are differing in the areas of production and allocation of raw wood. For this reason different methods had to be used for keeping to the aforementioned premises. An essential basis for the accuracy of the output measurement is the subdivision of the production process according to types of production activities. They are at the same time a combination of work steps associated with respect to matter and expenditures. The structure of the frame of production activities is therefore of essential importance for measuring the production volume both during the planning stage and during accounting. A special report will be given on changes of the frame of production activities.

The Determination of Standard Technological Costs as a Basis of the Enterprise Accounting Prices in Raw Wood Production

Within the meaning of cost prices the enterprise accounting prices are calculated quantities. The economist familiar with cost accounting thinks thereby of the calculation scheme and that, depending on the unit of quantity of the production activity, the expenditures are determined according to types of costs and combined with the total costs. In addition, a knowledge of the individual components (individual costs) is necessary. Thus, the direct basic wage can be calculated from the standard working time given for each unit of quantity and their conversion into money. By adding the shares of time-wages, material and cooperation performance costs, as well as other cost components, the direct technological costs can be calculated and transferred to the enterprise accounting prices by way of the accounting of the indirect technological costs, the overhead costs and the contribution for social funds to the prime cost, and the latter finally by the accounting of profits. Through the knowledge of the aforementioned calculation elements, the prime costs, for instance for one hectare of afforestation, can be determined for the concrete individual area. Such a cost ratio is needed for the enterprise planning as an average for all afforestation work. A planning for partial areas based on standards and their aggregations to average enterprise rates cannot yet be realized under present conditions. For this reason, the average enterprise rates of the costs had to be calculated in a different way for each quantity unit of the type of production activity in the raw wood production. Only the socially necessary expenditures were incorporated in the calculation. This was assured by having enterprises operating to a wide extent under identical natural conditions evaluate

their performance with the same enterprise accounting prices. Through analysis of the operating expenditures, bases had to be worked out therefore

1. for the combining and assignment of the enterprises to groups of enterprises, and

2. For the calculation of average uniform enterprise accounting prices for all enterprises assigned to a group of enterprises.

-The formation of groups of enterprises:

Based on the evaluation of the cost distribution sheets (BAB II) for three consecutive years, respective calculations were carried out. After elimination of "runaways" and in combination with the distribution of tree varieties with an age of 0 to 39 years, "theoretical cost rates" per hectare of afforestation were calculated from the cost analysis and used as a basis for the formation of enterprise groups. Based on the result of these calculations the following three main groups were formed: 39 pine enterprises with a proportion of pines exceeding 50 percent, 16 mixed enterprises in which no tree variety is represented with more than 50 percent, and 17 spruce enterprises with spruce share of more than 50 percent.

Since the mixture proportions of the tree varieties within these groups still differ greatly, further subdivisions had to be undertaken, so that finally seven groups were formed for pine enterprises, five for mixed and eight for spruce enterprises. The enterprises with more than 50 to 90 percent and those with more than 90 percent smoke-damaged areas were given special consideration. In the areas of types 3 and 4 of the production activities the spreading of costs was less severe. Thus, identical cost rates were determined for different groups, resulting in the end in a reduction of the number of groups.

-The calculation of group-specific average technological costs:

After assigning the enterprises to the enterprise groups, the costs were determined according to the types of costs per unit of quantity of the type of production activity. The three-year average of the actual costs of the enterprises belonging to the group was used as a basis. Price changes already existing at the time of the calculation and becoming effective in the period of 1986/1990 were worked in. This applied to the prices for forest plants. With inclusion of the distribution of tree varieties group-average coefficients were calculated from the price change coefficients of the tree varieties. These were used to correct the cost rates of the cost type 'material for the production activity types afforestation and repair.' In this regard the inaccuracy had to be accepted that the type of cost 'material' cannot only contain the pure cost of plants, but also contain expenditures not subject to changes in industrial prices (e.g., transportation or warehousing of the plants). The direct technological costs were determined by adding the cost rates of the individual types of costs. To the latter was added the share of indirect technological costs as a group average in relation to the basic wage rate of direct technological costs which resulted in standard technological costs per hectare and type of production activity typical for the group. This basic scheme

was applied to all calculable types of production activities in the activity areas two to four. Some of these production activities required special calculations and, in part, subordinations. Thus, the two types of production activities existing at present for clearing will be changed in the future to "cut unusable low growth," "clearing of cut brushwood," and "removal of cut brushwood." According to logical aspects pertaining to the matter and after consultation with experts in the field, a ratio of 30:50:20 was determined for pine and mixed enterprises, and one of 20:60:20 for spruce enterprises, from the average total cost rate per hectare of clearing. A similar procedure was followed with the types of production activities in the cultivation of young growth and young timber.

The deeper structuring of the production process carried out with the new framework of production activities, which confirms better to practical conditions, required the establishment of cost relations between old and new types of production activities. Differences of opinion existed with respect to a cost rate for the new type of production activity 316 "cultivation of young timber outside of the optimal range of altitude." While a part of the experts spoke up in favor of the type of production activity and thus for a special accounting of costs, opinions were expressed to the effect that the first afforestation must attain a state of cultivation of the timber which would make any work pertaining to cultivation of the timber unnecessary in the future. A compromise was found to the effect that a cost rate of 25 percent of that calculated for "cultivation of young timber at optimal altitudes" was granted for these performances. It should be pointed out in particular in this connection that only those services pertaining to the cultivation of young timber stand are compensated by the enterprise accounting prices which have to be undertaken for the purpose of cultivating the timber. These include the necessary removal of dead, suppressed and unusable material. The higher expenditures necessary by the first thinning out for the exploitation of raw wood are taken into account in the respective applicable enterprise accounting prices.

-Special arrangements for areas of production activities in raw wood production:

As formerly, the production volume for some production activities cannot be calculated in the future either by multiplying the production quantity with a price for the unit of quantity, as the production and cost planning would have to be itemized for this purpose (for instance road construction). The technological costs are therefore determined by the enterprise as a total sum based on valid unit prices. This volume is checked and verified by the Department of Forestry of the responsible regional council.

Determination of Standard Technological Costs as a Basis of Enterprise Accounting Prices in the Allocation of Raw Wood

The expenditure of labor necessary in the respective enterprise in minutes per m^3 is used as the starting quantity for the calculation of the expenditure per m^3 of a given group of assorted raw wood. This expenditure of labor depends on the structure of the forest subsoil, the conditions of strength, height, and branches as a result of it, as well as terrain conditions and other factors. BINDER calculated this expenditure of work hours with a special EDP program for each StFB (state-controlled forest enterprise). The timber stand data to

be recalled from the data storage 'forest subsoil' and the catalog of operating time standards--socialist forest economy--were used for this purpose. The concept of utilization provided by the forest facility was used as a basis. The standard extra charge resulting from the condition of the timber stand and terrain for work-aggravating factors was then added to the base standard expenditure calculated above. Other labor-aggravating factors were included in the calculation at an average rate.

The following were calculated: Standard time allowances for felling, debranching, and removing the top ends of the timber per m^3 of long timber, as well as the shaping into assorted layers of wood at the cutting site. Used as a basis were wood-specific shares of shaping wood layers from crown and long wood. The motor saw technology was selected as the uniform technological basis.

The standards without aggravation-extra-charges were calculated for the shaping of long raw timber into timber layers at timber shaping sites. The same standards apply also for the shaping at stationary sites.

The thus calculated standard time targets provide assurance that the socially necessary expenditure established in the catalog of time standards is granted for qualitatively and quantitatively equal units of raw timber felled under the same natural conditions. Differences in the absolute extent of the time standard given per m^3 are then caused by variable characteristics of the forest subsoil.

-To convert the time into money accounting, the monetary value per planned hour or minute respectively is determined by utilization of table 407 (work team accounting) of lumberjack brigades. Taking into account the annual increase of the average wage in the area of raw timber allocation, a quantity of M 5.64 per standard planned hour resulted for the year 1990.

-Aside from the time for which output-linked (piece rate) wages are paid, productive time-wage hours occur also in lumbering. An analysis of the wage records of enterprises selected at random showed a time-wage share of 11.5 percent pertaining to standard time.

Apart from wage expenditures for productive activities, wages in the unproductive area arise with the cost types 420 to 429 (vacations, holidays, and paid non-production hours). The latter are calculable and must therefore be included in the calculation of the technical costs.

The percentage determined for vacations and holidays was 9.6 percent, while that for paid non-production hours--taking into account the standard wage rate for it--was 14.3 percent.

-For the cost type of depreciation, material, cooperative and repair work, other productive work and travel costs, the expenditures were calculated in M/m^3.

-Based on the catalog "Standard and Approximate Values for Application in the State and Executive Organs of the Agricultural, Forest and Foodstuff Economy--Norms and Guide Values," the fuel requirement was calculated per m^3 of the groups of assorted raw timber as an average value and a contribution of M 2.14 per liter of fuel was calculated by including the lubricant requirements.

-A special problem was the calculation of a central standard for the transportation of workers to and from the work site. The costs actually incurred for this purpose are widely spread. A correlation to the size of the enterprise could not be determined. For this reason, a uniform amount of M 3.50 per cubic meter of felled wood was fixed on a central basis.

-As a share of the enterprise for social insurance (SV) and voluntary supplementary pension insurance (FZR) 11 percent are to be included in the calculation in relation to the total wages.

By means of these building blocks it is possible to calculate the standard technological costs per m^3 raw wood, arranged according to the valid groups of raw wood types and taking into consideration the natural conditions, as typical for the respective enterprise.

With a target of 60 minutes basic and premium standard for the production of one m^3 pine, average trunk 0.20 m^3, lots of branches 3.5, the following calculation applies:

1.	Basic and premium standard	M 5.64
2.	Proportionate time-wage, vacation and non-production hours (35.4% of line 1)	M 2.00
3.	Fuels and lubricants	M 0.45
4.	Write-offs	M 0.16
5.	Miscellaneous and other material	M 0.91
6.	Cooperative performances	M 0.57
7.	Repairs	M 1.26
8.	Transportation of workers	M 3.50
9.	Other productive performances	M 0.08
10.	Travel money	M 0.23
11.	Share of social insurance and voluntary supplementary pension insurance of the enterprise (11% of lines 1 + 2)	M 0.84
12.	Standard technical costs	M 15.64

The Derivation of the Enterprise Accounting Prices and Expenditure Limits from the Standard Technological Costs

By accounting of the management costs, the contribution for social funds and of profit shares, the technical costs are transferred per unit of quantity of the type of production activity to the enterprise accounting prices.

-The management costs were also related to the wages. Taking into account the real estate tax, an amount of M 0.80 management costs per mark of wages resulted for the forest production.

-Pursuant to the "Decree on the Contribution for Social Funds" of April 14, 1983 (GBl. I No. 11 p 105) and calculation instructions issued in this respect, this contribution is calculable and thus a component of the prices. Its absolute amount comprises 70 percent of the planned wage fund for workers and employees. An amount of 89.1 percent of the wages contained in the technical costs was calculated for the enterprise accounting prices.

-The standard rate of profit calculated on wages + participation fund (?) for the forestry production is 94.2 percent.

With the last figures cited all calculation elements for the enterprise accounting prices have been submitted. These were calculated centrally for all state-run forest enterprises. An enterprise accounting price of M 42.17 results for the example cited last. The expenditure limits (AWL) are to be determined according to the same rule by the enterprises with the planning, and for the accounting according to the actually expended costs.

A separate article will report on the application of these prices in planning and accounting, and on the indicators to be calculated with their aid.

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FORESTRY INDUSTRY DESIGNS FINANCIAL PLANS FOR 1986-1990

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE FORSTWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 35 No 9, Sep 1985 pp 278-79

[Article by Dr. Habil. W. Binder, Dr. E. Engelhardt, E. Neuendorf, Potsdam Central Work Group for Planning, Accounting, and Statistics]

[Text] The forestry guidelines for the years 1986 to 1990 were worked out by the Central Work Group for Planning, Accounting, and Statistics in close cooperation with central agencies, the science, and representatives in the field. Resolutions adopted by the party and government with the objective of increasing the output and effectiveness stood hereby in the foreground.

The demand for a reduction of costs and an improvement of the expenditures and the result is to be supported by the planning of costs and financing. Some selected problems shall be dealt with in the following.

Framework of Production Activities

The framework of production activities was also worked over for the period from 1986 to 1990, and the necessary changes resulting from the requirements of practical application and science were made. In the production activity area timber establishment, a subdivision according to tree types and groups of tree types, respectively, was carried out in the re-afforestation work. Newly included are the production activities re-afforestation in the smoke damage zone I to III with the subdivision according to types of trees, accomplished regeneration of nature, subsequent afforestation and pre-forest. The production activities 'subsequent afforestation and pre-forest' were required to conform with the principles of forest cultivation in the GDR.

The changes in the cultivation of young growth and young forest resulting from the principles of forest management of the GDR, as well as the cultivation of timber standard were worked in.

In the production activity area 'allocation of raw timber', a binding subdivision was carried out again for the felling and shaping of raw timber in the forest according to similar types of expenditure groups in planning and accounting. In addition, the shaping from long raw timber and the chopping of long raw timber in the forest were established as separate production activities. Moreover, because of the difference in expenditures, L_1 of the young timber

cultivation and L_1 of the timber cultivation will be covered and evaluated in the future in separate production activities.

In order to take the variable conditions created by the use of special technical methods in the allocation of raw timber into account in the standard planning, special production activities (planning of cost surcharges) were created.

Standard PLanning

In the cost and finance plan table (plan 811, page 4), the standard and plan costs are determined for the production and allocation of raw timber.

As is known, the production conditions in forestry are very variable, making the objective initial planning targets difficult. By the introduction of standard costs after 1986, an attempt will be made to better meet these variable production conditions in setting the planning targets. Comprehensive preliminary work has been done in this respect in cooperation with the state-run forest enterprises and the departments of forestry in the area of tree felling. Unfortunately, this covers for the present only a part of the afforestation work, although this part too is quite important. Work is proceeding on the deepening and broadening of these fundamentals.

The principle used for the derivation of standard costs is based on the formation of groups for planned utilization timber which, with regard to possible technological variants and the required expenditures for making available types of timber to be held out, are to be evaluated as identical or similar. The criteria for this grouping and the planned quantities of timber types originate from the data storage 'Forest Fund' with the five-year planning.

The standard times are taken from the industry-wide catalog of time standards (the mean unit volume is playing a large role in it) for the expenditure (depending on the technolgoical variants) and are increased by extra charges for the type of terrain, timber (including first work intervention) etc. This is done for each work performed. The necessary operations are added for holding out the types of utility timber according to plan 116.

The thus defined targets for these groups of utility timber are basically the same in the entire branch of the economy. Differences in the targets for the state-run forestry enterprises and districts result from the fact that in the district of Cottbus, for instance, the criteria for the groups of utility timber are completely different than those in the districts of Suhl or Rostock. The step from the time standards to the standard costs was executed in that way that the technological cost ratios were calculated per standard hour for the various technical processes and compared with the actual rate as an average for the entire economic sector. In 1984 the difference between the actual and standard costs was 6 percent (standard costs below the actual costs). The departments of forestry at the district councils receive these standard costs as rates per type of production activity, with subdivisions for each state-run forestry enterprise. These technological cost ratios constitute the bases of calculation for the standard costs in the planning process. The bases of calculation are revised annually if the prerequisites change (wages, prices, technologies, etc.).

The existing techniques in the districts were taken into consideration in deriving the standard costs, although without large units, such as, e.g., advancing wood-cutting machines. Special charges are applicable for the latter.

The explained approximation of the level of the standard costs to the actual costs at an average for the economic sector has the result that good state-run forestry enterprises or also entire districts are better than required by the standard costs. The gap between the planned and standard costs in these cases is negative. If that is not caused by especially favorable conditions (for instance compact forest areas with little transport of workers and transplantation costs), it must be evaluated as an above-average performance of the respective state-run forestry enterprise or forestry department.

The state-run forestry enterprises have the possibility of putting the standard costs down with a program for the office computer (NOR-PLA-BC) in form of a standard wood-cutting plan. An increasing number of the state-run forestry enterprises makes use of it.

Transfers and Additions for Raw Timber

The differential equalization for the forest production (production and allocation of raw timber) is retained according to the methods applied during the five-year plan period from 1981-1985, and the principle of the self-generation of resources is thus guaranteed for every state-run forestry enterprise.

Independent of the timber proceeds attained, the amount of which is determined decisively by the existing timber supply and not by the economic management, each of the state-run forestry enterprises recieves as much in funds as it needs for the maintenance of a continuous production process and the forming of funds. The rest is to be paid out with higher timber proceeds. In the event that the timber proceeds are insufficient, an addition in funds will be made. The costs are determined with the aid of enterprise accounting prices which are normative in character.

They contain both the prime cost and the profit components which were calculated on the basis of a central rate.

Management Costs

In plan 811 page 1 (derivation of the operating result) the setting off of the management costs against the production activities and, respectively, the cost center areas was waived, since the values in the plan and in accounting did not change and a deviation in management costs was registered only in one amount. In order to simplify the planning, the management costs are therefore planned only in summary.

Financial Relations

In the financial relations (plan 811 page 2) modifications were made in the product-bound levies and price supports. Only levies and supports effecting the household are included in the financial relations. The determination has to be carried out according to the legal stipulations, taking into account the price equalization additions and transfers.

Cost Development Through Measures of the Scientific-Technical Progress (STP)

In order to demonstrate the economic benefit of the scientific-technical progress, the values were taken over from the measure sheets into plan 322.

The exact proof of the planned effectiveness of the cost reductions is to be shown in the plan--cost distribution sheet on special production activities and cost centers respectively. The cost reduction in the economic benefit plan of the STP must conform to the cost plan (plan--cost distribution sheets).

Financing of Working Capital

The determination of the permanent assets/liabilities was included already in 1985 in the calculation of own resources in the financing of working capital. In determining the permanent assets/liabilities one proceeded on the assumption that theoretically the daily production costs are being financed from the daily proceeds, with surpluses transferred and deficits made up by additions daily.

All payment processes running counter to this financing rhythm shall be taken into account in determining the permanent assets/liabilities.

Permanent assets are receivables of the enterprise accruing from advance payments for rentals, leases, or the like.

They cause financial requirements to be determined by financial planning, so as to provide the enterprise with the necessary financial resources.

Permanent liabilities are financial resources made available to the enterprises on a temporary basis as a result of the diverging dates of inception of liabilities and payment. They arise before the payment of wages and salaries and prior to the transfer of contributions to the social insurance, of net profit, PFA, and similar items. The total of permanent assets is to be deducted from the total of the permanent liabilities. The difference in the amount serves as the source of financing for the working capital.

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INNOVATIONS IN BROWN COAL MINING ASSESSED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 138, 28 Nov 85 p 6

[Article under rubric "Numbers and Facts": "Brown Coal From New Open Pit Mines"]

[Text] The new open pit mine capacities put into operation since 1981 contributed to the fact that the workers in the lignite industry could provide from year to year more crude brown coal. If in 1981 267 million tons per year were reported, there are at present much more than 300 million tons. At the same time it became possible to make up the losses arising from the depletion of deposits. Four pit mines had to halt their operations since 1981 because the coal reserves had been exhausted.

Half of the coal increase since 1981 is to be traced to the reinforced intensification in the existing pit mines; the other half results from eight pit mines that were newly opened. In 1981 these were the pit mines Cottbus-Nord and Cospuden, in 1983 Spreetal-Nordost, in 1984 Dreiweibern/Lohsa, Bockwitz bei Borna, as well as Graebendorf, in 1985 Koeckern and Scheibe. The capacity of these pit mines reaches 40 million tons of crude lignite per year.

The importance of this development can be seen in the following facts: if in 1981 66.6 percent of the energy need of the GDR was covered by our domestic crude lignite, then it is at present 72 percent. Population and economy could be supplied at any time reliably with energy. Almost the whole mined quantity of coal is refined and made available to the users in the form of briquets, electrical energy, gas, or long-range heating. The portion of the coal that is processed further into raw materials for chemical industry could also be increased.

During the last five years the geological conditions for the mining of crude lignite have become more complicated. If in 1981 4.2 cubic meters of rubble must be removed in order to expose one ton of coal, then this performance rose at present even to 4.5 cubic meters. The pit mines are becoming deeper. The average shaft comes to 71 meters at this time. Some pit mines, for example, the pit mines of Berzdorf and Welzow-Sued, have exceeded the depth of 100 meters already. The expenditure for lowering the water in the pit mines, an unavoidable prerequisite for the safety of the miners and the installations, has risen. In order to mine a ton of coal, about 6 cubic meters of ground and surface water must be pumped out.

The workers in the brown coal industry meet the geological, hydrological, and mining technology conditions, that have become more complicated, for mining coal with new technologies, which strengthen the application of microelectronics, performance electronics, and robot technology, which accelerate the simplification and modernization of equipment and outfitting. For example, in this manner the performance of the big rubble removing conveyor with a lifting height of 60 meters could be increased from about 95 million cubic meters per conveyor annually to an average of 111 million cubic meters. By means of the conveyor technology over half of the total rubble is moved.

Increasingly the productive conveyor belt technology is coming into use for the handling of rubble. Through the introduction of an additional 5 conveyor belt installations it was possible to reduce the uneconomical removal with the carts. If in 1981 25 percent of the rubble was still removed with wagons, it is at present 19 percent. The portion, which is transported by the significantly more effectively operating conveyor belt installations, rose from 22 percent in 1981 to at present 29 percent. If a miner using the mine train using the available technology is capable of moving hourly 10 cubic meters of rubble, then with the conveyor belt technology he achieves 27 cubic meters. With some installations, such as in the pit mines of Meuro and Greifenhein, peak values of even around 50 cubic meters were obtained.

A decisive role, especially for the newly opened pit mines, is played by the reuse of large equipment from depleted mines that had been previously modernized to increase performance. The increase in performance lies between 10 and 20 percent. Thanks to intensive scientific-technical labor technological solutions are available that make it possible to just about transfer all types of equipment including the rubble carrying conveyor belts to other pit mines. A total of 92 pieces of large mining equipment--excavators, dumpers, and belt carriers--from 1981 until now were in the VE Brown Coal Combines of Bitterfeld and Senftenberg. At the new sites of use they all contribute to the mining of more crude lignite.

Valuable simplification assistance is provided by the VE Combine for Lignite Installation Construction, which since 1981 until now tripled the production of improvement materials. Among other things the finishing of complete conveyor belt installations and universally applicable tools were newly taken up in the production catalog. Three conveyor belt installations for the pit mines of Cospuden, Scheibe, and Espenhain have already been set up. To the south of Leipzig a new modern plant was constructed for the production of replacement parts and parts exposed to abrasion; this is the VEB Steel and Case-Hardened Casting Foundry in Boesdorf.

Only 570 industrial robots were introduced during the last five years into the lignite industry that were almost exclusively manufactured in the lignite works own improvement means construction plant. Thereby 1,600 workers were made available for other work. A larger portion took on important tasks in the new pit mines.

The opening up of new open pit mines is connected with extensive consequences for the region and its citizens. At present 12 hectares of surface must be claimed in order to expose and mine one million tons of coal. The uppermost consideration is to keep the effects on the population, agriculture, and traffic as small as possible. This requires the preparation of all measures, including the shifting of buildings and installations, roads and rivers, on a long-term basis with the local authorities and their councils in the affected districts. All the necessary steps, such as the leveling of villages, the transfer of their citizens, the building of new homes, as well as the form of the fields returned after mining are determined years ahead thoroughly together in concert and in detail with the citizens.

The task of returning exhausted and refilled strip mine surfaces to agriculture and forestry at the earliest point in time possible and in good quality is observed by the workers in the lignite industry with great responsibility. Since 1981 until today 8,200 hectares were reclaimed and transferred to new utilizations. These are 800 hectares more than originally foreseen. The further improvement in the quality of these fields was successful at the same time. Manifold measures such as irrigation and soil enrichment contribute to bringing its yield capacity to the original level in a short time.

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MILITARY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WARSAW PACT NAVIES USING TARANTUL-I PATROL BOAT

Frankfurt SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 11, Nov 85 pp 700, 703

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "Export Model for Third Countries"]

[Text] It appears by now certain that the TARANTUL-I class, observed on the open sea for the first time in January 1979, is being built for export to third countries, primarily probably to states integrated in the Warsaw Pact. Apart from one representative unit of its class which travels under Soviet colors[1] there are at present three units in the Polish Navy and two in the GDR Volksmarine. As reported in the latest edition of the well-known British naval handbook,[2] Poland is to receive a total of eight units; the number of the GDR has either not yet been determined or not been published. According to the same source, India is said to have placed an order for five units. In Poland as well as in the GDR these new boats are to replace the obsolescent missile speedboats of the OSA-I-class.[3]

The TARANTUL-I class appears to be a development of the second half of the 1970's and may be considered as a combat model in the configuration of an enlarged missile speedboat designed for use in the ocean-bordering seas or forward coastal areas. Heading their military specifications were no doubt greater platform stability, improved seaworthiness and probably greater endurance at sea.

The use of a standardized hull appears to have economic advantages. At least in its exterior design, it is identical with that of the PAUK class submarine hunters, which have also been entering the inventory since 1979. The main shipyard (and probably the managing shipyard) is the Petrovskiy Yard in Leningrad; in addition, there is participation in this program by the Izhora shipyard in nearby Kolpino and the Volodarskiy Yard in Rybinsk, but, it appears, only for construction of the apparently combat effectiveness upgraded TARANTUL-II class[4]; cooperation between the shipyards is said to take the form of the manging yard building the hulls while the secondary yards--e.g., the one in Kolpino--take care of the completion and installation of equipment. Until the middle of 1983 four shipyards are said to have been participating, which indicates the probability of a large series.

The ships, constructed with flat decks, have bent ribs starting at the stern and running close to the bow. Below the bent ribs the hull is noticeably

concave toward the interior of the ship. Toward the rear, the upper deck is well rounded off and strongly slants upward, possibly to provide room for installing the gas turbines or their exhaust lines. The exhaust openings are located on the square stern and can be closed off with flaps. The length-to-width ratio of these ships, always measured at the construction waterline, is approximately 5:4. Height at the sides is calculated at 5.5 to 6 meters. The ships have a combined gas turbine/diesel engine powerplant, apparently in CODOG circuit, consisting of two 8,830 kW (about 12,000 PS) gas turbines for high-speed runs and two 1,470 kW (about 2,000 PS) diesel engines for cruising. The gas turbines drive the side shafts and the diesel engine the central shaft. Variable pitch propellers are as likely to be present as are fin stabilizers. With their estimated speed of 40 knots they are the equal of the OSA-class missile speedboats.

Armament consists of the following: two twin launch containers, facing about 8° to the right front, each located to one side of the central superstructure and containing one SS-N-2C missile; one L/55 76-mm gun near the front of the ship; two ADMG 630 Gatling automatic antiaircraft guns at the rear end of the upper deck superstructure; and a quadruple launcher for the SA-N-5 ship-to-air missile weapon system on the rear deck. The missiles of the SS-N-2C weapon system have Seaskimmer properties[5] and are thus more difficult for radar to acquire, which makes the defense against them more difficult. This technology, which is here being used by the Soviets for the first time, represents an increased threat factor for the German Navy; ships thus equipped gain a substantial increase in combat efficiency on the one hand, while on the other hand the options for defense against them is reduced.

The extreme forward position of the 76-mm gun may be a solution to the requirement for an optimum firing angle. The gun turret, which can be rotated by 360°, can cover a 320° sector with its fire and could, at least in theory, fire at aerial targets to the rear of the ship beyond the mast at maximum tube elevation. If the turret were to be located only 3 meters further to the rear, the sector would be reduced to less than 300°.

Note should be taken also of the air defense component. Along with the close range SA-N-5 missile weapon system, it can be assumed that the old GRAIL (SA-7) has been replaced with the GREMLIN (SA-14), which has been developed and introduced as its successor.

The electronic equipment of the TARANTUL-I class is composed of instruments most of which have been in use for a number of years. Only the PLANK SHAVE surveillance radar comes from a more recent development period. It is located atop the mast.

The units traveling under the Polish and GDR colors differ in their architectural exterior not only from each other, but also from the ship remaining in the Soviet Navy. The points of difference all lie amidships and mainly concern the construction of the funnel and air supply ducts; but generally they are not significant enough to warrant further discussion here--the illustrations make them sufficiently clear. However, we should mention

the external differences which become manifest in the TARANTUL-II class: apart from the BAND STAND radome installed on their bridge superstructure, their mast is less severely angled; on top of it sits a spheric radom (LIGHT BULB).

Poland was the first country to have TARANTUL-I units delivered to its Navy. There are three now, as shown in Chart 2.

The names of the ships shown in Chart 2 are Polish occupational designations: GORNIK stands for miner; HUTNIK for coal miner, and STOCZNIOWIEC for shipyard worker.

The next country to receive these units was the GDR (Chart 3).

Possession of these units considerably upgrades the combat effectiveness of the Polish Navy and the NVA People's Navy, thus gaining a great increase in offensive combat potential. This permits the conclusion that both navies, whose composition to date appeared oriented toward the role of supporting or securing the Soviet Baltic Fleet, have now been integrated into a concept leaning more toward offensive operations.

FOOTNOTES

1. This ship is probably being made available for training those foreign crew cadres which are later on to receive TARANTUL-I class units. The same procedure is used for the KONI class.

2. "Jane's Fighting Ships 1985/96," London 1985, p 404.

3. Inasmuch as Poland and the GDR have approximately the same number of OSA-I units and Poland is to receive eight TARANTUL-I's, the same number of units can be assumed to be intended for the Volksmarine. This would result in quota of about one TARANTUL-I for every two OSA-I.

4. The TARANTUL-II class, which has to date been reserved for the Soviet Navy, includes one unit equipped with SS-N-22 missiles for test purposes.

5. See also SOLDAT UND TECHNIK No. 4/85, p 214 et seq: Weapon Systems of Soviet Warships (VI): SS-N-2 and its variants.

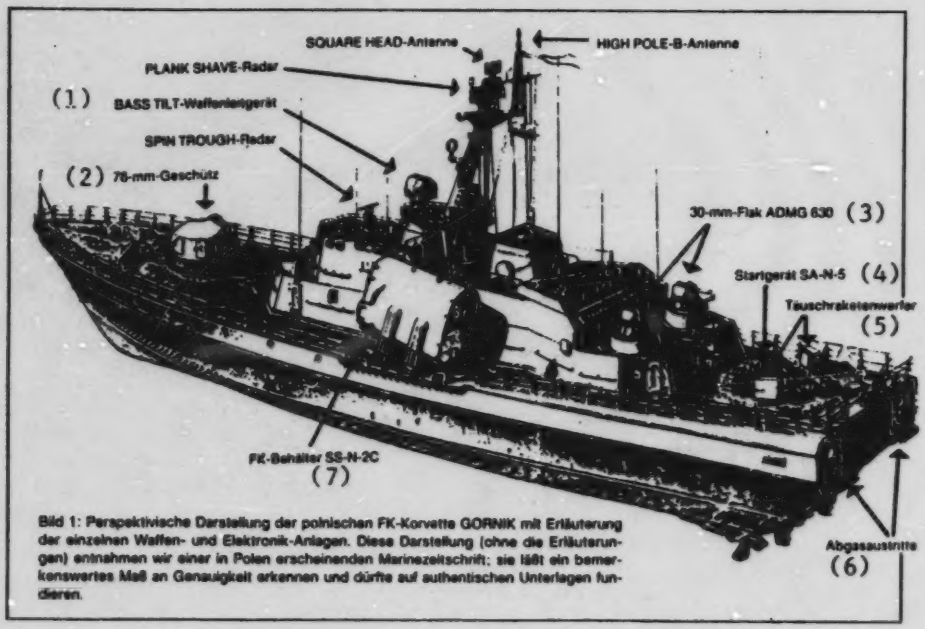


Bild 1: Perspektivische Darstellung der polnischen FK-Korvette GORNIK mit Erläuterung der einzelnen Waffen- und Elektronik-Anlagen. Diese Darstellung (ohne die Erläuterungen) entnahmen wir einer in Polen erscheinenden Marinezeitschrift; sie läßt ein bemerkenswertes Maß an Genauigkeit erkennen und dürfte auf authentischen Unterlagen fundieren.

Figure 1. Perspective drawing of the Polish missile corvette GORNIK, showing individual weapon and electronics systems. This illustration (without explanatory captions) was taken from a Navy periodical published in Poland; it appears very accurate in its details and is probably based on authentic data.

Key:

1. BASS TILT fire control instrument
2. 76-mm gun
3. ADMG 630 30-mm antiaircraft gun
4. SA-N-5 launcher
5. Decoy missile launcher
6. Exhaust openings
7. SS-N-2C missile containers

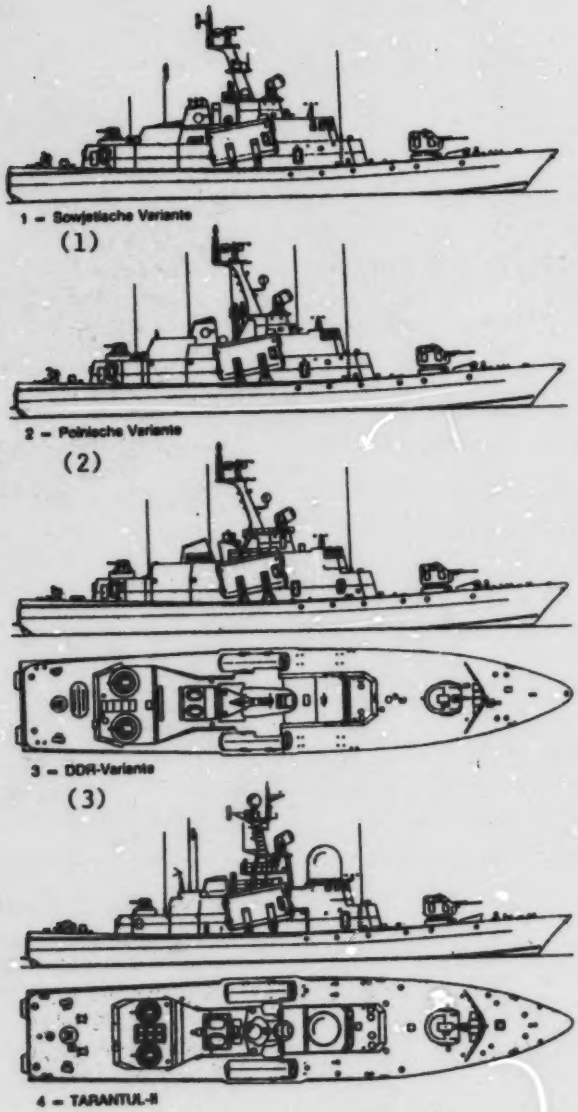


Figure 2. Drawings of the three TARANTUL-I verions, in comparison with TARANTUL-II.

Key:

1. Soviet version
2. Polish version
3. GDR version

Chart 1. Specifications for the TARANTUL-I Class

Operational Displacement:	550 metric tons
Standard Displacement:	480 metric tons
Overall Length:	56.5 meters
Length at the Construction Waterline:	52.3 meters
Width at Upper Deck:	10.5 meters
Width at the Construction Waterline:	9.5 meters
Maximum Draft:	2.5 meters
Power Plant:	2 gas turbines and 2 diesel engines in CODOG circuit
Propulsive Output:	17,660 (24,000) plus 2,940 (4,000) kW (PS)
Drive Shafts:	3
Rudders:	3(?)
Speed:	40 knots
Fuel:	about 50 metric tons
Armament:	2x2 SS-N-2C (4 missiles) 1x4 SA-N-5 (16 missiles) 1x1 L/55 76-mm gun 2x6 ADMG 630 30-mm gun
Electronics:	1 PLANK SHAVE Surveillance Radar 1 SPIN TROUGH Navigation Radar 1 BASS TILT Fire Control System 1 HIGH POLE-B-IFF Antenna 1 SQUARE HEAD-IFF Antenna 1 CAGE STALK Antenna (FT) 2 Decoy Missile Launchers

Chart 2. Polish Navy TARANTUL-I Units

Name	Pennant Number	Commissioned
GORNIK	434	28 December 1983
HUTNIK	435	31 March 1984
STOCZNIOWIEC	436	1985

Chart 3. GDR NAVY TARANTUL-I Units

Name	Pennant Number	Delivery to GDR
ALBIN KOEBIS	771	24 September 1984
Undetermined	772	2 April 1985
Undetermined	773	Summer 1985

9273/9599
CSO: 2300/110

REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE, PRESERVATION OF MILITARY SECRETS URGED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Col Stoyan Kunchev, Bulgarian People's Republic Supreme Court justice: "Preservation of Military and State Secrets"]

[Text] Countries inimical to others have always tried to learn the military secrets of the opposite side. The history of espionage dates from profound antiquity, from the time of the first armed clashes between hostile tribes. The number of men capable of fighting, their armaments and tactics, the individual qualities of military commanders and other types of information have always been enemy targets.

The current complex international situation and the efforts of imperialist forces to attain military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community have aggravated the secret war to an incredible extent. The experience of the special state bodies and the courts indicates that in recent years imperialist intelligence services have shown increased interest in our country and have energized the activities of their agents, for which reason the problem of preserving state and military secrets has become exceptionally relevant. All citizens, military personnel in particular, should be aware of the type of information, facts and targets considered state and military secret, the laws which govern this problem and the liability for making such information public.

The most general definition of the concept of state secret is provided in Article 104, Paragraph 3, of the Penal Code of the Bulgarian People's Republic. It reads as follows: "State secret means facts, information and targets of military, political, economic or other nature, the knowledge of which by another country or foreign organization could harm the interests of the people's republic and, particularly, its security. The list of facts, information and objects considered state secret is drafted by the Council of Ministers." Such a list was approved with Decree No 30 of the Council of Ministers, dated 4 July 1980.

Let us point out in this connection that in addition to state secrets, our legislation also recognizes the so-called official secrets. Article 360 of the Penal Code, stipulates that this applies to "information of military,

economic or other nature not considered state secret but the publication of which is forbidden by law, order or any other administrative ruling."

However detailed such a list may be, it nevertheless contains general data only. Arguments and hesitations in resolving specific cases appear in the practical work of commanders and courts.

We are familiar with cases of revealing state and military secrets indirectly. In a letter to his parents, a soldier complained that in the course of his training he had been asked to wash 350 food trays. It was the court's decision that he had thus revealed the number of participants in the exercise. Point 4 of the list categorically states: "Information concerning exercises held." This would apply to a case in which the cook in a unit would tell his friends the number of daily food rations prepared.

Some believe that revealing a state secret should entail significantly damaging consequences to the interest of our country. Such is not the case. A curious and mistrustful wife may force her officer husband to tell her the place where the forthcoming exercise will take place and when he will be back. Concerned parents may interrogate in detail their son on life in his unit. A soldier may reveal that there is an influenza epidemic in his unit. The family of a military serviceman may gossip about a worsening of relations between the commanding officer and his deputy. People involved in a court martial may inform their colleagues on thefts, appropriations and misappropriations. In order to make himself look good, a young seaman may inform his girlfriend about armaments and the firepower of his ship. Also such seemingly insignificant types of information provide an idea of the combat readiness, the moral and political condition of the military unit, the itinerary of an exercise, or extraordinary accidents in the Bulgarian People's Army. Yet all of this is included in the list as strict state secret. Such thoughtless and lighthanded actions may be prosecutable offences.

The worsened international situation and the attempts of imperialism demand of all of us to enhance our revolutionary viligance in order to remain true to the oath of "strictly preserve military and state secrets!"

5003
CSO: 2200/46

MILITARY BULGARIA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRICTER DISCIPLINE

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline in Everything and Everywhere!"]

[Text] Military discipline is a key problem in the struggle for the overall implementation of combat and political training assignments. "High and conscious discipline," points out Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "discipline in everything and everywhere and conscientious fulfillment of obligations by everyone, regardless of whether he is a worker, specialist or manager, are prerequisites without which we cannot take even a single step forward in the struggle for high quality." The soldiers in our army accept these words with the clear awareness that without discipline no significant successes can be achieved in maintaining combat readiness and in combat and political training.

Most essentially, discipline means the accurate and absolute observance by all military personnel of orders as stipulated by laws and military regulations; it imbues all activities related to personnel training and upbringing, maintenance and utilization of armaments and equipment, and comprehensive security.

A characteristic feature of discipline in our army is its clearly manifested conscious nature, which the personnel prove through their accurate understanding of party policy and the targets and tasks of military service. Another feature of discipline in the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army] is its collective nature distinguished by reciprocal exigency among soldiers and constant concern for the affairs and needs of the entire collective.

Discipline in the units where officers Tonev, Vladimirov, Dzhurov, Nikolov, Kunev, Naydenov and others serve, rests on the firm foundations of regulations and orders and the standards of our socialist morality. Commanders, political workers, staff officers and other specialists in these combat collectives show constant concern for the comprehensive development of firm ideological convictions, high political vigilance and infinite loyalty on the part of the personnel to the BCP and for stengthening the organization of their work, thus ensuring the prompt and high quality implementation of assignments.

Many officers are distinguished by high discipline and organization in their daily practical work. They are able to concentrate on the main features which

determine the training of the troops. They show strict exigency toward the actions of their subordinates. They properly understand the educational functions of discipline which shapes the young and still unformed characters of the soldiers and which teaches them collectivism, organization and endurance.

However, some commanders, staffs and political organs do not take decisive measures or engage in a constant and uncompromising struggle for the strict observance of regulations, instructions and orders governing army life. Specific and purposeful work must be done in exposing and eliminating prerequisites for discipline violations.

The very content of military discipline has been considerably broadened and, consequently, so has its possibility of influencing the combat readiness of the troops. Ensuring uninterrupted control of military units demands particularly high level of organization on the part of officers in command.

The current stage in the development of the BNA involves the use of scientific and technical achievements and mastery of new equipment and armaments. This calls for changes in the way of thinking and acting and of work style and methods, as well as the adoption of a new approach to problems of discipline. The need to repel a sudden attack and the immediate implementation of combat assignments creates the discipline of combat guard duty. This demands great moral and physical stress on the part of the troops.

The growing importance of organization and discipline under contemporary conditions is also the result of a number of sociopolitical and general state factors. As Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, emphasizes, "organization and discipline are interrelated; they are reciprocally supporting social processes which do not exist for their own sake but have always been forms of progress toward specific objectives. To us such objectives are building a communist society and ensuring its defense."

The BNA troops are fully resolved to study more profoundly and promptly resolve the major and difficult problems stemming from the resolutions of the 12th party congress, the National Party Conference, and the BCP Central Committee plenums. They demand the revolutionary restructuring of thoughts and behavior and cadre work style and methods; they call for a break with manifestations of tolerance and liberalism toward violators of regulations, statutes, discipline and socialist legality. This will create favorable prerequisites for the command-organizational and party-political work and development of the socialist competition over the next few months to take place under the inspiring slogan of "High Accomplishments in Combat and Political Training and Strengthening Discipline and Maintaining a State of Permanent High Combat Readiness in Honor of the 13th BCP Congress and the 30th Anniversary of the April BCP Central Committee Plenum.

5003
CSO: 2200/46

MILITARY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW NAVY TORPEDO BOATS DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 39, 1985 (signed to press 23 Sep 85) p 8

[Article by Commander H. Mehl: "The Navy's Small Torpedo Boats"]

[Text] On 4 November 1985 it will have been 25 years since the sea combat forces of the GDR received the honorable name "People's Navy." At that time the building up of attack forces, along with the creation and development of security forces, had come to have special importance. In face of continual threats to socialist Baltic-coast states by aggressive elements of the NATO fleets, which openly declared the Baltic an "ideal runway," the Navy's attack forces were equipped to be able to effectively counter imperialist seaborne aggression. These forces included gun platforms as well as various classes of torpedo boats, and later also rocket-platform ships.

Along with the two-tube project-183 mosquito boats made available beginning in 1957 by the Soviet Union, the People's Navy received light fast torpedo boats (LFT boats) from the GDR's shipyards beginning in September 1962. These boats were developed in about 4 years by the staff of the then existing Wolgast Institute for Naval Architecture in close cooperation with the participating shipyards. Special consideration was given, in this, to the geographical conditions in the southwestern Baltic. Conspicuous characteristics of this development were the boats' low silhouette (which assures delayed spotting by enemy radar stations), as well as the high top speeds of around 50 knots (50 sea-miles per hour, or 92 kilometers per hour), necessary for surprise.

With Modified Tank Motors

Several experimental vessels were built and tested, among them a hydrofoil LFT boat of project 81 and a prefabricated boat of plastic materials from Project Seagull. Thereupon began the production of 30 LFT boats of project 63 300, under the class-name "Iltis," in the Wolgast Peene Yards National Plant. They were put in service serially. This model's hull was made of seawater-resistant light metal by the all-welded method. Two Soviet M50 F3 882-kw V-12 engines served as propulsion. This four-phase diesel motor, with which the bigger project-183 torpedo boats were also equipped, is an enlarged version of the proven Soviet W-2 tank motor, which is equipped with flanged rotary gearing for naval installation. These LFT boats received two launching tubes for 533-mm torpedos as their main armament. Compressed air permits launching of the torpedos from the tubes mounted diagonally in the hull. The torpedos clear the

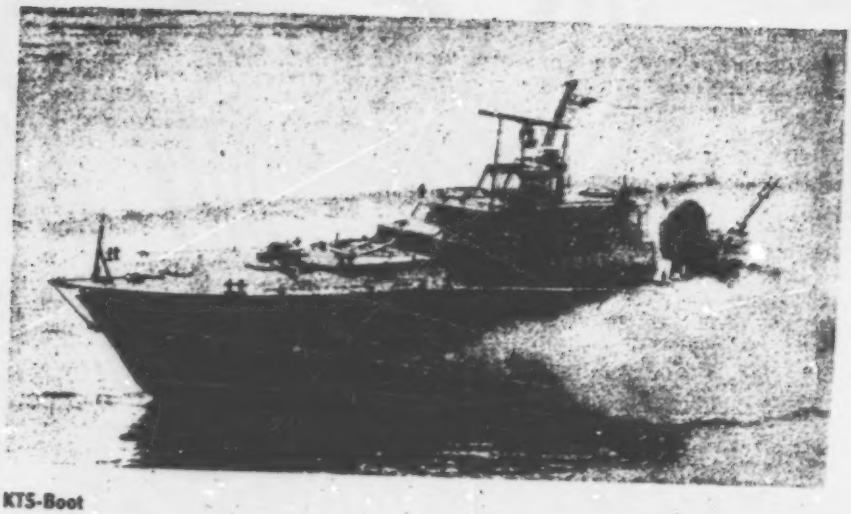
tubes opposite to the boats' heading, but with the warheads in the direction of launch. The three-man crew's space was recessed into the bow and covered above by a cockpit. The boats' radio and radar equipment permitted deployment in all visibility conditions.

A New Version

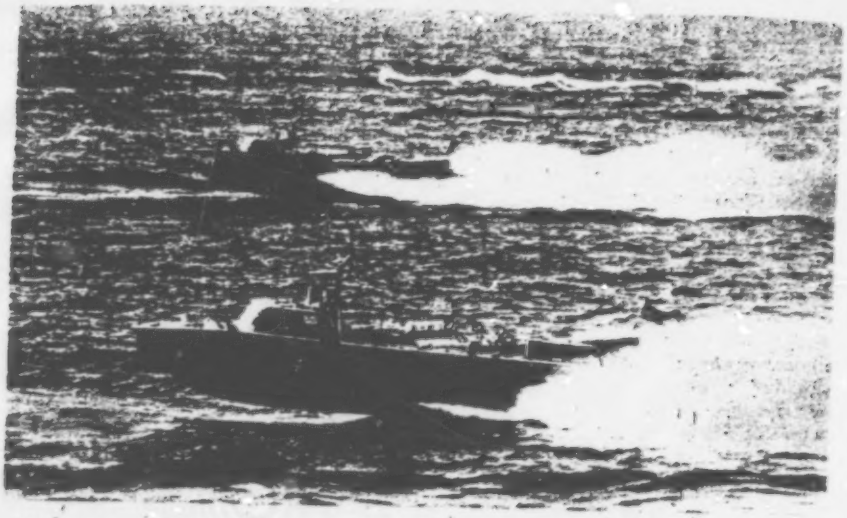
A second version of the LFT boat was delivered to the People's Navy starting in 1964. The boat, which was developed under the project-number 68 200, was built by the Berlin Yacht Yards National Plant and was put in service, to the number of 15 units, up to 1968. The main dimensions of this LFT-boat model were modestly enlarged, but the hull was built entirely of mahogany or of multiply-bonded plywood. A novel solution was the installation of a hollow rubber strip below the waterline on either side, whereby the leaking common in wooden boats was reduced to a great extent. Here also, two M50 F3 engines with remote control from the bridge served as propulsion. These boats received three side-by-side 533-mm torpedo tubes as main armament, also with stern launch against the boats' heading. Minelaying equipment could be temporarily rigged in place of the two outboard tubes on this model. With this, the boats were also usable for laying command-fired mines. In a third arrangement, seats could be mounted instead of the torpedo tubes, whereupon the boats were also employable as fast transport vessels for landing forces or commandos. Upon reaching their service limits, both classes were retired from service according to schedule, through 1977. A Berlin 68 200 boat was put on exhibit in the GDR Army Museum in Dresden, and a Wolgast 63 300 boat in the Naval Architecture Meseum in Rostock-Schmarl as testimony to the performance of the GDR shipyard industry.

The Follow-On Model

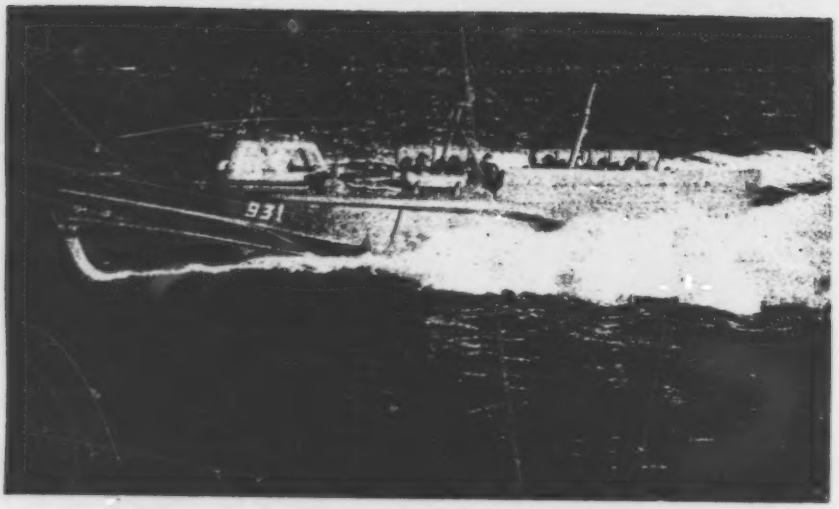
As follow-on generation, a new torpedo boat was developed by GDR experts and built in co-production by the Rechlin Shipyards National Plant and the Wolgast Peene Yards National Plant. The hull of this vessel, which was classified as a "Small Torpedo Boat" (ST boat), was also built of a seawater-resistant light-metal alloy. The main dimensions, which were enlarged over those of the earlier LFT boats, yielded a further increase in combat effectiveness, as well as considerably improved seaworthiness under difficult service conditions (sea, wind). Besides being equipped with two 533-mm torpedo tubes, the boats could be armed with a 23-mm twin gun of the proven Soviet ZSU-23/2 model. In addition, the boats are equipped with minelaying apparatus, so that their employment as fast minelayers is possible. Three Soviet M50 diesels, subtypes F4 through F7, serve as the main engines, with a total output of 2,646 kw. The boats are equipped with modern electronic location and communication systems, whereby they are usable under any visibility conditions and at any time of day or night. The experimental boat was ready for presentation to the public as early as the fleet review in Rostock on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the GDR. Since then, the ST boats and their crews have repeatedly proven themselves in maneuvers and exercises of the allied Baltic fleets. The Bronze Combat Award for Services to People and Fatherland was awarded in 1981 to the "Karl Beier" unit, which is equipped with these boats, for excellent results in political and combat training.



KTS-Boot



LTS-Boote des Projektes „63 300"



LTS-Boot Projekt „68 200" in Transportvariante

13070/12766
CSO: 2300/62

MILITARY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SHIP-MOUNTED ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS DESCRIBED

East Berlin AR-ARMEERUNDSCHAU in German No 11, Nov 85 pp 46-49

[Article by Maj Ulrich Fink: "Aerial Target Approaching"]

[Text] NATO ships and aircraft have for many years engaged in war-like exercises involving operational use of a great variety of aerial weapons in and above the Baltic, at times only 10 to 15 sea miles away from our sea border. Obviously these provocative maneuvers are not hidden from the three allied socialist Baltic fleets. The sailors, petty officeres and officers of the USSR Baltic Fleet, the navy of the People's Republic of Poland and our own People's Navy are well aware of the great danger engendered by NATO's preparations for war in the Baltic area. Thus they are aware also of the growing importance of defense against aircraft, combat helicopters and antiship missiles. Our three fleets give their full attention to this by virtue of their materiel and training, since their primary task is to be fully proficient in the air defense field through great alertness and complete familiarity with all reconnaissance, control and combat materiel. For this purpose our ships are equipped with proven artillery systems and modern missiles.

Among them, the 2-M-3 110 PM 25 mm twin antiaircraft gun has for some time been part of the armament of many ships of the socialist defense coalition. The automatic gun with a movable barrel is built as a recoil-operated weapon and can theoretically fire 270 to 300 rounds per minute. Upon leaving the barrel, the initial velocity of the munition is 900 meters/sec. The two-man crew can aim the gun hydraulically with a control column or with the handwheels of the lateral and vertical aiming device. However, one of the most modern ship artillery systems for air defense, which is aboard almost all new combat ships, is the automatic 30 mm gun. It works on the revolver principle. Its six barrels form a barrel drum. This automatic weapon, mounted inside a small, 360° revolving turret, is operated entirely by radar. Due to its high aiming speed and rate of fire it is especially suitable for defense against antiship missiles.

However, the small and medium size caliber guns on shipboard are suitable not only for defense against aerial targets. A number of them are designed for use as multipurpose weapons. This means that they are equally capable of attacking combat speed boats which are within their effective ranges for only a short time. The calibers of these single or multiple barrel guns ranges from 30 to 76 millimeters.

However, the heavy-caliber antiaircraft weapons which were in use during World War II have since been replaced by ship-to-air missiles. It became necessary to deploy antiaircraft missiles aboard ships since in the post-war period there has been an enormous increase in air force combat options due to the use of jet aircraft, radar technology and newly developed missiles, bombs and torpedoes.

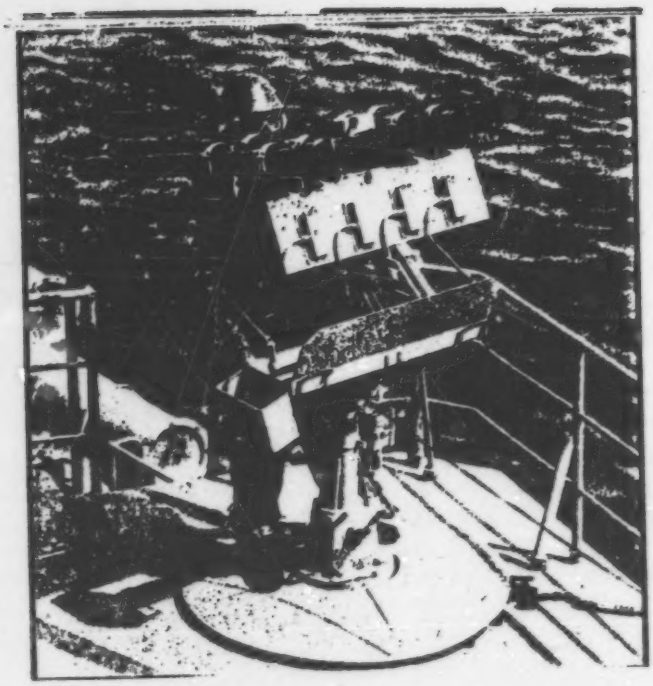
Ship-based air defense missiles are distinguished from conventional artillery by much greater effective range, great hit probability and destructive power. This applies mostly to two stage missiles which are 4.50 to 7.70 meters in length and whose diameter ranges from 50 to 60 cm. Launching devices are automatically aimed laterally and vertically. Loading is done automatically also. The missiles are brought from the missile storage space by an elevator direct to the launching device and placed upon the vertical launch rail.

However, the most important prerequisite for effective operation of antiaircraft missiles are the fire control systems, which is the case also for the barrel artillery. In the final analysis, the control systems and their sailor specialist operators are the determining factor of whether an approaching missile will reach its target or whether it will be intercepted and destroyed beforehand. The fire control systems thus must locate and track the target in time, determine the target coordinates and transmit these data to the launch ramps. For guided missiles, a support station, additional computers and a control station are added.

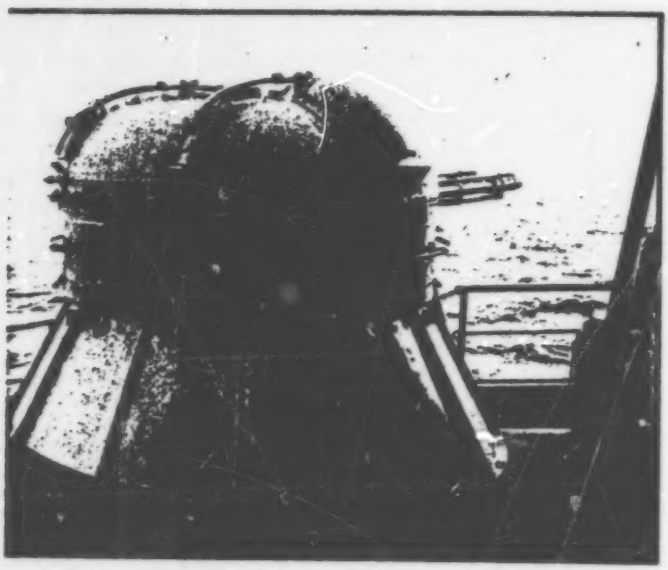
The one-man Strela anti-aircraft missile requires nowhere near that much support. It is found in quadruple mounts aboard modern coastguard ships. They are mounted at the port and starboard sides behind the bridge on rotating disks and can thus be aimed vertically as well as horizontally by the operator.

The missiles are launched individually in sequence. However, the operator needs to aim only one of the missiles which are equipped with an infrared search head. When the search head detects the heat source, i.e., the engine of the target to be attacked, the operator hears a claxon sound and sees a red lamp being illuminated. He can then launch the missile. It finds its way to the target independently, reaches and destroys it with a high degree of probability. With the Strela on board, the coastguard ships have an additional effective weapon against low-flying fighter bombers and cruise missiles.

To detect and attack the latter is generally a very complex task. They fly at low altitudes at speeds ranging from 800 to 1200 km/hour and have ranges from 80 to 200 km. However, the fleets of the socialist defense coalitions have an air defense system which is echeloned as to range and altitude. It provides close cooperation between the various locating and fire control devices, air defense missiles of varying range, light and medium antiaircraft guns, fighter aircraft and electronic warfare systems for the protection of our borders.



Quadruple launcher for the Strela air defense missile



Radar-operated 30 mm multipurpose weapon in twin turret

57 mm multipurpose weapon.

9273/7051

CSO: 2300/82

DEVELOPMENTS IN FLIGHT NAVIGATION SYSTEMS DISCUSSED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 5, 1985 (signed to press 10 Jul 85) pp 266-267

[Article by Colonel G. Lehmann: "Flight Navigation Complexes Raise Accuracy and Safety of Flight"]

[Text] The navigational equipment of an aircraft (helicopter) enables the crew to fly their aircraft and to get to the assigned place at the assigned time by the intended flight path.

Flight navigation must be available with certainty at all times: day and night, under any meteorological conditions, during combat operations, under the effects of enemy jamming, during intermittent or complete failure of ground navigational facilities, or when outside their effective range.

1. Scope and Use of Navigational Equipment

Navigational equipment comprises navigational data generators and computational equipment.

Navigational data generators are devices that by use of various physical effects provide primary data autonomously or non-autonomously. Primary data reflect selected navigational flight elements, such as position coordinates, course, speed, drift angle, altitude, etc. They are determined with the help of air instruments (aerometric speed and altitude indicators, temperature indicator), of magnetic-field indicators (magnetic compass, induction compass), of gyroscopic devices (semigyroscopic compass, angle and angular-velocity indicators), of acceleration indicators (inertial navigation equipment, inertial devices), and of radionavigational devices (radio altimeter, radio compass, short- and long-range radionavigational equipment, Doppler navigators).

From the primary data the computational equipment works out all the navigational parameters essential for piloting the aircraft, carry out comparisons of planned vs actual values, and prepare instructions for maneuvering the aircraft. These can be peripheral computers (computational circuits integrated into the navigational instruments) or central onboard computers.

As a rule, several navigational instruments measure the same navigational parameter in physically differing ways. Examples are aerometric and radio altimeters,

aerometric airspeed indicators and Doppler navigation devices, as well as magnetic compasses and gyroscopic compasses (course systems), etc.

It is in the first instance up to the crew to make preponderant use of those systems that promise the highest accuracy of measurement under the given flight conditions. They also monitor the trustworthiness of the measured values by comparing the readings of several devices. If they rely on the readings of the relatively precise radionavigational equipment, accidental errors and temporary interruptions (due to irregular wave propagation, interference, jamming) must be included in their calculations.

If the crew is working preponderantly with aerometric and gyroscopic devices, their relatively large systemic measurement errors and drift errors will lead to unacceptably large deviations in the fulfillment of assigned combat missions. The comparison of the measurements of various instruments is made more difficult by differing coordinate systems (according to the physics of the measurement apparatus: ground-based, aircraft-based, space-based, Cartesian, spherical or polar coordinates), which necessitate conversions (coordinate transformations).

The rapidly growing demands on the combat characteristics of modern combat aircraft, and the introduction of new weapon systems and of hitherto unknown tactical procedures require that aircrews be relieved from non-substantive activities, in navigation as elsewhere. They have led to the creation of automated flight navigation complexes.

2. Flight Navigation Complex

It unifies all the important navigational instruments under the control of a central onboard computer (navigational computer) or of peripheral computers. This allows switching to automated solution of standard navigational tasks, for example, for cruising, target approach, return to base, landing approaches and repeat approaches.

It can be set up as a self-contained onboard complex or as a component of a superordinate onboard complex (targeting-navigational complex, navigational-maneuvering complex). A flight navigation complex must store all the necessary navigational data for the duration of the combat mission (target coordinates, coordinates of bearings for cruising, airbase coordinates, main and alternate landing approaches, the coordinates, service frequencies and channels of the ground [as published: "onboard"] navigational facilities, etc.). The data mentioned here will be selected during flight planning, and fed in before take-off, and can, depending on aircraft model, be updated and refined during the combat mission.

The flight navigation complex must further determine at all points the exact position coordinates of the aircraft from the primary data of the navigational instruments.

The navigational complex must be able to calculate the most important navigational and maneuvering parameters for piloting the aircraft (planned course, planned altitude, distance to destination or time to destination or to turning point, etc.) and to formulate correction values by planned-vs-actual comparison.

It should be able to make logical decisions on the choice of the closest ground aids to navigation and to make automated changes in mode of operation (cruise, prelanding maneuvers, landing approach, repeat approach, etc.). Further, it must be possible to take the calculated data from it for visual representation on instruments and displays as well as for maneuver commands.

Finally, the flight navigation complex must be so designed that the reliability of the entire complex can be monitored, the crew be warned of the failure of component equipment, and the solution of combat problems within acceptable tolerances be assured even with the failure of navigational instruments or in cases of forced landing.

3. Structure and Operation of the Navigation Complex

These are determined by the combat missions that are to be fulfilled with the aircraft model in question, when used against air, ground or sea targets, and naturally by the technological state of the art. Already today, high-performance onboard computers, with their high calculating speed and large storage capacity, allow the demands made on the navigation complex of a multimission combat aircraft to be fulfilled quite well.

Such demands are, for example: accuracy of measurement, security from interference and reliability of the complex as a whole must be higher than that of the individual navigational instruments and components. This is achieved through optimal signal processing (filtering) of the primary data by analog or digital filters.

Further, the navigation complex must fundamentally work autonomously. It is able to rely exclusively on the primary data supplied by the onboard autonomous navigational instruments. And this despite the relatively large errors of measurement (around 5 percent) in aerometric instruments and the cumulative drift and integration errors of gyroscopic and inertial navigation systems.

Non-autonomous radionavigational systems, with errors of measurement of under 0.5 percent, are brought into play for correction of measurement and calculation errors only when a secure radio link with the outside station (ground navigational facility) exists. This link can, however, be interrupted due to enemy influences, by reason of insufficient effective range (especially on flights of moderate altitude), or on tactical grounds (masking).

All inputs and outputs of navigational data must be in terms of a coordinate system appropriate to the given stage of flight, which allows the pilot favorable working conditions, spatial representation, and ability to monitor the agreement between indicator readings and actual flight situation. So, for example, cruising and target approach are often carried out with conditional coordinate systems (so-called orthodromic coordinates), landing maneuvers with a ground-based coordinate system, and instrument-landing approaches with ground-based coordinates referred to prescribed course and glide paths.

When maneuver commands calculated by the navigation complex are being switched through to the autopilot (automated flight), the pilot must be able to assume manual control of the aircraft at any time for carrying out non-preprogrammed

flight patterns (upon contact with the enemy, entry into aerial combat, escape maneuvers, etc.). Uninfluenced by this, the navigation complex must thereupon permit the continuation of the originally planned combat mission.

4. Filtering in the Navigation Complex

The exit signal of a navigational instrument contains both the true measured value of the information signal and also systematic errors of measurement and random error (interference, random fluctuations of the carrier). Although this mixture of signals can be thought of as the sum of its individual components, these latter cannot be isolated from one another in the exit signal.

The exit signals of various navigational instruments which measure the same navigational parameter in physically differing ways (e.g., speed measured by aerometric airspeed indicator and by Doppler navigator) differ in the form and bandwidth of their amplitude spectra.

The desired information-bearing signal being sought displays an extremely low-frequency character. Its bandwidth amounts to a few tenth of a Hertz (the aircraft represents a large mass, whose motion and orientation in space can only slowly be altered; abrupt changes in speed and altitude are impossible). The spectra of the random errors, however, display great differences.

Random fluctuations of the exit signals of aerometric, magnetic or inertial devices result from inhomogeneities of the atmosphere, from turbulence, from swings in air temperature and therewith also in air pressure, from interference from the earth's magnetic field, from bearing friction, etc. They disperse slowly, with cutoff frequencies (bandwidths) of up to several Hertz.

Radionavigational equipment, on the contrary, reaches interference bandwidths of some 10 to 100 Hertz. This is explained both by the influence of wide-band outside interference sources and also by quick fluctuations in the reception signal within the aircraft due to interference phenomena which can at times even interrupt reception altogether.

By insertion of low-pass and high-pass filters in the signal paths and immediate summation of the filtered exit signals of varied navigational instruments, it can be brought to pass that the desired service signal is in the final analysis transmitted undistorted, while the interference is for its part sharply reduced in amplitude and bandwidth. This is identical to an improvement in the relationship of signal energy to interference energy in the complex as a whole, and leads to a reduction of the overall error of measurement as compared to the individual errors of measurement.

Such filters are created in analog computers by means of integrators or in the form of electromechanical series.

The method just described is, however, of little effectiveness if the exit-signal spectra of individual navigational instruments display no marked differences or when only one instrument is available. In this case, probability-theoretical considerations lead to usable results.

Probability theory supplies solution methods for estimation problems in the determination of expected value and random-variable dispersion in a stochastic process (the exit signal of a navigational instrument represents such a stochastic or random process).

Starting from the assumed-known (statistically derived) a priori distribution of probability densities of the navigational parameters in question and of the interference signals, the conditioned a posteriori probability-density distribution ("as measured") is determined with the help of a mathematical model of the aircraft and the navigation system. The calculated result is corrected by the actual exit signal of the navigational instrument with reference to the intensity of the measurement interference.

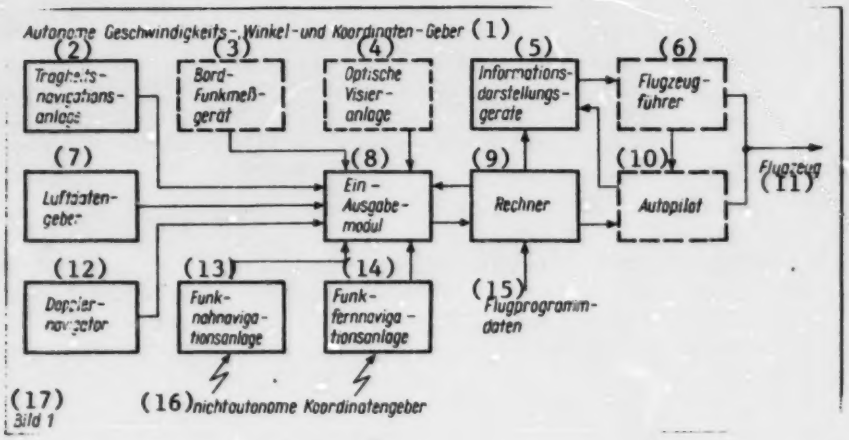
Such an optimal filter (minimal-variance filter, Kalman filter, Kalman-Bucy filter) is similar to a control circuit with non-stationary parameters, and is made possible in real-time operations by means of fast computers. Its broad application is primarily reserved for modern generations of combat aircraft.

A further increase in accuracy of measurement and reliability in flight navigation complexes is presently on the horizon: satellite navigation is becoming possible, which permits passive position-finding (ranging simply by reception of satellite signals on a standard-time basis). Satellite navigation devices can at least partially replace traditional ground navigational facilities and can be used for periodic error adjustment in the complex.

Flight navigation complexes link various pieces of equipment and devices needed by the pilot. They are based on advanced signal-processing methods and increase navigation accuracy and navigation security considerably.

Understanding the interior relationships in flight navigation complexes is an essential prerequisite to their optimal use, and must be required of all members of the engineering and technical staff.

Figure 1: Structure of a Flight Navigation Complex (Solid lines: main components; dashed lines: components with which the complex operates)



Key:

1. Autonomous Speed, Angle and Coordinates Instruments
2. Inertial navigation system
3. Onboard radar apparatus
4. Optical sighting system
5. Information display devices
6. Pilot
7. Aerometric instruments
8. Input/Output module
9. Computer
10. Autopilot
11. Aircraft
12. Doppler navigator
13. Short-range radionavigational system
14. Long-range radionavigational system
15. Flight-program data
16. Non-autonomous coordinate sources
17. Figure 1

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MILITARY POLAND

UTILIZATION OF AIR DEFENSE ROCKET FORCES WITHIN DEFENSE SYSTEM

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 12, Dec 85 pp 19-21

[Article by Col Dr Tadeusz Kropiowski: "Principles for the Deployment of Air Defense Rocket Forces"]

[Text] Like other defense forces operating within a unified air defense system, rocket air defense forces are used in accordance with specific principles. I think it might be useful to recall for readers at the least the most important principles for the deployment of air defense rocket forces, especially inasmuch as the principles of the use of aircraft have already been presented in the pages of this publication.

Rocket forces deployment principles, in the sense of generalized conclusions and recommendations concerning the preparations for and conduct of combat operations, have taken shape as these forces have developed, as their combat capabilities have increased, and also as the result of the gathering of experience and the discovery of the basic relationships and interdependencies which arise during combat at the time that the enemy in the air is engaged. Of particular importance has been the experience of local wars in which antiaircraft rocket forces and means have been used, especially combat experience in Vietnam and the Near East.

Despite their short history, rocket forces have developed significantly in the technical and organizational realm, but in order to insure effective rocket air defense of the country's areas and installations, even the better and better rocket air defense measures do not suffice. Still essential is their proper use. This issue is important too because usually the strength of these forces is less than one might think given the needs dictated by the threat of air strikes and the possibilities afforded by modern weapons of air attack from the potential enemy.

One of the basic principles for the deployment of rocket forces is a high level of readiness to carry out air defense combat tasks. The enemy always tries to use the element of surprise, and it is always a very short time that the air defense rocket forces have between the moment they first receive information about the air targets and the moment of opening fire and destroying those targets. Unfortunately this time is getting shorter and shorter, because of the speed of the enemy's air attacks, low-level flight, and limitations in the scope of air target radar reflection (making the distances shorter from where the air targets are de-

tected for the first time). Rocket forces units should be in such a state of readiness that they can begin combat operations in time and attack the approaching enemy while they are some distance away.

The execution of this principle is insured through development (grouping) of rocket forces in the field, by preparing them in a comprehensive way for combat operations, and by having rocket forces continually on duty.

The next principle for deployment of rocket forces is for them to destroy the air attack agents en route to the installations being protected before they reach the target zone.

To provide for the defense of installations, rocket forces should engage (destroy) enemy air attack agents before they reach the point from which they can harm the installations being defended. This is fully understandable, particularly when we take into account operations involving nuclear weapons, but it should be mentioned that it is becoming increasingly difficult to accomplish this, despite the fact that rocket firing range has been extended, because the problem is that the range from which enemy air attack agents can be a direct threat to the installations being defended has been increased.

Formerly the distance from which the target installation could be hit was rather small (using undirected aerodynamic bombs the bombing distance was a few kilometers up to a dozen and some kilometers), but now this distance can be several dozen kilometers or more. It is therefore necessary to engage air attack agents of the enemy both at great distances from the installations being defended and close to them, but always before they reach the point where they can strike the target. This is why the firing zone (airspace within the boundaries of which the rocket forces can engage the air targets) should be beyond the strike execution line.

We can see that this requirement is met, for example, by where we place the rocket forces weapons and men with respect to the installations being defended and also by using rockets of various range (distant, intermediate, and near) to protect these installations.

Within our country there are many installations which could be air targets for the enemy. Among these installations are those of great importance as well as those of lesser significance. Military experience and analyses of rocket force deployment possibilities and principles show that the airborne enemy will attempt to destroy the most important installations and focus the attack on these. The next principle for the deployment of rocket forces, therefore, is to focus defense efforts (before the air strike) on the most important installations and areas of the country and the most important directions.

Despite the rise in the overall potential of rocket forces and the firing rangee of modern rockets, it is difficult to give equal rocket coverage to the whole area at the present stage, but this does not seem absolutely necessary given the principle of enemy air force deployment.

A logical conclusion follows that the defense should be the greatest for the most important installations (areas), especially in the major directions of enemy air attack. In order to provide for the proper distribution of rocket forces concentrated to defend a given installation (area) and enemy attack agents, a given quantity (and type) of rocket equipment is placed accordingly and a multilayered fire system is provided to insure the destruction of air targets regardless of flight level, target density, radar interference, and so on.

The next principle pertains to the creation of so-called "mixed rocket force groups" in order to use various rocket types for the defense of installations (areas).

The airborne enemy employs various agents and weapons for the strike and different sorts of aircraft. When we consider the variety of aircraft and the weapons they carry, the radar interference devices and their methods of operation, it is easy to understand that it is not possible to insure a high level of rocket air defense effectiveness by basing that defense on a single type of rocket installation. The complex use of various sorts of rocket types including a variety of tactical-technical capabilities and properties provides for greater effectiveness of the rocket defense system and at the same time provides for a greater degree of certainty that the rocket forces will not be overcome by enemy air strikes.

In order to execute this principle, it is necessary among other things to use various types of rockets in the rocket force groups and to insure that their capabilities are exploited to the maximum.

The next principle is to focus rocket forces command (direction of fire), while at the same time providing for the rocket subunits to engage in combat independently.

One of the factors that determines the number of air targets that the rocket forces destroy is what is called the command coefficient: the greater it is the greater the number of air targets destroyed. This coefficient is usually greater when command is centralized, but in certain situations, such as when air targets are detected late, it is more effective for the direction of fire to be decentralized during combat. This is the reason why the rocket forces have automated command systems making it possible to direct the fire of many rocket subunits centrally while at the same time equipping the subunits with various means (such as reconnaissance agents) allowing for the independent conduct of combat operations, based on autonomous detection sources using command decisions issued by personnel at lower levels.

Cooperation between rocket forces and other branches of air defense, especially fighter planes and radar forces, is the next principle in the deployment of rocket forces, because we do not yet have a single universal means to insure that all realms of this defense can be accomplished under the various sorts of conditions. For example, air defense forces have great fire power but restricted maneuvering capacity, while fighter aviation, owing to its great maneuvering capacity, is an important factor in focusing the efforts of air defense forces in the directions of air attack and the creation of the necessary combat force relationship vis-a-vis the enemy.

10790
CSO: 2600/204

ATTITUDES TOWARD MILITARY SERVICE SURVEYED

Positive Attitudes

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 41-42

[Article by Lt Col Dr Jerzy Wisniewski: "When the Attitude Toward the Service Becomes Positive"]

[Text] A positive attitude toward military service manifests itself among servicemen, as a rule, in the form of conscious self-subordination to disciplinary rules, military regulations, norms of collective life and as a feeling of responsibility, devotion and self-sacrifice in everyday service. In connection with the above it would be ideal for young draftees to have a developed positive attitude toward military service. In reality, however, this is not always so. This is confirmed by the studies I carried out during the years 1982-1983. And although some time has elapsed since then, it seems to me that both the findings of these studies and the conclusions and practical indications ensuing from them have not lost their topicality.

The need for studies of the attitudes of youth toward military service is prompted by the fact that, during the martial-law era as well as at present, the variability of attitudes toward military service is markedly influenced by any propaganda activities of foreign and domestic antisocialist forces. The past decade of negligence in raising the rising generation of Poles also is making itself felt. Thus there is an urgent need to take more effective action in order to eliminate the uncovered negative attitudes toward military service, attitudes that most often arose in an elemental manner, and to shape and perpetuate more intensively positive attitudes, that is, attitudes consonant with the vital interests of the army and the society.

My studies comprised 300 servicemen. Young people begin their basic military service while variously disposed toward it. At the moment of commencement of military service only 55.7 percent of the draftees expressed a positive attitude toward it, 14.3 percent were neutral, and as many as 30 percent declared themselves to be negatively disposed.

Justifying their responses, part of the servicemen representing a positive attitude toward military service declared that an active participation in training and civic work as well as a diligent performance of military duties

is their ambition. Let me quote certain answers: "I want to get a good training," "I want to upgrade my vocational skills," "While a civilian I did civic work and that is why I want to continue it while in the army," "I want to perform my military service peacefully, but at the same time I desire to complete the noncom school and pass on my newly acquired knowledge to my junior fellow servicemen," and "I joined the army in order to fulfill properly my duty to the fatherland."

Among servicemen with a neutral attitude toward military service the following views dominated: "I always preferred to stay in the middle, and during my military service I want neither to do too little nor exert too much effort," "I want to finish my military service, because I have to, and return to civilian life as soon as possible," and "I'll perform my duties only when I can derive personal gain from them."

The draftees taking a negative attitude toward military service argued that, among other things, military service prevented them from getting a better-paying job. They also mentioned separation from family and friends as well as lack of psychophysical predisposition for performing military service. Some also justified their negative attitude toward military service by claiming that their stay in the army postponed for 2 years the fulfillment of their personal plans. Other answers given were: "I came to do my service rather than do meritorious service," "I don't want to work up a sweat only in order that others may lie abed," "In general, the army doesn't interest me," and "All I want is to stick it out, because it doesn't pay to be an eager-beaver."

It is alarming that a relatively high percentage of the respondents offered inaccurate opinions on military service, although, under the mandatory programs, they are supposed to learn defense-related topics in school. The unwilling attitude toward military service is due to many factors, both social and psychological ones. One such factor is of a certainty deficient rearing at home, in school, at the workplace and in the community. In addition, before joining the army, young people often become influenced by the political enemy, who has accomplished a marked devastation in the awareness of the rising generation. Sometimes, draftees leaving for the army are bidden farewell by priests who call upon the young people to maintain an at least passive attitude toward political training, activities of the youth organization, etc. As a result, when crossing the barracks gate, a substantial proportion of draftees are politically disoriented, inhibited and mistrustful toward military service. Moreover, young people have witnessed or taken part in the sociopolitical changes taking place in this country, changes under whose influence they continually revalued their views. Such attitudes have undoubtedly also been influenced by the situation in this country and negative role models, the survival of petty bourgeois ideals and a leaning toward the consumerist lifestyle.

A deeper analysis of the collected opinions gives reason to believe that other reasons for the negative attitude toward military service are: separation from the family and close friends, the need to subordinate oneself to military discipline, the changed social conditions and lack of faith in oneself. Young people hear, particularly in the period prior to their conscription, various and often greatly distorted rumors about army life. At times, stories about

military service are "circulated" among conscripts by persons who never performed it, with the stories themselves having a subjective coloring and promoting a negative attitude toward the army.

In the course of their military service, servicemen develop a more positive attitude toward it. To be sure, in certain cases the changes in attitude have been to the worse rather than to the better, this being caused chiefly by hardships associated with military training and life and deficiencies in the training process due to deviations from military regulations and poor personal relations with immediate superiors as well as among servicemen themselves.

Individualized analysis of the respondents revealed that the development of more negative attitudes toward military services was also prompted by the failure of superiors to properly appreciate some of their subordinates. This is demonstrated by the comments of those servicemen who stressed, "I always tried to do my duty properly, but I wasn't noticed."

At the moment of completion of basic military service, changes in attitude were also recorded for another group of servicemen. These changes occurred solely among the persons who had previously declared themselves to be negatively disposed toward military service. In 4 percent of the respondents the changes were in the positive direction, and in 4.7 percent, in the neutral direction. Altogether, during the period of their military service, 15 percent of servicemen changed their attitude toward it, with nearly one-half feeling more positively disposed toward it. These favorable training results were due to the implementation of the instructional process and ideological-political work, particularly political indoctrination.

It is perplexing, though, that, at the time of their discharge from military service and transfer to reserve status, a high percentage of the respondents remained negatively disposed toward military service. This demonstrates that it was not possible to completely compensate, while in the army, for the educational deficiencies at home, at school and in the community. On the basis of interviews with the instructional and command cadre, serveral factors causing this situation were identified. They are: domestic and foreign influence of the antisocialist forces, the immature attitude of youth toward problems of national defense, differing social conditions, difficulties and shortcomings in the instructional process and the personal interests of the respondents.

The material collected makes it possible to determine more precisely practical indications for developing positive attitudes toward military service. It appears that the need of youth for more information about the army should be met to a greater extent during the pre-conscription period. Starting at home and continuing at school, in social organizations and in the mass media, the real purpose and picture of military service should be made known to youth. This would contribute to eliminating, or at least limiting, tension and anxiety during the period prior to drafting for military service.

Insofar as possible, the requests of draftees for assignment to specialties consonant with their liking, interests, qualifications and predispositions should be considered favorably. But it cannot be presumed that even then all

young draftees will feel enthusiastic about the army. Military service should, as before, continue to be treated as an extension of the rearing process and oriented, particularly during the first few weeks and months after the draftees join the army, toward the eventual elimination of the deficiencies in rearing youth at home, at school and in the community, for military service.

The point chiefly is to instill in servicemen within a relatively short period of time the conviction that every form of training and instrtuction is indispensable from the standpoint of concern for maintaining an adequate level of national defense. This process should be initiated by spurring all service, party, youth and social elements to become more active in imbuing the training cadre with the conviction that it is necessary to provide a good personal example in quotidian military life. The cadre, in their turn, should encourage draftees performing basic military training to emulate them. The related expectations will be met only when the entire training cadre will display uniform and proper soldierly attitudes.

I believe that everything should be done to facilitate for young servicemen adaptation to military service. To this end, the still existing improper attitude of the command cadre, and particularly of noncommissioned officers, toward the draftees should be eliminated, as should be the improper attitude of seasoned servicemen toward novices; this applies particularly to bad customs and hazing.

The professional cadre should show greater interest in the life of servicememn during the afternoon hours. I am not suggesting that they stay in the barracks from Reveille till Lights Out, but in every unit and subunit there exists as a rule prolonged supervision or work based on the two-shift system [as published]. The point is merely that the cadre members assigned to work in that system perform their duties conscientiously. It is advisable to organize during those hours genuine rather than make-believe cultural, educational, recreational and sports activities and to supervise properly clean-up, dormitory and other duties specified in the schedule of activities.

The above conclusions do not, of course, resolve the problem entirely. It seems to me, however, that they can provide a foundation for refining the existing forms and methods for troop training and exploring new ones.

Negative Attitudes

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 43-45

[Article by Maj Bogdan Sambor: "What Should Be Done With 'The Maladjusted Ones'?"]

[Text] In recent years interest in problems of social pathology has markedly grown, this being due to, among other things, the definite increase in the number of socially maladjusted individuals. This phenomenon is due to the decline in the upbringing and rearing function of the parental home and the rise in the numbers of youth raised in single-parent families or without parents. The problem of maladjustment is also influenced by the phenomenon of

acceleration, that is the marked acceleration in the physical growth of young people accompanied by a merely slight acceleration in their personality growth. The resulting disparity results in retarding social maturation and generates conflicts and rearing problems. The growing social maladjustment, and particularly such of its forms as criminal behavior, hooliganism, alcoholism, drug abuse, work shirking and school truancy or lack of respect for others, produce definite effects in the educational milieu of the army. Hence also an adequate definition of maladjustment, and particularly the isolation of its causes and symptoms as well as the determination of ways of its diagnosis and treatment, is of cardinal importance to educational work in the army.

A Problem of a Social Nature

The introduction of the term "social maladjustment" is linked to certain previously existing concepts of theory deriving from the biological sciences and pertaining to the organism's capacity for "homeostasis," that is, for maintaining an equilibrium under varying environmental conditions and being capable of adapting to them. Interpretations and definitions which construe adaptation as the regulation of mutual relations between the organism and the environment are generalized and incomplete, because man as a being that is not only biological but also social must, in order to survive, be capable of adapting himself not only to a new biological environment but also to a new social environment.

Adaptation is also construed as a unilateral regulation of one's relations with the environment. This is a major oversimplification. Such a concept reflects a conformist attitude and stresses the value of so-called guile in everyday life. It reflects the absence of an inner need to change primitive behavior and attitudes. This is adaptation to actually existing conditions and requirements, and at the same time it denotes relinquishment of orginality and autonomy in the development of one's own selfhood.

Similar controversies and divided opinions arise when defining the term social "maladjustment." Often it is regarded as tantamount to, and interchangeably used with, such concepts as "maladaptation," "behavioral disturbances," "deviant behavior" and "behavioral problems."

There exist at least two good reasons why the term "social maladjustment" should be employed. First, there is the tradition of this concept in Polish educational writings and practice. This term, established by the World Union of Child and Youth Care Institutions, was introduced and propagated in Poland by Maria Grzegorzewska. It also is part of the terminology employed by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. Second, this term is of value on its own. For it accents the relationship between the individual and his social environment and shifts the onus of the problem from the individual -- the "difficult," "derailed," "morally negligent," "poorly socialized," "behaviorally disturbed" individual -- onto the problem of his relations with the environment and stresses the importance of the environment itself.

It can be assumed that social maladjustment applies to youth whose relatively permanent recurrent behavior displays a set of symptoms pointing to failure to adhere to certain fundamental rules of behavior and mandatory social norms. In other words, this is a situation in which the individual cannot coexist harmoniously with his immediate community, cannot achieve even elementary social intercourse with the persons he encounters in his everyday life.

And what if he is in the army? We may conclude that maladjustment to military service represents a set of fairly regular symptoms amd modes of behavior of servicemen, manifesting themselves in failure to obey military regulations and orders, failure to adhere to norms of life and conduct mandatory in the educational environment of the army.

Symptoms and Their Causes

To apprehend the nature of social maladjustment and take effective preventive and resocializing measures, the causes of this negative phenomenon first have to be cognized. The genesis of maladjustment is unusually complex. This ensues not so much from the magnitude and diversity of the causes as, above all, from their intertwining and numerous interrelationships. Hence, analysis of the causative factors of maladjustment requires a comprehensive approach. Here the possibilities are many. Certain causative factors operate simultaneously, while others arise fortuitously and operate singly. In every individual case the nature of the causal interrelationships and the mechanisms of their combined operation have to be uncovered. Next, in the course of such analysis, the decisive factors as well as the factors promoting the phenomena of maladjustment have to be identified.

In the genesis of the social maladjustment of servicemen we should allow for personality, environmental and situational factors. Among the environmental and situational factors unrelated to military service we can include, e.g., family conditions (formal and moral decay of the family, its size, alcoholism of parents), improper attitude to study and work and a difficult material and housing situation. As for the factors relating to the educational environment of the army, they are principally: improper organization of labor (service and rest), improper educational techniques (excessive military rigor and exorbitant demands of superiors) and certain other situations (excessive duties, arrangements causing in-group conflicts, etc.).

As for the personality factors, they are chiefly: needs (motives), knowledge and experience, character, attitudes, views, beliefs, interests, social activism and certain personality disorders.

We derive information on the extent of maladjustment to military service from symptoms represented by various forms of negative conduct of servicemen. They are of a complex nature and usually occur in groups (syndromes) of maladjustment symptoms. Let us add that they occur in variegated forms and do not always point to social maladjustment. Thus, e.g., lack of progress in training, undisciplined behavior and tardiness may merely signal temporary indisposition, fatigue or exhaustion. Hence, the occurrence of symptoms in itself still does not warrant the diagnosis of social maladjustment. Symptoms

of maladjustment differ from the abovementioned temporary perturbances in wellness in that they are of a relatively permanent and recurrent nature.

The most characteristic -- in my opinion -- symptoms of maladjustment to military service may include:

-- lack of discipline and dutifulness, failure to adhere to military regulations, norms and orders;

-- illwill displayed toward fellow servicemen and superiors as well as inclination toward causing conflicts;

-- reluctance to work, study and serve;

-- low feeling of responsibility for one's own deeds;

-- suggestiveness, inability to resolve difficult situations;

-- low activism and poor psychological resistance to the hardships of military service;

-- aggressiveness, living for the moment, search for adventures, troublemaking.

Much Depends on the Choice of Methods

Early detection of the root causes and symptoms of maladjustment to military service is a fundamental prerequisite for rational educational countermeasures. The better and more penetrating the recognition of personal predispositions and environmental influences by commanders, the more rationally can they select corrective and educational countermeasures, and the more effectively can they organize preventive and resocializing activities. To obtain the full picture of the causes and symptoms of maladjustment and uncover their interrelationship and mutual dependences, superiors should resort to a diagnosis that can be made on the basis of:

-- systematic observation of the conduct of servicemen;

-- person-to-person talks;

-- interviews with the serviceman's immediate superiors, parents, fellow servicemen, etc.;

-- examination of military documents (penal and distinction records, reports on analyses of discipline);

-- analysis of personal records (so-called personal documents, i.e., letters, diaries, drawings, etc.).

The diagnosis should be the basis for a prognosis consisting in the formulation of expectations as to the eventual future conduct of the servicemen, the prospects for their training and the possibilities for their

resocialization. Such expectations sometimes prove to be illusory. For this reason, it is best to formulate prognostic conclusions cautiously, in the form of hypotheses.

Early detection of the causes and symptoms of maladjustment should facilitate for commanders the selection and application of optimal forms and methods of therapy and enable them to react properly to the personal difficulties and problems of servicemen. To be sure, the term "therapy" as employed here is hardly the most felicitous one, for maladjustment is not a disease medically speaking. Modern approaches to the treatment of the socially maladjusted are dominated by the use of methods, techniques and measures of the psychological type, referred to as, among other things, "psychotherapy."

Psychotherapy is deliberate and systematic treatment employed by qualified physicians and psychologists with the aid of such tried and routine techniques as hypnosis, psychodrama, autogenous training, relaxation exercises, etc. This kind of psychotherapy, rather termed deep psychotherapy , is handled in the army by specialized centers, psychological centers, military mental health clinics, psychiatric wards of military hospitals, and also civilian mental hygiene clinics in garrison towns. Deep psychotherapy is sometimes regarded as the sole way of altering a serviceman's personality and eliminating the causes and symptoms of his maladjustment.

Educational work in the army indicates that this is not a valid view, since psychotherapy should also be construed in the broader meaning of the word as any action of a psychological-pedagogical nature intended to eliminate or reduce symptoms of maladjustment and affect their causes. When so construed, psychotherapy, sometimes termed sustaining psychotherapy , is applied when the problem is to accomplish direct positive changes in a serviceman's personality within a short period of time. This kind of psychotherapy can be rapidly utilized in educational work in the army, chiefly in view of the specific nature of military service, the intensity of training and upbringing and the ensuing need to employ simple methods that are generally familiar to commanders and that can within a short period of time induce positive changes in servicemen maladjusted to military service.

Underlying every method and technique of psychotherapy employed by subunit commanders should be a deliberate and planned effort to influence the serviceman's psychology by words and conduct. But the words must be accurate and pertinent, while the conduct should be worthy of emulation.

The selection of the kind and particular technique of psychotherapy at the subunit level depends largely on the nature of the causes of maladjustment and the intensity of its particular symptoms. Identification of these causes should be individualized as much as possible. This will make possible the adaptation of techniques to the personal traits and qualities of the individual serviceman. I believe that subunit commanders should chiefly employ the simplest and generally known methods of psychotherapy, such as: person-to-person talks, suggestion, persuasion, emulativeness, elucidation, conviction, occupational psychotherapy, recreational psychotherapy, etc.

Person-to-Person Talks -- Yes, But Not Only

The most often applied and by now traditional method for the diagnosis and therapy of maladjustment to military service is the person-to-person talk , intended to explore the reasons for poor behavior and faulty attitudes toward military service (toward superiors, fellow servicemen) as well as to assuage and eliminate the causes and symptoms of the observed irregularities. The person-to-person talk should provide the conditions for eliminating psychological tension and stress; the conditions for "talking it over" on subjects that emotionally grip the serviceman. This concerns in particular the servicemen who are in a state of intense emotional tension.

In such cases it is necessary to create an atmosphere of trust and goodwill, an atmosphere in which the serviceman can feel unafraid to talk about the things that worry, upset or anger him. But not every such talk can produce the intended effect. Much depends in particular on the ability to establish rapport with the serviceman. A stiff, dry, formal conversation is doomed in advance to failure.

Another educational technique in the field of psychotherapy is emulativeness. Quite often, owing to emulativeness consisting in a strong relationship of empathy, servicemen identify themselves with their superiors, meaning that they accept not only their modes of conduct and action but also their convictions, goals in life and ideals. This affors a great, though not always properly utilized, opportunity to set things aright.

Another equally effective method is persuasion, which consists in elucidation, conviction upon citing arguments, indication of ways out of a difficult situation, awakening of optimism and hope.

Still another method is suggestion . It consists in influencing the conduct, decisions, thoughts and imagination of the serviceman by force of personal authority or conviction. This influence should consist in inducing concentration, interest and endeavor to accomplish particular tasks. This is a process of verbal communication consisting in the direct inducement of a particular mode of conduct or in the acceptance of a particular conviction, opinion or plan of action. Suggestion is useful in alleviating or eliminating symptoms of maladjustment, indisposition, diffidence and bad habits.

A method that is worth recommending to every subunit commander is occupational psychotherapy . This kind of psychotherapy is indicated for apathetic and listless servicemen who are dissatisfied with the duties they perform. There exist many forms of occupational psychotherapy, such as athletic activities, tourism, organization and participation in cultural-educational work, active and passive participation in artistic entertainment and engaging in hobbies.

In addition to occupational psychotherapy, which requires of servicemen that they participate in various practical activities, it is worth employing recreational psychotherapy . Generally, this consists in the ability to utilize rationally leisure time, to organize leisure effectively.

The dynamics of the process of training and education and the attendant large number of difficult situations result in a relatively frequent occurrence of states of tiredness, exhaustion and fatigue among servicemen. An effective method for counteracting these phenomena is active mental and physical rest and recreation. However, this basically requires a broad gamut of forms of action by commanders, the youth organization, the servicemen's club and the cultural councils. This concerns affording to servicemen the possibilities for choosing on their own the most interesting activities. Personal freedom of choice of the forms of rest should be coupled with awakening the interests of soldiers in the desired direction -- this enriches personality and shapes character.

The successful course and effects of the application of elements of psychotherapy by subunit commanders are conditioned by many factors, among which personal authority and winning the total trust of the subordinates deserve special attention. The goodwill, trust, candor and authenticity of the superior as well as his self-criticism do not undrmine his authority but on the contrary create the conditions for mutual understanding and exploration of ways of resolving the educational problems that arise. The provision of assistance to servicemen in resolving the problems associated with maladjustment to military service is an elementary task of superiors in the field of psychotherapy.

It may be that the thoughts and opinions presented above will prove helpful in everyday educational work. It may be that they will facilitate to some extent the practical implementation of the educational-corrective function of the army with respect to the socially maladjusted young people, because they also are found in units and subunits.

1386
CSO: 2600/94

POLITICS ALBANIA

MEDIOCRITY IN EDUCATION, PRODUCTION, SCIENCE DEPLORED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "To Eliminate the Danger of Conformity to the Average and Mediocre Standard in Each Area of Life"]

[Text] The constant demand of our party, renewed laterly, for the ceaseless raising of the level of work in all sectors, for the deepening of the battle against average and mediocre standards, and especially for the elimination of the danger of conforming to them, is consistent with our socialist development and construction. This incontrovertible reality is being understood always and better by the organizations of the party and their levers, which, wherever they aggressively operate, have increased the mobilization and the efforts to further our achievements in all fields.

But within this positive framework, a dominant characteristic of our life, we notice that there is no lack of conforimity to the average level and, in some cases even to the mediocre. To conform means to familiarize yourself with this level so that it makes no impression on you. Cases of conformity to this level are noticed, for example, even in the activity of some organs or basic organizations of the party. Studies are made by them, but occasionally they are of an average level, and, nevertheless few people say a word or make any criticism in this regard. Thus, in some of their meetings the problems are handled on an average level and as a consequence, the decisions made are also of this level, so that even the solution given to the matters is not always in good order.

Or let us take the field of education. Among the schools from one district to the other there are unjustifiable inequalities and irregularities. But you meet this even within one district, let us say, Tirana District. The factors are different. Prominent among them also is the unequal level of the teaching personnel, and also the unevenness of their work. In the teaching personnel of some schools there is also a mediocre element, some are even incompetent. This is expressed in the ordinary level of their training, of the instructional work. These teachers, even though they are few, hinder the scientific-pedagogical modernization of our school. There are cases like this even in the schools of higher education. The party has strongly set forth the need

The train crew consists of:

-- a two-member traction crew plus the train chief -- only in the event that train contains explosives or carries a toxic shipment and the number of the cars carrying that freight exceeds 50 percent of the number of adjusted axles mandatory for a given train.

Is it the duty of the traffic dispatcher to notify the train crew that cars carrying hazardous freight are part of the train?

Yes, the traffic dispatcher uses a special "O"-order to notify the crew that the train contains hazardous freight and specify the precautions that should be applied in that case.

Should other trains passing the trains that carry hazardous freight be accordingly notified?

The general principle is that such notification (warning) is to be transmitted only in the event that it is required.

What should be done at a station when a train has to proceed by special order or following a substitute signal?

In such an event the special report to the traffic dispatcher on the properly planned route to be followed by that train should also contain information on the location of discrete switches and derailment switches on that route.

How should the train crew comport themselves during the travel of a train carrying hazardous freight?

It is the duty of the train crew, insofar as possible, to keep the rolling stock under observation; in the event any irregularities on the train are observed or reported on, the train should be stopped, on selecting a site with favorable terrain (or grade), uninhabited but accessible to motor vehicle traffic and thereupon, depending on the assessment of the situation, measures should be taken to prevent or minimize the damage.

It also is the duty of the train crew to immediately notify the traffic dispatcher at the nearest station about the danger.

What information should be contained in a report on an accident involving a train that carries hazardous freight?

The accident report should list the place, time, the number of the train, the nature of the accident and its consequences, and the needs for assistance and means of prevention needed.

What should be done by a traffic dispatcher who receives a report on an accident involving a train carrying hazardous freight?

The traffic dispatcher should close the track (or route) on which stands the train carrying hazardous freight, and notify the stationmaster, the sector

dispatcher (and, as the need arises, also organizational superiors of local line units of other services), the SOK [Railroad Security Service] and, as the need arises, the railroad fire brigade.

Who is obligated to provide aid of the accident results in a toxic hazard?

In this event specified chemical plants of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are obligated to provide aid. Lists of the plants obligated to provide aid to PKP [Polish State Railroads] units are, together with the telephone and postal codes of these plants, contained in:

-- Instruction R3 on Procedures in the Event of Railroad Accidents and Incidents;

-- Instruction R18 on Abridged Numerical Addresses;

-- Guidelines for Handling the Shipment by Rail of Particularly Toxic or Radioactive Materials (Appendix to Circular No CR3/80 of 4 July 1980 of the Ministry of Railroads).

Who Notifies the Chemical Plant of the Toxic Danger Arisen on a PKP Right-of-Way, and how?

The sector traffic dispatcher, upon receiving from the local traffic dispatcher a report on the accident, is obligated to contact by telephone, telegraph or other accessible means of communication, the nearest chemical plant of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, on using the emergency ("Ratunek") code number, and to specify:

-- the accident site;

-- the chemical (as stated on the bill of lading);

-- nature and size of tare;

-- nature of damage;

-- the presence and nature of any other hazardous materials within the radius of danger;

-- safe and convenient roads of access for the chemical rescue squad;

-- name and position of person submitting the report.

Why is the conveyance of certain hazardous shipments monitored? What are the nature and purposes of the monitoring?

To enhance the security of the transportation of particularly toxic and radioactive materials belonging in group A, the duty of monitoring such shipments during their transportation on the PKP was introduced. Pursuant to the Ordinance of 29 December 1984 of the Ministry of Transportation (No CH10c-92000-22/84) Concerning the Special Organization and Conditions of the

Shipment of Explosives and Initiating Agents to Civilian Consignees, the duty of monitoring all explosives' shipments was imposed on traffic dispatcher offices.

The monitoring is performed by transmitting by phone information on the ongoing travel of the train carrying hazardous freight. The information transmitted includes:

-- name of the substance;

-- forwarding station (or frontier station);

-- code numbers and number of freight cars loaded with hazardous freight (if there are five freight cars, the code numbers of the two extreme freight cars must be given);

-- number of the train;

-- consignee;

-- destination (frontier) station;

-- information on the progress or stoppage of the train.

The purpose of this monitoring is to take immediate rescue measures in the event of an accident.

Is the information transmitted during the monitoring of exceptionally hazardous shipments entered in technical and traffic records?

Yes, on stations designated for the reception and forwarding of hazardous freight, for its transfer to consignees andfor other operations with trains carrying such freight, the station dispatcher keeps a special logbook (model No 2, in accordance with the Procedural Instructions for Railroad Units Obligated to Monitor the Rail Shipment of Particularly Hazardous Substances (DZIENNIK URZEDOWY, Ministry of Transportation, No 11, Item 89, with subsequent revisions).

The information recorded in that logbook specifies the hazardous materials subject to monitoring, the train carrying them, and the fact that station personnel was notified about the need to take special precautions when servicing the freightcars (or the train) carrying the hazardous shipment. Such a logbook is also kept by regional dispatcher's offices.

Where should the information on the travel of a train carrying hazardous freight subject to monitoring be recorded if a given station does not keep a logbook?

In this event the station dispatcher is dutybound to make a corresponding entry in the R138 logbook of telephone convresations.

Who transmits the information on the travel of a train carrying hazardous freight subject to monitoring?

The station which accepted for forwarding a shipment subject to monitoring notifies accordingly the regional dispatcher's office. After the route and number of the train to which the shipment is to be coupled are determined, the sector dispatcher notifies all the stations (Rsp) [expansion unknown] past which the train will travel as well as his counterpart in the next sector to which the train is transferred.

Do shipments subject to monitoring bear special markings?

Yes, the side-walls of a freightcar carrying such a shipment should bear a yellow rectangular label measuring 210x148 mm in area, edged in black and crossed by black diagnoal lines. An identical label, the size of a regular postage stamp, should be affixed edgewise to the upper left corner of the bill of lading.

In addition, freightcars loaded with hazardous materials should be provided with other appropriate warning labels specifying the nature of the material transported. Tankcars designed for conveying particularly toxic materials should be marked with an orange stripe running alongside the tank cylinder.

1386
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FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR FORCE MOBILITY

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by Marie Frey and Dezso Vass: "Factors Affecting Labor Force Mobility in Our Country"]

[Excerpt] Two Major Types

Labor force mobility has two major types: demographic change, i.e. youth taking the place of those retiring, and change of employers for those already working. This latter type is commonly called fluctuation. The changes that also alter the structure of the labor force--as to professions, occupations, branches, regions, etc--belong to the category of labor force mobility. Its importance reaches far beyond economic necessity. Labor force mobility is a manifestation of social mobility, and its extent is an important indicator of the openness of society.

Labor mobility touches masses of hundreds of thousands each year. During the past decade both the number of those taking new jobs and that of people leaving old jobs surpassed 1 million annually. In this process almost one fourth of those employed changes annually. About 25-30 percent of this can be explained demographically, including cases of maternity leaves and military drafts.

Demographic change is inevitable and unequivocally useful, as it plays an important role in diminishing the work force in regressing occupations, professions and regions, and in increasing the labor force in dynamic and progressive branches and occupations.

Evaluating Fluctuation

The evaluation of fluctuation, however, is not so clear and equivocal. Although a change of employers, also a sign of mobility, has a decisive role, even just by its sheer number, in altering the structure of the labor force. 700,000-800,000 people do it annually; on the average, every sixth employee. Although we do not have an objective standard by which to measure whether this is excessive or not, from time to time opinions are voiced that this fluctuation rate is unjustifiably high.

These statements single-mindedly overemphasize the national loss stemming from changing employers, considering fluctuation a distinctly harmful phenomenon.

The acceptance of this viewpoint colored the whole period of employment procurement, almost from the liberation till 1980. The objects of "punishment" were first those resigning and being fired, and later those changing jobs several times in one year. Today only those who do not work and pose a public danger are sentenced, but this is a legal matter and not an issue of labor force management. "Support"--in the form of recognizing that the change was legal, indeed desirable--was offered strictly to those who participated in the so-called "planned and organized" regrouping of the labor force. But according to the Information Center on Labor Matters their ratio comprises only 1.5 percent of all labor force mobility. Past experiences have duly indicated that legal sanctions on individuals' changing employers do not act as true deterrants, and in fact contradict the social value expressed in the right to freely change employers.

Efforts to administratively restrict individual freedom of changing employers are manifestations of in some ways still existing philosophy and practice that can be grasped through the concepts of centralized and administrative management. This style can be characterized by its demanding almost the same logic for all components of production, i.e. for distributing both live and embodied labor, even though they are fundamentally different in nature. In this philosophy, the fact that the individual has various socially recognized needs is merely an obstacle. For instance, such obstacle would be that the employee wants to change jobs "merely" because he wants to work closer to home, or because he wants to make more money.

Ways of Interest Enforcement

It is still not recognized or accepted that fluctuation is an important way for the employee to enforce his interests. Its intensity reliably mirrors how workers identify with their work and the organization, how their demands and needs are met through specific work opportunities, and how these opportunities gain economic and moral recognition. For this reason we cannot consider a change of employers "socially unjustified" if this is, for instance, how the individual gets out of bad working conditions, inconvenient work schedules or unfavorable negotiations on wage and productivity. In these situations getting out is a substitute for the lack of local conditions for change. Sanctioning individual changes of employers therefore cannot bring lasting improvement in the toning down of the intensity of fluctuation, but instead could distort the interest relations and interest enforcement between the social forces in plants and enterprises. Intensifying conflicts can only be avoided if we accept individual changes of employers as a rational system of indicators giving us information about the real causes of fluctuation.

Another possible way to influence labor force mobility is to regulate labor force demand. Efforts to this end can be classified into two groups: slowing down the demand for a larger labor force and measures aimed at distributing the labor force "rationally." For a long time these were accomplished through administrative methods that were later aggravated by a general labor force shortage. From the mid-70s on, a number of new measures were introduced to more gradually influence and control through the state the market conditions of the labor force that became freer around the introduction of the reform.

Of them, measures aimed at the administrative restrictions of labor force demands--for instance, a ceiling to the number of employees, hiring freeze for white collar jobs, reports to justify expenses of additional labor force for investments that required a loan, etc--were ineffective or only temporarily successful because instead of remedying the causes of labor force shortage they dealt with the effects only.

Role of Bargaining Position

But the measures aimed at a "rational" distribution of the labor force did not bring the desired results because in the absence of market selection favoring economic efficiency it was centrally decided criteria, changing from time to time, that was used--and not very precisely--to determine and aid labor force requirements of "economically important" branches and enterprises. The most glaring example of the application of hierarchy was the categorization of enterprises introduced in 1976. Contrary to previous criteria based on quantity, its goal in principle was to help provide effective and economically important enterprises with labor force. But the consequences of classification convincingly prove to us what kinds of interests were truly served. Nationally, large state enterprises became favored and smaller units were ordered to cut down on their labor force. Empirical research on categorization has shown that an attempt was not even made to consider efficiency in the process. Quite simply the demands of companies in a better bargaining position were accepted as justified. So instead of restricting labor force demand it sanctified the efforts of large units employing a significant part of all workers to increase their labor force. The best proof of the failure of this intervention is the cancellation of the measure five years after its introduction.

Change in Viewpoint

This step--along with cancelling several other administrative measures--is the result of a change in viewpoint that now more or less accepts the role of labor force mobility in the alignment of labor force demand and supply. Behind it are the following significant discoveries:

The intensity of the fluctuation is a phenomenon that cannot be evaluated by itself. Its frequently criticized high rate does not only cause "damage," but can be distinctly advantageous if it is caused by the economy's flexible adaptation to the world market.

Useful, superfluous and harmful changes in the labor force cannot be separated from one another as they may represent various dimensions of the same change in employment. Therefore differential regulation in practice is not workable.

It is impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of the economy in the jungle of subsidies and taxes. Therefore all efforts aimed at defining and detailing "desirable" directions seem illusory.

In the spirit of the above, measures have been brought to eliminate regulations restricting labor force mobility, and these regulations have been substituted

by methods of employment policy facilitating a more flexible adaptation to labor force demand and supply. As an example we may mention the updated version of the Labor Code coming into force in 1980. It gives more freedom than in the past to employers in adjusting as needed the size and composition of the labor force. In the same year employment procurement became a service with supplying labor force to enterprises in need of it and helping citizens find jobs as its chief goals. This was coupled with the establishment of a labor information system that continuously projects businesses' employment plans facilitating the timely recognition of likely tensions and preparation for handling them. Retraining subsidies have been introduced to help regroup labor force among and within enterprises. They are meant to relieve individuals from the negative material consequences of the inevitable occupational changes in the course of regrouping the labor force and to free employers from the forced burden of social considerations while reducing the work force.

Modest Interest

These measures are undoubtedly pointing in the right direction to enforce state responsibility for total employment. The current modest interest in them can chiefly be attributed to the lack of a system rationally enforcing economic efficiency and to the economy's deficiencies in labor force. An organic consequence is that an excess demand for labor force stays with us that on the one hand makes it difficult to impose stricter demands by employers on employees, and on the other hand makes changing jobs financially advantageous also for groups of people who would gain occupational expertise and a so-called knowledge of the organization only after a long time. Present power relations are accurately characterized by the fact that the overwhelming majority of changes in employment are initiated by employees. In 1983, for instance, only 2.9 percent of changes in employment were due to terminating the employee, while 59 percent were due to the employee's resignation.

We do not expect significant changes in the near future in the characteristics of labor force mobility. The current methods of employment policy are by themselves only able to correct processes inherent in the nature of the economy. A true step forward--affecting a more rational utilization of the labor force and its local aspects as well--can be expected from the complex and consistent perfecting of the process of economic reform. As a consequence we can expect new tasks influencing labor force mobility for which both labor management and research are preparing.

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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

WARSAW ARCHDIOCESAN PRIESTS, BISHOPS CONVENE

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 41, 13 Oct 85 p 4

[Excerpts] The fall congregation of deans and vice-deans of the Warsaw archdiocese took place on 26 and 27 September. The site of the conference was the metropolitan seminary. Participating in the sessions were all Warsaw bishops, headed by Polish Primate Jozef Glemp, as well as officials of certain departments of the Warsaw Metropolitan Curia. The conference was chaired by Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek.

Rev Jerzy Wasiak of Skierniewice, Rev Tadeusz Karolak of Zabki and Rev Jan Flazinski of the parish of the Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle in Warsaw became chaplains to His Holiness. Another nine priests were awarded the privilege of bearing the rochet, mantelet and ring. They are Rev Jozef Hass of the Warsaw Metropolitan Curia and pastors Rev Antoni Debkowski of St John Canti parish in Warsaw, Rev Henryk Drozdz of Ostrowek, Rev Zygmunt Krysztopa of Duczko, Rev Jozef Mlacki of Janislawice, Rev Mieczyslaw Nowak of Golabki, Rev Jozef Olczak of Borzecina, Rev Jan Swierzewski of Otwock and Rev Taduesz Wasiluk of Kolbiela. A third group of honors was associated with transfers and appointments in the Lowicz's primate's chapter. Rev Zygmunt Dejcinski of Sochaczew was named dean prelate of the chapter. Rev Stefan Niedzielak, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo parish in Warsaw's Powazki district was named archdean prelate. Rev Bronislaw Stawicki and Rev Jozef Zawitkowski, both pastors of parish in Lowicz, became episcopal members and Rev Bernard Nieslony, pastor of the parish of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Warsaw's Leszno district, an honorary member. Rev. Boguslaw Bijak, director of the curia's Ministry Department, gave a report on "The need for a ministry to farmers in thge Warsaw archdiocese." In pointing out various shortcomnings of today's villages, he encouraged the priests to give particular attention, in their pastoral work, to farmers, who number 17 million in Poland. He noted that the overwhelming majority of farmers is closely tied to the church and often anticipate help or support from it; therefore there is a need to establish pastoral communities of farmers for these purposes. They help enrich the spiritual lives of villagers, contribute to restoration of civil attitudes and can effectively counteract the outflow of village people to the cities.

The primate and several priests took part in a discussion after the report.

After praying the Angelus, further deliberations were begun, starting with matters of the Department of General Administration, discussed by Bishop Kazimierz Romaniuk, chairman of the department. The bishop also presented a report on the construction of the seminary in Bielany.

Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, chairman of the Economic-Construction Department, reported on the state of church construction. Despite various difficulties and obstacles, construction is marked by great dynamism, the fruits of which are more and more new church buildings. The need to build 15 churches, 12 in Warsaw alone, between 1986 and 1990, was noted. Other announcements concerned the construction of chapels, religious education centers and convents. The bishop concluded econonic-construction matters with an appeal to concerned Warsaw pastors to obtain the right of perpetual use for their parishes wherever this has not yet been done. The issue of difficulty in carrying on discussion with administrative authorities was also discussed.

Bishop Zbignew Kraszewski represented three curia departments, monastic, Catholic education and sacramental affairs. The bishop gave a detailed account of the work of these departments and shared his observations on religious education of children and youth and parish records management. He also discussed the program of religious education and noted that educational authorities have decided to add to school curricula a subject called "religious studies." [---] [Law of 31 July 1981 on the regulation of publications and exhibitions, Art 2 item 1, 6 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20 item 99, amended 1983 DZIENNIK USTAW no 44, item 204)]

The speech of Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, completely filled the fourth session. It covered issues of the entire church, the church in Poland and the Warsaw archdiocese.

In discussing matters of the church in Poland, the primate said that high level state policy toward the church is marked by a certain stability, but it is worse at lower administrative levels. The primate did not comment on the Sejm elections. He noted only that our society is pluralistic and every public act by a priest can be variously commmented on and judged, depending on a given person's point of view. The determining factor of priests' conduct therefore must always be their own conscience and the awareness that they may not scandalize others. The primate concluded national topics with a discussion of the problem of the threat to the natural environment, which is particularly noticeable in Slask, Krakow, Lublin and Gdansk.

The remaining fifth and sixth sessions took place on 27 September. They were preceded by a mass for deceased priests celebrated by Bishop Zbigniew Kraszewski in the seminary church. Then all participants heard the speech of Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski on the state of the universal church and the church in Poland. The archbishop began his report with a discussion of the pastoral visit of Holy Father John Paul II to Genoa, after which he turned to issued raised during the recent deliberations of the Joint Commission. They dealt with the current socio-political situation in Poland and church-state relations. In this second set of issues was the matter of obstacles in church construction, pilgrimages, crucifixes, papal faculties, amended laws on education and verification of teaching personnel, local taxes and use of

cemetery and church grounds, the purchase of copper plating for convertible currency for covering church and religious education in sanatoriums and preventive centers. In supplementary comments, the primate brought up the matter of the credibility of the "Maitra" charity movement, while Rev Zdzislaw Krol informed those attending on the situation of imprisoned Rev Sylvester Zych.

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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES RECTOR ON ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Prof Marian Orzechowski, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and PZPR Central Committee candidate member, by Alicja Matynia-Bonik; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Five months have elapsed since the 19th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which was dedicated to the role and place of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of the country and the requirements for intelligentsia work and operations. The Plenum also passed a resolution to create a Commission for Resolutions and Recommendations. On what is this Commission now working?

[Answer] The Commission was created to prepare a draft of a program to implement the party's policy on the intelligentsia. In valuing its role in developing scientific and technical ideas and culture and in enriching society's spiritual life, the party is striving to create conditions promoting greater involvement of the intelligentsia and the strengthening within it of a sense of responsibility for the country's future.

[Question] The concept of an intelligentsia is very broad, and the structure of this social class is very complex. Does this not make it more difficult to formulate specific recommendations to be implemented?

[Answer] The Commission is following a practical guideline in its work. We are leaving considerations on the social and professional structure of the intelligentsia to the scholars. The Commission's work is based on the material of the 19th Plenum as well as numerous opinions and proposals submitted to the Commission by party organizations, artistic associations and private individuals which will be included in the draft that will be discussed at the next Plenum, the 22nd PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which will be dedicated to resolving the various problems of social groups that are by tradition considered to be intellectual.

[Question] The 'intelligentsia' Plenum, as it is commonly described, satisfied some more than others. Do you think that the draft prepared by the Commission will satisfy intelligentsia expectations?

[Answer] I believe it will not only because it morally satisfies the intelligentsia as shapers of cultural, economic and civilizing progress, emphasizing its prominent position in society, but also because the draft includes specific proposals to improve intelligentsia material and living conditions and to improve laboratory equipment for the intelligentsia professional groups. As I mentioned, the draft will be discussed at the next Plenum, but from information received from institution directors, many postulates formulated at the 19th Plenum have or are being implemented.

In addition, it should be known that in preparing the draft, the comments of numerous intelligentsia organizations and associations, which were in response to a letter sent by the Commission chairman, Jozef Czyrk, Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, were taken into account. These organizations and associations include the Union of Polish Writers, Chief Technical Organization, Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, Association of Polish Stage, Television, Film and Radio Actors of the Union of Polish Actors, Polish Medical Society, Association of Vetenary Doctors and Technicians, Polish Teachers' Union, Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, Association of Polish Lawyers, Union of Polish Authors and Composers of the ZAKR, Association of Polish Archivists, Association of Polish Medical Societies, Polish Free University Society, Association of Union of Actors and Theatrical Composers, Union of Polish Art Photographers, Workers' Associations of Culture Creators Group, Association of Folk Artists and Association of Science Writers.

[Question] What about the proposed solutions mentioned in the draft?

[Answer] For example, next year at least 2 percent of the national income will be allocated for scientific research and technological development, and in 1990 it will be 3 percent. This is almost a 2.5-fold increase in outlays for those years compared to the present 5-year period. The system mechanisms encouraging the application in the economy of new technological innovations are being improved by revising the legal and financial regulations regarding enterprise operations. The development of central programs as well as government requirements for research and development work are well advanced. Compensation will be linked more closely with professional work results achieved. Steps have been initiated to improve the relationship between the pay of production and non-production workers. The rules for compensation in scientific and reseach institutions and in scientific institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences have been implemented this year. Pay scales for composers and journalists have been increased. And changes in the pay system for health workers and artists have been prepared..

Pay and working conditions for academic teachers and students' material conditions will be improved. With the new academic year, the first stage to increase academic teacher salaries has been realized, and the more favorable stipend regulations will be obligatory.

Work is continuing on the program for the future development of national culture. The Stanislaw Wyspianski Artistic Award for Young People has been created for eminent artists. This award, awarded already for the first time, encompasses 12 creative disciplines. Enterprises are now required to allocate

funds for worker participation in cultural activities. The program for 1986-1990 was approved that is supposed to improve health services. Among other things, foreign exhange funds to purchase medicines and semi-finished articles for the pharmaceutical industry have been increased. An initiative is under way to build 50 culture objects, movie theaters, houses of culture, libraries and in the largest working class areas to celebrate the 50th anniversary of People's Poland. Work on amending the "authors' rights" law will be completed such that an artist will be guaranteed proper living and working conditions for his artistic efforts. Efforts are being made to assure needed increases in paper supplies for press needs such that there will be 110 copies of newspapers and periodicals per resident by 1990. These are only some of the proposals contained in the draft.

[Question] Will the Commission be able to create the proper mechanisms to improve living and working conditions for the intelligentsia, especially teachers and artists?

[Answer] The Commission is an advisory body. The Commission will be dissolved the moment the program is accepted by the Central Committee. Then the program becomes an obligatory document for all party organizations and echelons and forms the basis for action by intelligentsia social and professional organizations and artist' associations. This program will be the basis for annual and multi-year government tasks designed to improve intelligentsia working and living conditions.

11899
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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

EDITOR ON NECESSITY OF MAKING CHOICES, REJECTING 'MYTHS'

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12-13 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Zdzislaw Morawski: "The Language of Facts"]

[Text] Not too long ago an acquaintance of mine returned from a long trip abroad. He worked in his profession in the West under a contract concluded for such operations by a state enterprise. He earned good money and lived well. His wife and children were with him. He says that he made many friends and did not feel isolated at all, as frequently happens when living in a foreign country. He speaks highly, even sentimentally, of his working conditions, the beautiful scenery and good life. His employer wanted to extend the contract, which was agreeable to the Polish enterprise. But my acquaintance returned at his own request. I ask: Why?

Smiling uneasily and spreading his arms, he said that the time arrived to return home or, to put it simply, he and his family were homesick.

I think that the vast majority of Poles feel the same. We are curious about the world, and there are many Poles everywhere. We complain, often justifiably, about such or other conditions or affairs in our country, but we cannot manage to live elsewhere. And when we emigrate we write enthusiastic letters to relatives and friends, describing what can be purchased and how much money we earn. But in the evenings we cry over letters from Poland, the country we left voluntarily. We stick completely to the Polish ghetto, which is not always the most interesting place, and dream of all we left behind.

That is the way we are. After all, the words "mother country" mean more to us than to many other nations whose histories were much easier than ours.

That is the way we are, despite everything and all situations. The past years of upheavals, deep divisions, confusion, years of tensions, shortages and, for many of us, poverty confirmed this separateness, these specific national characteristics; confirmed that which is bad but also, and above all, that which is good.

Many times I heard foreigners state that if such a serious crisis, such deep divisions and such dramatic splits occurred in any other country, then a civil

war, large-scale bloody encounters, terrorism and its consequences would have been unavoidable.

Fully sharing this opinion, I believe that our separateness during that period was, paradoxically, one of the reasons why it was easy to spread false opinions about the situation in Poland in 1981 or 1982. Stories eminating out of our country during that time were conceived in the West on the basis of their own or other known experiences with military intervention in a country's public life, or various internal pressures and their consequences. And if Poland were not Poland, these consequences would look entirely different.

To illustrate, I would like to cite here a certain incident.

A well-known Italian journalist, who came to Poland during the first months of martial law, met with one of the leading party activists, a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Two days after the meeting, he ran into this activist, who was taking a Sunday walk in Lazienkowski Park with his wife and grandchild. The activist was unguarded. He told me about this later and expressed surprise, saying that in Italy this would have been completely impossible. He said that he himself travelled about Italy for some time in an armored car with a police guard because he feared terrorists looking for publicity.

In short, we are a gentle society, a good-hearted society, but very stubborn and not submissive. In Poland this affects the atmosphere of life, human relations and the behaviour of our leaders in many ways. Can we evaluate them honestly? It seems that the most recent difficult years forced us and are forcing us to do this more so than ever before. I believe that the constantly changing atmosphere in Poland is not only the result of changes in Poland's objective internal and international situations, a change for the better though slower than we wish and than is needed, but also the fact that we are beginning to draw conclusions form this self-evaluation.

What are the conclusions? Though maintaining much romanticism in public affairs and continuing to be a sentimental society, none the less we have become greater realists. The bitter though at times lofty experiences convinced us, to a greater extent than in previous decades, of the limits of what is realistic, possible and accessible as opposed to fantasies, political fairytales and dangerous myths. The boundary between that which is realistic and that which is illusory became much clearer in our minds, more precisely defined, though not to the same extent for all.

That is the first conslusion resulting from the experiences of the past few years.

If we knowingly reject all that is not and was not realistic, then we come to the same basic conclusion: we have progressed in the four postwar decades only by virtue of what we did or achieved through our own efforts here on the Vistula, Oder and Bug Rivers, and not in the most luxurious though distant and foreign lands; only by virtue of our own work and sweat, our own intellectual and cultural achievements, our own struggles against our own authoritative and rank-and-file blimpishness, rashness, naivete and at times plain stupidity.

However, the myths that formed the foundations for some of us or that at times were the basis for a progrm of action rose like foam, only to change into a few drops of dirty water. That is the way it was concerning the myth, launched immediately after the war by enemies of People's Poland, about Anders, who would come "riding in on a white horse." That is the way it was--of course, under other circumstances and seen from another perspective--with the previous government's program that projected Poland will be numbered among the most developed countries of the world thanks to Western credits. That is the way it was with the next, and the least enduring myth about the "second Japan."

Unfortunately, there were many more such myths. They did not strengthen our sovereignty nor make it easier to maneuver freely, but they did weaken our position in the world, to say nothing about worsening living conditions. On the contrary, our situation in all the mentioned areas became worse.

This statement is linked with a fundamental matter, that is: What choice did we have? We always had a choice. Of course, we could have defended the country's realistic interests, and many of us had actually done so in all the postwar periods. We could also support the myths. I do not have to remind anyone that at times such attitudes predominated or appeared to. The decision concerning what side to support--realism or blimpishness in its various forms--was linked with choosing a pratical path, choosing a place in the world, taking a definite stand on our country's economic, social and political problems.

I am well aware that for some of us that even now, in a more peaceful atmosphere, such a choice is not an easy or unequivocal matter. But one must choose. Even when we take no stand because of passiveness or indifference we choose a side.

Making a choice is a very personal matter for every citizen. In making a choice, however, one must consider several basic, obvious truths that are not always perceived.

The first truth has been discussed already: all that serves us and our country is done here, in Poland, through our own efforts.

The second truth that we should become aware of concerns the relationships between the citizen and government. Often we think about how the government and its decisions affect our lives, our future and our material possibilities. But we think less often about the reverse dependence, that is, how our attitudes and our behavior affect us on a social scale, or what the government is and will be like, how it will behave and its possibilities. In his monumental work on the state, Plato wrote 25 centuries ago that a misunderstood, rejected government becomes worse and less willing to listen to the voice of the people and, what is more, inclined to limit its power. But a government able to convince its people of its good activities and that its program can be realized because of the people's support becomes a better government, more attuned to the universal will. Mutual respect exalts. A lack of respect and understanding diminishes, makes things worse. This statement is

one of the foundations of the government's new psychology, an area of knowledge that applies equally to rulers and society as a whole.

One last truth: there are people who say that we did not and have no choice, that our future is decided in some far off place, that we are like a pingpong ball that is batted about at other people's will.

With such an assumption, our public behavior is meaningless, neutral. But why is it that those who make such a statement, who suggest that we are incapacitated, also strongly urge us to behave in a specific way, that we cease treating both ourselves and the social mechanism functioning in Poland in an objective way, in a--let me call it--a consciously civic way?

Is it not because it is well known that their announced theme that we have no choice is false?

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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

LATEST ISSUE OF 'ZNAK' REVIEWED

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 41, 13 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Kolataj: "Plain Speaking"]

[Text] "In European social thought of the past two centuries there is always present a number of great themes which which every more or less Polish cognitive-ideological system has had to deal somehow and which in addition appear in countless loose statement: in the media, moralist discussion, literature and everyday discourse. Among them is the subject of 'individual freedom and government prerogatives' and the subject of 'what is a nation and what are its rights?'" Thus Jerzy Jedlicki begins his book entitled "What kind of civilization do Poles need?" The book has not yet appeared, although the State Publishing House for Scholarly Works [PWN] is to publish it soon, but Damian Kalbarczyk has read 500 pages of the manuscript and has written in the most recent issue of ZNAK that it deals with considerations of fundamental dilemmas in which Polish thought has been entangled since the end of the 18th Century and in which it is embroiled to this day. Culture or civilization, development in the spiritual realm or material realm, poetry or technology, insurgent impulses or a program of organic work--this is the one and the same question recurring in various ways in Polish intellectual life to the point of tedium.

This is not the place to repeat the opinions in ZNAK on a book that has not yet been published or to quote Jedlicki, the last chapter of whose book is also in the same issue, at greater length. For the sake of the reader's most general orientation, it is worth mentioning that these civilizational needs, simple and basic, have always appeared here as a register of mutually exclusive dilemmas and on their way to fulfillment have met with obstacles unknown elsewhere and totally incomprehensible to outsiders. "It has occurred to every decent European liberal and democrat," Jedlicki writes, "to call for universal compulsory education. But how was that possible here where schools had become an instrument of Russification and Germanization? It occurred to him to educate society in the spirit of respect for the law. But how difficult it was here where the law was a cover for political lawlessness." Poland had to become a barren abyss for any kind of civilizational ambitions or initiatives because for 200 years it had been destined to a continual choice between preservation of substance and and attempt at normal life. A choice of this kind could not be conducive to establishing mental balance for society

and so even its most "realistic" factions--we read in the article--did not always reckon with realities. This attitude is completely understandable in a situation "where on a political plane it had stood from the start in a losing position in comparison with the invader's power. Reckoning with the political system would have had to lead to impotence, apathy and discouragement; disregarding it led to illusions: to the illusions that 'one could democratize the social structure in a nation that did not permit any forms of political democracy'. . . to the illusions that one could cure the economy and civilize a country in which the law as well as the economy are dependent on decisions of a political nature. The positive heroes of 'What kind of civilization do Poles need?' live on just such illusions. The author admits this in the last paragraph of the book: 'Where the selflessness of intellectual leaders of democratism was to replace a non-existent nation and social reforms, where a censored article in a magazine was to replace a law, a voluntary contribution a tax for national goals, a secret workers' group a trade union, every attempt to fathom the future and moreoever the will to create it, had to live on illusions. It could and must have seemed to the author of planning manifestos, over and clandestine, to social activists and agitators that they were waging a battle among themselves over who would seize the helm of history, on which course, formed by which doctrine, it would be directed. Indeed, under the watchful eye of the censor, policeman and spy, they quarreled obstinately over the hierarchy of values, over the meaning of generosity, over the ethereal shape of hope, without which the humbled nation grows stagnant in the desert of its daily existence.'"

When one reads this issue, one encounters at every step a hint of similar pessimism as the consequence of some unfulfillment. Jacek Wozniakowski's article, "Between the myth of nations and that which is everywhere," Marian Stala's comments on Przybylski's "Classicism," Tomasz Schoen's review of a book recently published by ZNAK, "In the Face of War," Skaradzinski's discussion of the life and work of Tadeusz Holowka (Iwo Werschler wrote a book about him; PWN; series: From the History of the Belvedere Camp)--all these positions, dealing with different times and very different issues, can be reduced to a common denominator by which one could acknowledge the pathological effects of the fact of gradual deprivation of Poles of their sovereignty in order to later divest them of their own nation.

After reading all the articles mentioned (and not mentioned) here, one understands in a completely different way the work contained in the preface of this issue by German theologian Ernst-Wolfgang Bockenforde, who last year, on the sixth anniversary of the pontificate of John Paul II, attempted an analysis of the main element of papal ministry and teachings on the mission and duties of the church in the world and for the world. The article is extensive; it was originally written for STIMMEN DER ZEIT (vol 198, 1984); ZNAK has printed, in Juliusz Zychowicz's translation, an expanded, modified version, made up of six chapters that require careful reading and serious consideration. Among these chapter, however, is one that strikes too directly at our current dilemmas not to call attention to it here. This chapter is entitled "The apolitical-political method of church influcne on the world" and recalls basic issues that nevertheless often become the reason for numerous misunderstandings and fierce polemics:

"The church's mission in the world and for the world is a religious-theological and only a religious-theological mission," Bockenforde declares on the basis of analysis of many papal statements throughout the world. "In this sense the church is apolitical. It does not take a position on political goals, on maintaining or supporting political governments and systems, on favoring one side in political contests; it takes a stand exclusively and unconditionally on spreading the Gospel. . . . But because this mission is by its eseence and by Christ's design a mission to the people and about man--about his dignity, freedom and ultimate destiny, the church, in propagating it and declaring itself in favor ot it, by the nature of things affects people's lives and the order of their coexistence. In this sense, in fulfilling its mission, it works in an indisputably political way."

"The pope is concerned," we read, "that the church achieve the freedom of strict, undiminished, real dissemination of the Christian message of salvation." In the opinion of the article's author, in this message there are elements that point to particular, personal involvement by the pope. Among them are "protection of the rights and dignity of man, which have become his contribution through Christ. The church 'must speak plainly about injustice, exploitation of man by man or exploitation of the people by the state, institutions, the mechanism of economic systems. . . . It must speak plainly about all social injustice, all discrimination, all violence done to man, his body, his soul, his conscience or his convictions.' This plain speaking about rights denied man, human dignity impaired or not acknowledged, concerns no only present unfair actions, but also involves various threats to man by political, social and economic systems. . . ."

One could say that this "plain speaking about injustice" is not a matter of chance in this study. Poles know injustice not only in theory. They have experienced it for a long time and have felt it keenly as a wrong that obstructed their way to normal development and growth.

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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

BRIEFS

NEW BOOK ON WYSZYNSKI--A book by Kazimierz Kakol entitled "Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, as I Knew Him" has been published by the Trade Unions Publishing Institute. Publications devoted to the cardinal's work have thus far described mainly his pastoral work. Kazimierz Kakol's work primarily present facts and reflections on the primate's attitude toward Poland's socio-political reality. From 1974 to 1980 the author was director of the Office of Religious Affairs. But Kakol does not overlook other significant events in the cardinal's life. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 5] 12776

DIOCESE DISOWNS PARISH PRIEST'S ARTICLE--[Communique of the Kielce Diocesan Curia] In the matter of the article by Rev S. Kudelski published in POLITYKA and SLOWO LUDU, the diocesan curia notes that: 1. The author published his article without the required knowledge and consent of the ordinary (Can 823 par 1, Can 831 par 1); 2. The author is not expressing himself in the name of the church and is not disseminating church teachings; 3. The substance of the published article is not consistent with church teachings, especially as regards the church's role in the world, marriage and protection of the life of the unborn. Bishop Jan Gurda, Bishop Mieczyslaw Jaworski, vicars general, 30 September 1985. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 41, 13 Oct 85 p 4] 12776

IN DEFENSE OF RELIGION--The contention that religion is merely an artificial means of alleviating some inner emptiness or a false myth that draws a person away from the realities of life cannot be maintained today. It cannot be maintained if only because its "opium" is not inhaled by the nation alone but by hundreds of thousands of educated, intelligent people who are not forced into faith but who, on the contrary, choose religion consciously and voluntarily. Of course this is not evidence of God's existence but indirectly, why not draw such a conclusion? Another contention, that religion is meant to anesthesize the people, to turn their attention away from the injustices existing in the world, the division between rich and poor, to help control the multitudes of blindly loyal and exhausted workers, is ridiculously naive. Of course one cannot blame atheists if they do not understand the phenomenon of religion, for in reality they have no alternative but to ascribe an excessively naturalistic origin to religion and to treat believers as people who must be led out of error. [Text] [Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 42, 20 Oct 85 p 7] 12776
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END

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East Europe Report

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COOPERATION COUNCIL UNIFIES CROP, ANIMAL PRODUCTION EFFORTS

East Berlin KOOPERATION in German Vol 19 No 12, Dec 85 pp 555-557

[Article by Werner Krix: "Goal: High Increase in Performance and Effectiveness"]

[Text] Experience of the Cooperation Council of the Redefin Plant and Animal Production in Performing Managerial Functions

Years of experience of the cooperative farmers of the Redefin LPG plant production and of the LPGs animal production of Redefin, Belsch, Goesslow and Goldenitz were the basis for further development of cooperative work.

Based on the decisions of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee for the further perfecting of management, planning and economic accounting in socialist agriculture (20 June 1983), and further deepening of cooperation relations (18 October 1983) as well as the material production achieved, the Redefin cooperation council was given managerial functions as of 1 January 1984.

In preparation, the cooperation agreement and cooperative regulations were revised. The collectives discussed openly which proven cadres should be delegated to the cooperation council. In December 1983, all LPGs held membership meetings for the purpose of newly electing the cooperation council, passing the cooperation agreement, and transferring obligations and powers to the cooperation council. All activities aimed at

1. Achieving a high performance increase in the Redefin cooperation council through comprehensive intensification and utilization of production and effectiveness reserves with the lowest possible use of funds;
2. Establishing balanced proportions between plant and animal production in accordance with economic requirements and possibilities;
3. Overcoming still existing differences in the performance level, particularly in the LPGs of animal production.

Work Method and Tasks of Our Cooperation Council and Its Commissions

In accordance with our LPG law (article 12), the following tasks and powers were delegated to the cooperation council:

Survey

Production conditions of the Redefin LPG plant production, the LPGs animal production of Redefin, Belsch, Goesslow and Goldenitz of the Cooperation Redefin, kreis Hagenow, bezirk consultation center for SPW

Agricultural area	4,720 ha
of this, grassland	1,340 ha
Irrigated area	1,300 ha
Natural unit of location	D2
Number of fields	28
Number of animals of the LPGs:	
Total number of cattle in total	3,805 heads
of these, cows	1,395
Total number of pigs	6,095
of these, sows	498
Sheep	455
Poultry	145,000
RGV (1 RGV= 500 kg live weight of domestic animals feeding on coarse fodder)	2,583
fGV	3,451
Plant production workers/100 ha agric. area	3.2 full employment units
Animal production workers/100 fGV	5.8 full employment units
Own agricultural product of the cooperation	
Total, in grain units/ha agric. area	35.4
Plant production yield (1984) in grain units/ha agricultural area	41.0
Animal production yield (Own production 1984) in MFF/fGV	2.03

--Establishing the yield and performance goals in plant and animal production, determining the crop ratio, the structure of livestock, and the production volume of the LPGs on the basis of the national economic plan and the amounts determined by delivery and performance agreements;
--Promoting the performance development of the individual cooperation partners and of the cooperation as a whole; guiding all LPGs to a high level of production and effectiveness and, based on that, a uniform system of remuneration and premiums for cooperative farmers;
--Planning and implementation of coordinated measures of scientific-technical progress;
--Planning of investments;
--Forming joint material and financial funds, and their disposal;
--Perfecting socialist business administration; developing and using agreed-on prices; organizing mutual assistance in manpower, technology and funds;
--Determining measures for the reproduction of society's labor pool, particularly training and continued education for cooperative farmers;

--Solving tasks to improve working and living conditions and to develop intellectual and cultural life in the villages.

The party group of the cooperation council is responsible for political and ideological leadership and cooperates closely with the base organizations of the LPGs, in coordination with the council of party secretaries. It has proven effective to give appropriate tasks to the party activist group of the cooperation in preparing important work stages.

The cooperation council's work centers on management of the uniform reproduction process of plant and animal production, divided by labor, and its comprehensive intensification. In this task, it relies on the following management documents:
--Cooperation agreement and work regulations;
--Annual work plan of the cooperation council;
--Cooperation plan;
--Joint program of competition;
--Intensification concept with long-term programs for effective soil use, development of animal production, and fodder economy;
--Program for reconstruction and efficiency;
--Program for the development of pasture farming;
--Concepts of highest yield and highest performance.

In order to ensure effective work of the cooperation council, it proved to be necessary in Redefin to form the commissions on a new basis. At present, the following five commissions--directed by proven cadres--assist the cooperation council:

1. Fodder:
Fodder planning, cultivation and distribution, supply and performance agreements;

2. Planning and Accounting of the Reproduction Process, Scientific-technical Progress:
Planning and accounting, performance comparison, fodder effectiveness, development of livestock, crop cultivation, operational regulations, statute, fixing of norms, supply and performance agreements;

3. Socialist Competition and Economic Relations:
Joint competition, plan preparation, fulfillment and surpassing, fixing of norms;

4. Reconstruction, Efficiency Measures, Investments, Innovation:
New construction, remodeling, expansion; proposals for improvements, prospects;

5. Working and Living Conditions, Reproduction of Society's Labor Pool, Individual Household Management:
Social policy measures, vacation and recreation, qualification, attracting manpower, intellectual and cultural life.

In the task force "Chief bookkeepers," all chief bookkeepers of the LPGs are active, assisted by the staff of the Bank for Agriculture and Foodstuffs Management.

It proved to be advantageous to have all resolutions drafted by the commissions (in the form of presentations) and to vote on them after collective discussion in the cooperation council.

The principle of unanimity has prevailed, since the legal independence and economic self-responsibility of the LPGs are preserved in cooperative work.

The experience of the cooperation council has confirmed the necessity for constant contact with the partners. Important criteria are observing the accountability of the cooperative farmers delegated to the cooperation council by the board members and membership meetings of the LPGs, and controlling implementation in the LPGs of the decisions made by the cooperation council. Participation by members of the cooperation council in all LPG membership meetings, in brigade meetings and consultations, as well as cooperation with the local people's representatives and their community councils create a broad work basis.

The cooperation council and its commissions meet every 4 weeks for consultations (only the commissions for fodder, socialist competition and economic relations meet at shorter intervals). Extended meetings are held on central tasks. LPG chairmen meet every week.

The chairman of the cooperation council ensures constant cooperation with state authorities, social organizations, economic managerial authorities and scientific institutions.

Upon the decision of the SED bezirk management and the council of bezirk Schwerin, in 1984 the Redefin cooperation was appointed the bezirk consultation base for socialist business administration. Its major tasks are:
--Developing and evaluating the major indices for performance comparison;
--Stimulating and organizing an exchange of experience (within the cooperation and beyond).

Results of Cooperative Work

The cooperation council considered as one of its foremost tasks the overcoming of unjustified differences within the cooperation. The analysis made for this purpose deals with the highest values achieved and their purposeful evaluation and generalization, directed toward a forward goal.

On the basis of highest achievements in the LPGs of the cooperation and new scientific findings, we concentrate on using its benefit for securing the reproduction of soil fertility of every field, efficient organization of processes and technologies in plant and animal production, improved organization and management of work, complex application of the principles of socialist business management, and the lively conduct of socialist

competition. On this basis we discussed production-effective distribution and use of funds down to the level of brigades and work collectives. This brought reserves to light. For this reason, the long-term development concept until 1990 also foresees structural changes for some partners as to the direction of production--for example, increasing the number of cattle in order to effectively use the accruing crude fodder and to ensure expanded reproduction of the organic substance of the soil. With the 1984 plan, first steps were taken to lower the differences in the yield and performance level through presetting the yield and performance goals in the LPGs of the cooperation. This proved effective. Working with highest yield concepts per field and highest performance concepts per stable, the preset parameters were surpassed. In 1984, a balanced ratio between plant and animal production was reached. Its result was that self-supply was achieved in the case of crude fodder as well as fodder concentrate. This enabled us to set demanding goals for 1985 (Tables 1, 2 and 3). The plan provides for location D 2 a gross production of 41.5 grain units per hectare of agricultural area. Livestock production for slaughter is to be increased by 6.1 percent, and milk production is to rise to 3,500 kg per cow. In the competition, the cooperation council focuses on surpassing these performance parameters. Through concentrating scientific-technical progress on certain important areas of plant and animal production, we succeeded in stimulating personal interest more strongly (socialist competition, performance comparison, moral and material recognition, respectively). Work methods with a three-stage system of control (on the spot, weekly, monthly), accounting of performance parameters by using a point system obligatory in the cooperation, and strict enforcement of order, security and discipline also proved effective.

In addition to the previously mentioned functions, our cooperation council was also given powers in the financial sector, namely

--Influencing fund distribution according to the plan offered by the LPGs. This ensures that cooperatives developing a demanding plan draft are covered by funds as far as feasible, whereby none of the LPGs are put at a disadvantage. Ongoing control through comparison of plan and actual figures, and performance comparison on a monthly basis during the production year guarantee that current corrections are possible in case of non-observance of the production parameters.

--Formation and use of the following joint funds:
investment funds,
reserve funds,
funds for stimulating performance.
This accomplished that measures were carried out to bring partners with weaker performance, such as the Goldenitz LPG, to the level of the stable LPGs, in the interest of all. In the LPG mentioned, for instance, two stables for bulls were changed over from liquid manure to straw. This improved stable conditions and daily weight gain, and through the production of quality fertilizer, it created preconditions for better yields on our light soils. Investment funds were used for changing con struction of the pig sties in Goesslow, expansion of the forage economy

(240 days of grazing use with minimal losses of fresh fodder; savings of diesel fuel) and other things (enlargement of the fertilizer storage areas).

Since 1981, we have managed to lower considerably the differences in animal production (Table 3). From the joint fund, cooperation performance comparisons were stimulated (Cooperation performance milking, fair of the masters of tomorrow, intensive grazing management, etc.). For 1985 and 1986, the cooperation council aims at an even faster transfer of scientific-technical progress into production. For this reason, we shall further intensify cooperation, which has proven its value since 1980, with scientific institutions such as the Institute for Socialist Business Administration in Boehlitz-Ehrenberg, the Guestrow-Guelzow Institute for Plant Growing, the Martin-Luther University of Halle and the Scientific-Technical Center in Schwerin. At the center of this work are, in particular, the complex processes of soil fertility, the keeping of field records, further perfecting work with the concept of highest performance in animal production through utilizing stable performance records, and the use of modern processes in raising animals. It is obvious that economic recording of the usefulness of scientific-technical progress holds a priority place in our cooperation. With regard to optimal use of our office computer A 5120, however, we wish for even better support by the Institute for Socialist Business Administration in Boehlitz-Ehrenberg.

Overall we can say that, in the Redefin cooperation, the tranfer of managerial functions to the cooperation council has resulted in applying more rapidly the decisions of the party and the socialist state relating to comprehensive intensification of the agricultural reproduction process, in strengthening the relationship of trust among the partners of our cooperation, and in producing more steadfastly and effectively. As a result, life in the villages has become richer, social relationships have deepened. In the 40th year of democratic land reform we are particularly proud that we succeeded in achieving the highest yields and performances in animal production to date, as our contribution to strengthening the republic.

Table 1
Yields in the LPG Plant Production Redefin 1981/85

Type of fodder	Area <dt=quintal>	% AL	Yields 1981/84 dt/ha	Plan 1985 dt/ha	Goal 1986 dt/ha
Grain	2,150 ha	54	28.7	29.0	32.0
Potatoes	600 ha	18	204.7	230.0	235.0
Field fodder, irrigated	202 ha	5	568.0	580.0	580.0
Beets/ turnips	44 ha	1	651.0	715.0	708.0
Corn	206 ha	-	376.0	360.0	375.0
Grassland	1,340 ha	6	270.0	303.0	306.0

Table 2

Development of Performances in LPGs of Animal Production

	Unit of Quantity	1981/84	Plan 1985	V-actual 1985	Goal 1986
Market production of milk	kg/cow	2,987	3,070	3,325	3,126
Increase in feeder weight					
Pigs	gram/day	384	457	460	470
Cattle	gram/day	536	599	600	615
Calves raised	head/100 cows	97.5	100.6	102.0	106.0
Heifers produced in quality I and II	%	70	65	66	68
Raised piglets per sow, as of first litter	head	18.9	19.5	19.6	19.6

Table 3
Development of Major Indices

	Own Product MFF/fGV GF/ha		Net Product M/VbE		Rate %		Profit M/fGV;M/ha	
	x 81/84	Plan 1985	x 81/84	Plan 1985	x 81/84	Plan 1985	x 81/84	Plan 1985
LPG Redefin (Plants)		39.50	25,659	38,600	83.8	75.9	373	759
LPG Redefin (Anim)	2.05	2.08	18,859	28,804	90.8	83.5	471	1,109
LPG Belsch (Anim)	2.08	2.10	23,781	35,018	85.4	80.5	754	1,315
LPG Goesslow (A)	2.20	2.33	20,640	36,385	90.8	81.5	443	1,254
LPG Goldenitz (A)	1.95	1.98	17,431	24,412	97.3	90.4	122	545

9917
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GDR PROVIDES SOVIETS WITH ELECTROENERGY TRANSMISSION LINES

Rostock OST-SEE ZEITUNG in German 18 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Klaus-Peter Steger: "World's Largest Energy Link Tested on GDR Installations"]

[Text] In an exhibition held recently in Berlin on the Soviet energy industry, the model of what is at the present time the largest energy link in the world aroused general amazement. The pylons of the 1.5-million volt long-distance power line in the Kazakh SSR resemble giant triangles, with one corner touching the ground. Soviet experts managing the exhibition explained that this unusual, and so far internationally unique design, conserved material and ground surface area and brought a high degree of reliability and stability.

This AC overhead powerline stands about 45 meters above the ground, while conventional high-voltage masts are only one-half as tall. The new energy link will connect the power stations at the periphery of the giant Ekibastus open-cast coal mine with the Urals city of Chelyabinsk, about 1,235 km away. Construction collectives recently reached the city of Kustanay. This completed the erection of about 1,000 km of line.

Experiment for 5 Million Volts in Preparation

The transmission of enormous electrical currents was also tried out and tested on installations and apparatus from the GDR. Designers and workers from the Herman Matern transformer and X-ray works in Dresden (TUR), along with scientists and students from the electrotechnical section of Dresden Technical University, played a special part. They developed a 7-million volt impulse voltage generator for the experiments at the Mikhail Kalinin Polytechnic in Leningrad and a flood of transformers for testing of design elements up to 2.25 million volts. With these plants, the experts from the city on the Neva reproduced the previously unique field effect of an electric power line with a a 3-million volt current. A current path of this type could accept an amount of energy equal to 10 times the terminal output of the largest Soviet hydro-electric generating station at Sayan-Shushenkoye, which is now under construction (6,400 megawatts). But even this does not mark the uppermost limits for overhead lines. As the head of the experimental laboratory in Leningrad, professor Georgi Alexandrov, explained in a recent interview, experiments are in preparation with a current of 5 million volts.

He had a very positive opinion about the collaboration with the experts and friends in the partner city of Dresden. He said that not least of all the jointly developed test equipment had made it possible to break the 1-million volt barrier. The result of this cooperation, which is difficult to miss, is the roughly 30-meter high generator. The "electrical heart" of the test field generates the voltages necessary for the Leningrad experiments. At the present time, the VEB TUR, which is part of the Automation Sytem Construction Combine, is working on the development of an AC current test system intended for open-air operation with a current of 3 million volts.

The people in Dresden also have a permanent address in Moscow: The Institute for Direct Current Research NIIPT. It was there that they supplied, for example, a pulsation current test system with a peak value of 1.6 million volts.

Requirements on work in the field of electrotechnology will continue to grow, both as a result of the Soviet Union's energy program and also of the energy plans of the CEMA countries.

In the USSR the long-distance transmission lines are intended to help to overcome the disproportions in the distribution of fuel resources. About three-quarters of the country's energy production are used in the European part. However, four-fifths of all energy sources are in Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Far East. The transmission of electrical energy is also considerably cheaper than transporting fuel in solid, liquid or gas form.

"Interelektro" Coordinates Cooperation in Research

Annually 40,000 megawatts can flow along the 1,500-kilovolt AC high-tension line, generated by the 5 thermal power stations of Ekibastus into the Urals, to Siberia and into the European part of the country. The first power station is already supplying current.

International cooperation in CEMA is concentrating mainly on material- and cost-conserving designs, the reduction of energy losses, on equipment for protection against overvoltages and on optimal testing equipment. Work is being coordinated primarily within the international economic organization "Interelektro," which was established in 1973. Its program for dividing up work in high-tension technology made a substantial contribution to the success of the Kazakh super-energy line.

9581
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GDR ECONOMIST DETAILS STRUCTURE OF SOVIFT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fast Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 39 No 6/85 (signed to press 21 Oct 85) pp 20-22

[Article by Dr sc Werner Poloschek, Humboldt University Berlin, economics section: "Complex Economic Analysis in Combines and Factories"]

[Text] Goal, Structure and Course of a Complex Fconomic Analysis to Improve Business Management and Increase Effectiveness

In the handbook of the director of Soviet association of producers (combines), an important place is given to the economic analysis of the effectiveness of business activity within the system of management, planning and business accounting. It is directed primarily at uncovering reserves to improve business management and to increase effectiveness of society's production, and supporting the development of demanding plans and their fulfillment as well as maintaining state discipline. (Footnote 1) (Lexikon des Direktors der Produktionsvereinigung und des Betriebes, Vol 2, Ekonomika, Moscow 1985, p 393) It is used to constantly perfect management, planning and business accounting and to provide purposeful guidance to workers in the battle of implementing an economical system.

At present, there are over 100,000 offices for economic analysis in USSR industry, which involves over 750,000 engineering and technical personnel, production workers and employees.

Economic analysis must deal with the following tasks in particular:

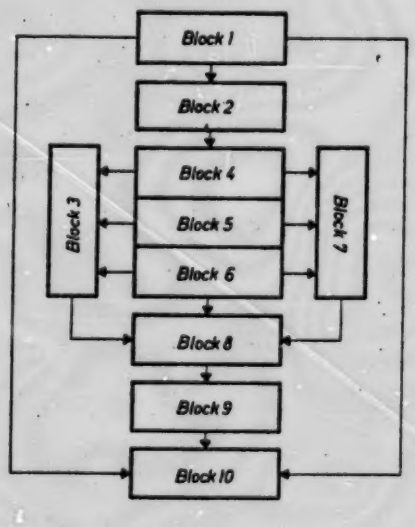
--Studying economic facts, occurrences and factors and their causes,
--Appraising the effectiveness of business activity with regard to plan fulfillment and the technical-organizational standard of production,
--Scientific substantiation of plans, control over establishing realistic plans and their fulfillment,
--Uncovering reserves in the factory, studying and generalizing advanced experience for the development of exacting obligations and plans,
--Preparing measures to use reserves, eliminate the causes of unsatisfactory work, and control implementation of measures to improve work.

Comprehensive and Universal Analytical Penetration

Complex economic analysis is seen as a comprehensive and all-round analytical penetration of individual sides and results of the business

activity of a combine or factory, in order to continue studying them systematically, to analyze the reciprocal relations of indices and factors, and to uncover reserves in individual factors as well as in the overall results of labor. The basis for carrying out a systematic complex analysis is a study model, to examine information about individual elements of business activity within the total system, and the influence of processes within this total system on individual branches and components, respectively. A general system was developed, containing 10 blocks as components of objects of analysis, classification of factors and indices which are part of individual blocks, and formalized connections (dependencies) between indices and blocks of the analysis.

The analysis differentiates between internal and external factors of influence on business accounting. External factors are caused by other enterprises, organizations and control authorities. Internal factors are categorized as major factors, additional (supplementary) factors, and factors resulting from an infringement of state and business discipline. The major factors determine the results of labor in complete accordance with the principles of business accounting. The supplementary factors do not depend directly on the work of the factory collective (for instance, with regard to the costs of goods production per ruble, changes in structure or line of goods production). Differentiated analysis of the influencing factors means to present more clearly those factors mainly influencing business accounting, so that the performance of the enterprises can be rated more precisely and that the funds for material stimulation can be formed and used accordingly.



General outline of structure and course of the complex economic analysis (the designations of blocks 1 to 10 are made clear in the explanation of structure and content of the analysis)

Structure and Content of the Analysis

Block 1 - "Complex survey of generalized indices of production and business activity" - is the starting point of the complex economic analysis and records primarily those indices which reflect in a complex manner the business activity of the industrial enterprise. These indices are first of all used to rate production and business activity in general, particularly judging the quality of management decisions. In the last block (Block 10), these findings are used for an overall rating of work and effectiveness of economic stimulation, in the sense of combining performance rating and economic stimulation.

Overall, the indices of Block 1 are used to appraise the work of the factory collective in general, and the causes and factors determining the level of the indices are generally registered and characterized.

Block 2 - "Analysis of the technical-organizational levels of production, as well as quality of production" - is an important basis for analyzing the effectiveness of the management and production structure of the combines and factories. Relations between output figures, such as goods and net production and number of production and management personnel, are established. Block 2 also contains the analysis of the production organization (level of specialization, cooperation, continuity, etc.) as well as an analysis of the technical standard of production, such as degree of novelty and quality of production, degree of newness of technology and equipment, development of mechanization and automation, energy intensity of the equipment, etc.

Block 3 - "Analysis of production indices in terms of material and value" - characterizes volume, structure and quality development of production. At its center is the analysis of plan fulfillment of actual goods production and its guarantee according to delivery and performance contracts, analysis of the development of net production, production range of goods, exports, cooperative performances as well as quality and complaints regarding the products or services, respectively.

Block 4 - "Analysis of utilization of fixed assets and equipment performance" - focuses on the development of the output-capital ratio index. Simultaneously, the effectiveness of investments and production program during the planning period is studied. In addition, it is also an analysis of the technical condition of fixed assets, utilization of shifts and release of manpower due to new or further developed equipment.

Block 5 - "Analysis of material-technical supply and utilization of material resources" - is geared to the analytical study of the utilization of material, raw materials and energy, supply of types of material during the plan period, development of material intensity, waste, and the norms of material use.

Block 6 - "Analysis of the indices of labor expended" - registers the development of work productivity, the relation of growth of goods production and work productivity, release of manpower, ensuring the man-

power potential, utilization of work hours, the reciprocal relation of the tempo of work productivity increase and the development of average wages, etc.

Block 7 - "Analysis of prime costs of production" - contains the analysis of costs of goods production per ruble, the development of the influence of cost categories, prices and range of goods on total prime costs, and a utility value cost analysis.

Block 8 - "Analysis of profits and earning power" - consists in examining the developed plans with regard to actual goods production and profit, and listing the factors influencing the development of profit and earning power.

Block 9 - "Analysis of financing machinery and turnover of circulating capital" - includes the development of circulating capital and its financing sources and the development of liquidity (solvency) as current and expected solvency.

Block 10 - "Overall rating of activity and analysis of the effectiveness of economic stimulation" - is closely linked to Block 1, as previously explained.

Responsibilities of Analytical Work

Analytical work is the on-the-job responsibility of managers and workers; it penetrates all areas and departments. Overall analyses of the economic activity in combines and factories are executed by the offices for economic analysis and laboratories for economics and organization of producation, respectively. The directors for economics (chief economists) determine the precise division and definition of the tasks of the on-going analytical work in the combines and factories. In general, it is based on the following system of obligations for complex analysis in the areas of the associations of producers:

Block	Executants (the person or department listed first is responsible for coordination)
1	Director of economics, laboratory (office) for economics and organization of production, planning and economics department, central bookkeeping
2	Director of economics and chief engineer, department of new technology, production department, departments of the chief design engineer, technical control, material-technical supply, office for construction and testing
3	Department of planning and economics, production department, quality control, sales department, financial department, economic areas of production sectors
4	Production department, department of chief mechanic, department of planning and economics including technical areas

5 Director for material-technical supply, material supply department, department of completions, production department, department of planning and economics, technological areas, central bookkeeping

6 Department of work organization and wages, economic areas of production sectors

7 Department of planning and economics, economic offices of production departments, central bookkeeping, technological areas

8 Director of economics (chief economist), department of finances, sales department, central bookkeeping, department of planning and economics

9 Department of finances, central bookkeeping, department of planning and economics

10 Director of economics (chief economist), laboratory (office) for economics and organization of production, department of work organization and wages, central bookkeeping, department of finances.

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GJYZARI REPORTS ON 1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT, 1986 PLAN

AU270501 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Jan 86 pp 1-3

[Report delivered in the name of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission, to the People's Assembly in Tirana on 13 January 1986]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the examination and approval of the 1986 draft state plan and budget by this session of the People's Assembly coincides with one of the most memorable events in our people's history, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. All our people came to this jubilee with great pride in the victories attained, with the most profound gratitude for the party and its legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the architect of the new socialist Albania, with a steel-like unity around the party and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, and with firm confidence in the even more brilliant future awaiting them.

The draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development and the draft state budget for 1986 are a testimony of the heights to which the party has raised socialist Albania.

In the light of the analysis carried out by the party at the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum, allow me, comrade deputies, in the name of the Council of Ministers, to report in a concentrated manner on the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and to present for examination and approval the major tasks of the 1986 draft plan and state budget.

I. On the Fulfillment of the 1985 Socioeconomic Development Plan and State Budget

The year 1985 was a year of the most profound grief because our party and people lost the most beloved person, their most beloved leader, the founder of the party and of the people's power, Comrade Enver Hoxha. But as Comrade Enver Hoxha himself educated and tempered them, the party and the people turned their grief into strength, raised their mobilization and fervor at work, which erupted more strongly than ever, particularly on Enver Days and Week, in honor of his 77th birthday. This unprecedented mobilization and fervor at work of the masses, under the party's leadership,

were among the decisive factors which--despite the numerous difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and the heavy blows dealt by the severe winter and the drought to some key sectors of the economy, as in agriculture and the hydro-energy sectors--made it possible for our economy to progress, showing once again the superiorities, stability, and vitality of a socialist economy which knows no spontaneity and anarchy, crises and competition and other traits that are characteristic of the economies of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist countries. Even in these conditions, relying entirely on our own efforts, the extended socialist reproduction was ensured in an even larger dimension, the productive forces were further strengthened, and the socialist production relations were further improved through a more rational utilization of the labor, material, and financial resources. On this foundation, the material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses was preserved and further raised, and our country's defense potential was further steeled.

These are considerable victories proving once again the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist economic policy and Comrade Enver Hoxha's immortal teachings. They constitute a guarantee that even more rapid progress will be made in the country's socialist construction, relying entirely on our own forces.

The 1985 industrial sector plan was fulfilled or overfulfilled with regard to some important products like coal, chrome, copper, natural bitumen, bituminous sand, in the engineering and timber industries, with regard to numerous consumer commodities, and so forth. Despite a noticeable limitation in the use of electricity and the shortage of some agricultural raw materials, the creative and innovative thinking of the working masses uncovered new reserves and, by better work and stricter control in the use of energy resources and raw materials made it possible, despite the fact that not all planned targets were reached, to achieve a perceptible increase over 1984: 3.2 percent more chemical fertilizers, 34 percent more soda and polyvinyl chloride, 9 percent more fabrics and textiles, and 9.6 percent more knitwear. There were considerable increases also with regard to some foodstuffs, various metallic and electrical consumer goods, in the production of small articles, handicraft goods, and so forth.

The volume of agricultural production was 2.2 percent higher than in the previous year. There was, in particular, an increase in wheat production, with an increase of 2.3 quintals per hectare over the previous year, thus achieving, for cotton too, the highest yields ever attained in our country for these two crops. Compared with 1984, better results were attained in 1985 for tobacco, vegetables, and sunflower, while the production of beans nearly doubled. The 1985 achievements for field crops once again proved the correctness of the party's line concerning the development of agriculture and the effectiveness of the comprehensive and constant measures adopted to make it as independent as possible of weather conditions and to constantly strengthen the cooperative system in the countryside.

The continuation of the change that began to be made recently with regard to the increase in the number of heads of livestock was a particular trait in 1985. As a result of the considerable increase in the production of vegetables, market supplies in the cities and in the countryside were more abundant throughout last year, and particularly so during the second half of the year.

Lushnje, Elbasan, Vlore, Sarande, and Permet Districts distinguished themselves particularly for a better organization of work, mobilization, and good overall results in the fulfillment of the planned tasks in agriculture. Fier, Berat, Durres, and other districts also attained good results with regard to certain crops.

On the basis of increased output and the improvement in the effectiveness of the accumulation created by the economy for its own development and that of the social-cultural sectors, a total of 4.3 billion leks were invested during 1985 (at the price levels set for the eighth 5-year period). The concentration of funds and other assets made it possible to build and commission over 120 production and social-cultural projects of considerable importance, including the first turbine of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman, the Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroad lines, the extension of some chrome, copper, and coal mines, the construction of some new factories and production lines for the food processing and construction material industries. New refrigerators and some livestock-raising complexes were built, and so forth. The irrigation capacity increased by an additional 7,400 hectares. In addition to numerous schools, health service institutions, and so forth, about 9,500 new apartments were built. In addition, construction work has continued on some other important projects. Fruitful results were attained in implementing the tasks set out by the AWP Central Committee to raise the effectiveness of investments. Efforts were made to simplify designs, to avoid excessive and premature constructions, to design lighter buildings, and to replace construction materials that are in short supply with local and less expensive materials.

While struggling to execute the tasks set by the 9th and 12th AWP Central Committee plenums to improve the efficiency of the economy, the material base of production was utilized according to a strict regiment of thrift and considerable savings were effected with regard to investment funds and other financial and foreign currency assets of the state. Thus, despite the nonfulfillment of the tasks in some branches of the economy, the state budget was capable of financing the development of the economy and of the social and cultural sectors without interruptions and measures were adopted to strengthen the country's defense potential.

The results in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy created the necessary preconditions to create new places of work for the increased active population, primarily in the sphere of material production and in other social activities. Implementing the instructions issued by the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers devoted special care and took appropriate measures to ensure that the difficulties created in

the economy would not affect the well-being of the people. In fact, the standard of living of the working masses did not fall; on the contrary, it was further improved.

Compared with 1984, the turnover of commodities increased. Six percent more meat, 4 percent more edible fats, 3 percent more sugar, 8 percent more vegetables, 20 percent more fruit, and 13 percent more knitwear, metallic goods, electrical goods, and so forth were sold to the population. Communal services also increased by approximately 8 percent and the needs of the urban and rural population were better met. The tasks in the education, culture, and health sectors were also well fulfilled in general. The immediate assistance of the state and the solidarity manifested by the entire population in helping to overcome the consequences of the extraordinary winter in the northern regions were a further reflection of the party's great solicitude for the people.

All these results acquire even greater value if we take into consideration the very difficult conditions in which they were achieved. As was stressed by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum, the year 1985 provided us with a great experience in meeting difficulties and in resolving the numerous and complicated problems of the construction of socialism relying on our own forces; in finding out, mobilizing, and in better using the reserves and possibilities continually created by our socialist system. The year 1985 also taught us how to improve the method and style of work of the state and economic organs so that the organization and management at every level of the economy, from the central departments down to the grassroots, should better correspond with the mobilization, enthusiasm, and revolutionary drive of the masses.

While appreciating the achievements, the Council of Ministers has critically analyzed the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks in some important sectors of the economy. In addition to the deficits created in the production of electricity by the hydroelectric power plants owing to the prolonged drought, the shortcomings in the extraction of oil and gas have had consequences for the economy. In these sectors the material-technical base has not been used with proper efficiency owing to shortcomings and weaknesses in the organization and management of the enterprises and institutions responsible for this vital sector of the economy, including the Ministry of Energy itself. The Council of Ministers has adopted measures and is consolidating its effort to ensure a radical change in this sector.

On the basis of the good results attained with regard to a number of agricultural products even in the difficult weather conditions that prevailed in 1985; on the basis of the fulfillment of tasks and the high yields attained by hundreds of brigades, agricultural units, and even entire districts, the Council of Ministers has reached the conclusion that the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks with regard to corn, potatoes, sunflower, sugarbeet, and some other agricultural products must be sought in the weaknesses in the organization and management of the work of various agricultural economies, the district people's council executive committees, and the Ministry of Agriculture. The poor

results in the districts of Lezhe, Kruje, Korce, and Gjirokaster are due primarily to the insufficient work in carrying out zootechnical measures and in implementing technologies, the failure to properly resolve problems pertaining to drainage and irrigation on time, and the failure to achieve the stipulated crop density and to utilize the material-technical base wigh the desired degree of efficiency.

The transportation sector has also not properly met the planned tasks, the work has not been steady and weaknesses have occurred in the technical state of readiness of vehicles, entailing the responsibility of the Ministry of Communications and its dependent organs.

The Ministry of Light Industry and the Food Industry should have better utilized the possibilities to increase the production of consumer commodities with raw and other materials from local resources and technological waste, particularly with regard to small and very small items, while the Ministry of Industry and Mines should have done better work in improving the quality of the products of the engineering industry and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, in improving the quality of the service in public catering, these being weaknesses for which the district people's council executive committees also bear their share of the responsibility.

Analyzing these nonfulfillments, the Council of Ministers has also determined its own responsibility, has reached conclusions, and has set out tasks and concrete measures to improve its own method of work, as well as that of other ministries and other state and economic organs, and will make every effort to raise the mobilization and sense of responsibility of every level on management to ensure the all-round fulfillment of the 1986 tasks.

II. The Main Tasks of the Draft Plan for Socioeconomic Development and the 1986 Draft State Budget

Comrade deputies, the draft state plan and budget that the Council of Ministers is presenting for examination and approval at this session of the People's Assembly after securing the approval of the AWP Central Committee, has been drawn up on the basis of the party's guidelines and of the achievements so far, and particularly the experience gained in 1985. Efforts have been made to incorporate in the draft plan the initiatives and creative thinking of the working masses to the fullest extent possible, their proposals to increase the volume and range of products, to reduce costs, to improve quality, to raise the efficiency of the economy, and to achieve technical-scientific progress. In setting out the tasks and the quantitative, technical, and economic indicators of the plan, the permanent commissions of the People's Assembly have rendered valuable assistance with their proposals and suggestions.

The 1986 draft plan incorporates considerable tasks, but they are real and essential. It assures correct paces and ratios between the various aspects of the extended socialist reproduction, better reflecting the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism. The draft plan is well documented and is generally better coordinated with the material and technical base.

A general characteristic of this draft plan lies in the relatively high rate of increase of the social product, which will be 9.5 percent higher than in 1985, while the national income increases by 10.6 percent. This will be primarily achieved through a more rational utilization of the existing production capacities and the further strengthening of the regiment of thrift in the utilization of energy resources, imported raw materials and those in short supply, as well as through a more highly efficient use of accumulation in the field of investments and in expenditures in the nonproductive sphere in order to consolidate the foundations for a successful fulfillment of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The total volume of industrial production is expected to increase 7.3 percent over 1985, the increase in the production of the means of production retaining priority. The development of industry and other sectors will be supported by a more rapid development of energy products.

To ensure the fulfillment of tasks in the oil and gas industry, whose production will increase approximately 18 percent over 1985, measures will be adopted and implemented to increase the number of wells, to carry out intensification work of high quality, to more broadly implement secondary methods and new technologies in the existing fields, to increase the extension of these fields, and to concentrate labor and means in some new areas, applying the method of actions more extensively. It is the duty of the Ministry of Energy, of the people's council executive committees in Fier, Vlore, Berat and Lushnje districts, and of the oil industry enterprises and institutions to raise the organization and management of the work in this key sector to a much higher level through science, discipline, and a stricter control, and to make more efficient use of the existing material and technical base now available to them, which will also be further extended in the current year.

The Council of Ministers has charged the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Communications with giving priority to the fulfillment of their tasks to support the fulfillment of the oil plan and of the energy industry as a whole.

The country's energy base will be further consolidated when the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Plant at Koman is put into full operation. The perceptible increase in the production of electricity is based on the rational and scientific utilization of water resources, including the smaller and local plants, as well as on the full utilization of coal-operated thermal power plants. The increase in coal production is expected to be achieved almost entirely from existing mines. More efficient measures

will be adopted to preserve the quality of coal during its extraction and transportation, as well as to increase its calorific value through enrichment and selection.

The mineral extraction industry will develop in accordance with the needs of the processing industry and to increase exports. Chrome extraction is expected to increase 2.9 percent, copper extraction, by 9 percent, coal extraction, 4.2 percent, and so forth. To ensure the stipulated quantities and quality of extracted minerals, measures have been adopted to further raise the state of readiness of the mines and to strengthen organization and scientific discipline at work. The Ministry of Industry and Mines and the respective district authorities have been charged to adopt and implement concrete measures to ensure, in good time, the material and technical base, the necessary labor force, to carry out technical and scientific studies, and so forth, in order to ensure the smooth fulfillment of the increased tasks that have been planned and to meet all problems that may arise in the future in good time. In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical sectors, improvements are expected to be made in the structure, stressing high-grade steels and thin copper wires, in addition to increasing output.

The engineering industry will aim at mastering the production of new spare parts, particularly those for the transportation sector, at extending the production of equipment to mechanize labor processes, and producing new machinery for various projects. Concrete measures have been adopted for production concentration, specialization, and cooperation in this branch, where weaknesses and shortcomings still exist. The Council of Ministers will also emphasize a higher quality of engineering products, this being one of the main ways of achieving increased efficiency in this branch.

Production in the chemical industry is expected to increase by 6 percent and will better support the fulfillment of the tasks in the agricultural sector and other sectors of the economy. The timber and construction materials industry will also better meet the demands of the economy and of the people.

The tasks stipulated for an increase in the production of consumer goods incorporate more fully the party's instructions to increase the production and range of such goods, and to improve their structure and quality in order to better meet the growing needs of the people. Through a better utilization of existing production capacities and the construction of new lines and factories, the food industry will be better able to process agricultural and livestock products more quickly, in good time, and with better quality.

On the basis of the achievements up to now and as a result of the large investments that have been and are being made, the volume of agricultural products stipulated in the 1986 plan will increase about 17 percent. The most important task remains that of increasing grain production 13 percent

in order to better support, also, the production of milk, meat, and eggs. In addition to consolidating and further increasing wheat yields, more complete measures will be adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the districts, and agricultural units to implement technologies intended to increase corn yields, which are stipulated at 57 quintals per hectare in the plains and 28 quintals per hectare in the hilly and mountainous regions.

Various analyses and data show that high corn yields have been achieved wherever proper attention has been paid to it as a highly-productive and efficient crop. Vlore, Sarande, Shkoder, and other districts, as well as a number of agricultural units like the Dajc and Bushat cooperative in Shkoder District, the Peze cooperative in Tirana, the Gose Agricultural Enterprise in Durres, the Levan Agricultural Enterprise and the Bishan agricultural cooperative in Fier District, the Llakatund Agricultural Enterprise and Novosele cooperative in Vlore, the Vrine and Vurgu Agricultural Enterprises in Sarande, and others, have achieved yields of over 70 quintals per hectare on the entire acreage sown with this crop by applying and generalizing the experience gained and raising it from one year to the next.

Increased yields are also expected for cotton, sunflower, rice, sugarbeet, and so forth. Concerning tobacco, the Ministry of Agriculture and the districts will center their attention on increasing yields and improving quality. With regard to this crop, production is expected to increase 50 percent over 1985, with the acreage being considerably extended.

Implementing the party's instructions to improve the supplying of the population, the Council of Ministers has stipulated special measures to increase the production of potatoes, vegetables, and beans. In addition to improvements made in the structure of the crops sown and in increasing yields, the acreage sown with these crops will be extended. The Ministry of Agriculture, the districts, and the various economic units have been given the task of increasing the variety of vegetables and of extending their production throughout the year.

In order to better meet the needs of the population, the production of milk is expected to increase 12 percent, compared with 1985, the production of meat will increase 7 percent, the production of eggs by 18 percent, and so forth. This will be achieved by increasing the number of livestock, as well as yields. With regard to the implementation of the decisions of the AWP Central Committee Politburo concerning the livestock sector, the Council of Ministers and the agricultural organs will pay particular attention to consolidating and extending the livestock fattening stations, to creating small herds in sections devoted primarily to field crops and horticulture, and particularly to special measures to be adopted to increase the yields of forage crops and natural pastures, as well as to measures making for a better utilization of the by-products of agriculture and the food processing industry.

The attainment of the objectives to increase the number of livestock and to raise yields in 1986 requires the study and generalization of advanced experience everywhere, as well as the extension of new technologies in livestock-raising and in production, such as those used in the Maliq cooperative, in the Gose and Roskovec agricultural enterprises, in Sarande, Tepelene, Pogradec and Lushnje districts. The livestock sector is beginning 1986 under not very favorable conditions. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to adopt all measures and to utilize all possible reserves in order to meet the situation without damage to cattle and without incurring shortages in the early months of the year.

The development of transportation will better match the needs of the economy and of the people. Railroad and coastal transportation will continue to be given priority, and their volume is anticipated to increase by 10.4 percent and 35 percent respectively. Efforts have been made to ensure a more rational distribution of large scale commodities, to eliminate duplicate routes, and to reduce costs. The Council of Ministers has adopted measures and will insist on account-rendering by the Ministry of Communications regarding the further improvement of organization, management, and discipline at all levels of the transportation system, as well as other departments, to ensure the fulfillment of their tasks concerning the intensification of the work in the transportation sector and to expand it through cable cars and other vehicles which are less costly in the utilization of fuels.

Investments for the development of the economy and the social and cultural sectors will total 4.4 billion leks. In determining this volume, the more efficient use of material, financial, and foreign currency funds has been taken into consideration, as well as the need to concentrate these funds on those projects that are already under construction, in addition to some new ones. About 83 percent of the investments will be directed toward the production sphere. Industry and agriculture will account for approximately 74 percent of the state investments.

Through a greater concentration of the construction and installation work and by a more extensive use of the method of mass actions, 130 major projects will be built in 1986, including the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman, the Ballsh plant for lubricating oil, the expansion of the superphosphates plant at Lac, some production lines for the food industry, irrigation and livestock-raising complexes, large refrigeration plants, sociocultural projects, and so forth. Construction will begin and further work will be intensified at some other major projects including the Benje hydroelectric power plant, the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, the urea factory in Fier, the sulphuric acid factory in Lac, and so forth.

The increase in material production, financial accumulation, and labor force anticipated by the 1986 plan will guarantee and further raise the material well-being of the working masses and create possibilities for the further development of education, culture, and the health service. Compared with 1985, the real per capita income of the population is expected to average 3 percent. The monetary income of the population, retail trade, and monetary circulation have been planned in a harmonized

manner; they will meet the needs of the population and further strengthen the purchasing power of the currency. Retail trade in the state sector of the economy is expected to increase 6.4 percent and in the cooperative sector by about 8 percent. About 5.2 percent more meat, 5.3 percent more edible fats, 16 percent more vegetables and potatoes, 11 percent more beans, 8 percent more ready-made clothing and knitwear, 7 percent more footwear, 10-15 percent more construction materials, and so forth, will be sold to the population in 1986.

Further increases are also expected in the development of communal services, whose volume will increase 9.7 percent. State funds will be used to build 9,500 apartments and tasks have been stipulated to better support with the necessary material base the construction of dwellings by cooperative members using their own financial assets.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Ministry of Communal Economy must adopt more efficient measures to improve the quality of services for the population, in particular.

In the field of education and culture, efforts will be expanded to strengthen the ideological and scientific training of the younger generation and of the working masses and the quality and mass character of cultural and sports activities will be further raised. The attention of the Ministry of Health and its dependent organs will be centered particularly on the improvement of prophylactic work and the increased efficiency of medical and curative work, particularly in the clinics.

About 100 studies under the auspices of the Council of Ministers will be carried out to support the tasks incorporated in the 1986 plan, and particularly in the 5-Year Plan, as well as hundreds of other studies under various other auspices in the various fields of social, technical, and natural sciences. The Council of Ministers will adopt special measures to implement Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions at the meeting with the innovators of Shkoder District in order to support, stimulate, and implement the proposals of the production sector innovators, considering them always to be a great force for the fulfillment of tasks and the solving of problems arising from the dynamic development of our economy.

The planned tasks for the development of the economy and culture in 1986 are based entirely on the financial and foreign currency resources created by our economy. The 1986 draft state budget aims to ensure a better utilization of the reserves and possibilities created by the economy to increase incomes and to use these assets efficiently and with a strong regimen of thrift. The state budget income is expected to increase 12 percent. The state budget expenditure guarantees the uninterrupted financing of the economy, the sociocultural sectors, and the country's defense. The development of the economy will account for 51 percent of the state budget expenditures. The expenditures devoted to education, the preservation of the health of the population, and social security account for 27.8 percent of the state budget expenditures, and defense will account for about 11 percent of the state budget.

The Council of Ministers will adopt measures and strengthen its demands for account-rendering to ensure the consistent implementation of the party's directives that we should consume only as much as we produce, that we should spend only as much as our incomes permit, that we should only import as much as we export, that we should constantly consolidate our material and monetary reserves, using the instruments of our economic mechanism and monetary control increasingly more efficiently.

III. Some Major Directions in Which the Work of the State and Economic Organs for the Fulfillment of the 1986 Plan Will Be Concentrated

Comrade deputies, in order to fulfill the tasks of the 1986 plan it is necessary that the work of the state and economic organs at the center, in the districts, and at the grassroots be concentrated particularly in these major directions:

1. The direct and regular fulfillment of the planned tasks always remains the fundamental direction of the work of the state and economic organs.

At the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that "...the unconditional fulfillment of the planned tasks by all branches and sectors of the economy, by all districts and economic units, has been and remains the sole major way for the development of our self-reliant society and for successfully confronting the difficulties caused by nature and the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade." In light of the analysis carried out by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum, the Council of Ministers will improve work everywhere and efficient measures will be adopted to ensure the fulfillment of tasks, to raise the sense of responsibility, and to mobilize and utilize the reserves and possibilities created by the economy.

Every working collective, every cadre and specialist is required to fulfill the plan in its entirety and regularly every day and week, every month and every quarter, to struggle against routine and against the harmful methods and practices of some cadres who plan below capacity and who permit an unsteady pace at work and unilateralism in plan fulfillment instead of adopting the necessary measures and of mobilizing the working people to overcome difficulties and obstacles.

The 1986 draft plan incorporates the most essential objectives to meet social needs and represents the collective thinking of all the working people and of all party and state bodies, and is therefore now a mandatory law to be implemented. "Those who violate and evade plans," stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia at the latest AWP Central Committee plenum, "violate the laws of the party and of the state and affect the interests of the people and of socialism. Therefore everyone must bear responsibility at his place of work and must account for the fulfillment of the tasks down to the last one."

It is necessary to bear well in mind that the nonfulfillment of plans is inevitably accompanied by the creation of difficulties for other sectors and branches of the economy. It is therefore the duty of all state and economic organs, as well as all cadres, to make use of all the possibilities and reserves not only in order to fulfill plans but also to overfulfill them in all sectors of the economy and particularly in the extraction of oil and gas, chrome, copper, and coal, in the production of electricity, bread grains, industrial crops, livestock products, and every other product used by the people and the economy. This requires a further tightening of controls and raising the sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks, so that matters may be taken in hand on time, without permitting weaknesses and shortcomings to worsen.

The state and economic organs will intensify the struggle against tendencies to fulfill the planned tasks unilaterally, because this concept still persists and raises its head in the economic-production activity of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives despite the criticisms made by the party from time to time, which, by pursuing the fulfillment of the plan in terms of monetary values, neglect products of small monetary value, which are essential to meet the needs of the people and of the economy. This happens partly because in many cases the state and economic organs continue to show greater appreciation for their work and demand accounting mainly for the big items. The struggle against these tendencies and liberal attitudes remains one of the directions of the work of the state and economic organs, because, as the party has been constantly instructing us, behind every planned task, behind every planned product, there lies a definite policy which must be implemented at all costs, there lies a concrete need of the society, which must be met.

The 1986 plan aims to ensure a better supply of food and other goods for the population. In achieving this task the state and economic organs will be guided by Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions to show extra care for and give priority to the problems of supplying the population, because people must be increasingly better fed and clothed and must increasingly better meet their daily needs.

In order to improve the supplying of livestock products to the population, it is necessary to make better use of the advantages of keeping large herds, as well as of the reserves of livestock products in the plains and the highlands. Measures have also been adopted to increase the production of vegetables and potatoes in the agricultural enterprises to supply cities and working centers. The state and economic organs have also adopted measures to support the initiatives of numerous agricultural cooperatives to keep a limited number of livestock, both large and small, at the field or horticultural brigade level, as well as to sow one or two hectares with beans or potatoes for their own use. As a result of these measures, all districts, with the exception of Tirana District, will satisfy through their own production all the needs of the urban and rural population for eggs, vegetables, beans, and according to possibilities, potatoes.

In addition to the fulfillment of production plans, measures will be adopted to improve the distribution of goods and to improve services to the population. The state and economic organs will respond to the increasing purchasing power and demands of the population increasingly better with the necessary commodities and services. This will be the major concern of these organs in 1986.

2. Increasing the efficiency of the economy constitutes one of the major aims of the 1986 plan.

The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again that it is essential to increase the efficiency of the economy, and this is to be attained through a more complete utilization of production capacities, increased productivity, reduced costs, and the timely construction of projects, by furthering the technical-scientific revolution and by better activating internal reserves everywhere. All this requires a greater effort by the state and economic organs, because "the problem of the efficiency of production expenditures and capital investments," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "is one of the biggest and most difficult problems... it is not merely an economic, but also a political and social problem."

A comprehensive effort will be made to study and establish technical norms for the utilization of raw and other materials. The ministries and district people's council executive committees should increase their responsibility for unifying these norms on the basis of advanced experience. With the intention of extending technical norms, greater solicitude should be shown in reviewing and improving the norms now in operation, because the development and expansion of the technical-scientific revolution, the improvement of the level of training of the workers and their political awareness, create the conditions and possibilities for further advancing these norms. Internal reserves must be used in greater depth in order to ensure that the machinery and equipment available give the maximum production possible, while work and production discipline must be raised to a higher level.

The improved quality of products will also be at the center of attention of the work of the state and economic organs. At his meeting with the Korce District cadres, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that it is essential to improve quality, and he set out tasks for this. In addition to the improvements that are to be made in introducing new and contemporary technologies, every working collective should increase its sense of responsibility, and its control and self-control to produce, build, and service with high quality.

Under current conditions, the improvement in quality will be of decisive importance in increasing production efficiency. The Council of Ministers will therefore be more persistent in ensuring that the state and economic organs at the center, in the districts, and at the grassroots, apply measures to improve everywhere the technical-economic production indexes. Measures must be adopted and applied in the mining industry to reduce

losses and the depletion of ores; the metal utilization coefficient must be raised in the engineering industry, and this must be standardized for factories and products of a similar nature; timber stocks must be better utilized in the timber industry, and the quality of furniture and household equipment must be improved; improvement of quality in the light and food industry must come as a result of the introduction of new scien t ific methods and technologies, and the weight of products must be reduced; production plans in agriculture must be fulfilled not only with regard to the quantity, but also with regard to the quality of products, particularly in the case of industrial crops and vegetables, since this, too, is an important way to increase the incomes of agricultural cooperatives; the work carried out to simplify designs and reduce costs must be continued in the construction sector, and so forth.

The party has constantly drawn attention to the need to perfect socialist organization of work, this being an essential prerequisite to raise productivity. The Council of Ministers will reinforce its demands for account-rendering to ensure that the ministries and district people's council executive committees take effective measures to completely utilize working time, to improve work norms, to extend technical norms, to fulfill labor norms, to elevate the degree of mechanization, and to raise the technical-vocational standards of the workers.

In order to increase the efficiency of the economy, particular attention will be paid to costs, prices, wages, credits, the net income of society, and to the preservation and administration of socialist property so as to constantly enhance their role and importance in the direction of the economy. Every enterprise and agricultural cooperative should work in such a manner that the income from their production and financial activity should cover their expenditures and ensure the planned accumulation.

3. Export-import problems are of special importance in ensuring the complete fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

The 1986 foreign currency balance will be at the center of attention of the state and economic organs. This requires that the continuity of the quantity and quality of the commodities intended to be exported be ensured. In addition, as the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum recommended, efforts must increase to sell on time and profitably all commodities intended to be exported, strongly opposing the concept of dividing export goods into "strong" and "weak" ones.

Particular attention must be paid to improving the quality of export goods. The producers and the foreign trade sector must understand this well, because in the conditions of strong competition, which has been further exacerbated as a result of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries, the demand for quality has increased considerably.

The state and economic organs are also confronted with important tasks with regard to the use of all imported commodities in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift. In addition, they should find new possibilities for reducing imports.

The foreign trade, finance, banking, planning, and production organs are currently required to tackle import and export problems with profound knowledge and a great sense of responsibility. A better knowledge of market trends, the securing of stabilized import and export markets, the expansion of the range of export goods, the establishment of the most effective ratios between production and foreign trade, and so forth, are some of the main directions on which these organs will concentrate their attention to a greater degree in 1986.

4. The improvement in the management, organization, and control of the implementation of tasks is another important direction in the work of the state and economic organs.

The present stage of development and the tasks for the fulfillment of the plan assigned by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum dictate in an imperative manner the necessity of raising the management and organization of the economy and of every other aspect of the country's life to a higher scientific level, that the cadres and working masses should increasingly better master the art of management in order to be able to resolve the problems confronting us and open up new prospects.

The state and economic organs of Lushnje District gave a positive example of management and organization in 1985 by directly fulfilling and over-fulfilling the planned tasks. Guided by the district party organs, they responded to the situations that were created with an appropriate style, method, and organization, efficiently and broadly using the method of mass actions.

The improvement of management and organization is inseparable from the work method and style. Therefore, everywhere there must be a revolutionary method and style which will respond to the initiatives, fervor, and enthusiasm of the masses, which guarantee the fulfillment of the planned tasks.

In their work, all organs and managers must not separate their words and deeds; they must link theory with practice, engage in principled criticism and self-criticism, strengthen their links with the masses, with the people, and oppose all forms of closed work and manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism. The work that was done in 1985 to turn the grief caused by the loss of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, into strength in order to fulfill plans and to overcome great natural difficulties has given us a rich experience and brilliant lesson of the outstanding value of the links between the cadres and the masses, which we must promote further in the struggle to fulfill the 1986 plan.

The party teaches us that it is not possible to have sound management and organization without constant and efficient control. Last year's experience showed that one of the weaknesses in the management and organizational work in some sectors was the lack of systematic, direct, and complex control of the fulfillment of planned tasks. As the party has instructed, control of the implementation of decisions must become effective and profound in order to make an impact and ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

The fulfillment of planned tasks also requires, at the same time, that greater attention be paid to the problems of coordination, primarily between departments and districts. In addition to positive examples in this direction, manifestations of departmentalism and sectionalism are still apparent and must be strongly opposed because they act as a brake and hinder the resolution of problems. The scientific research institutions must also seek their themes directly from production and the needs of the economy and must serve to fulfill the tasks of the plan and open up new prospects.

The Council of Ministers will adopt measures in 1986 to further improve particular aspects of production relations, particularly with regard to management and organization, the price system, exchange relations between the state and cooperatives, to improve the manner of executing payments in some production sectors, to increase the role of credits and financing, and so forth. Measures will be adopted to extend the experience in the collection and storing of wheat to other crops like corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet.

Comrade deputies, the international situation is currently extremely tense and fraught with numerous dangers as a result of the all-round crisis in the capitalist and revisionist world and the aggressive and expansionistic policies of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Faced with this situation, it is our duty to further sharpen our revolutionary vigilance and to directly fulfill all the tasks set out by the party in all fields of life. Our internal sociopolitical situation is very sound and the unity of the people around the party and its Central Committee is firm. Our economy is consolidated and possesses all possibilities to advance always, in the same way that our defense has been further reinforced and modernized. The prestige of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has grown and our country presently enjoys considerable support from all progressive world public opinion.

The Council of Ministers is fully confident that the working masses, the state and economic organs, inspired by our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line and under its leadership, headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, will further increase their mobilization and drive in work and that they will place all their efforts with a militant spirit and the method of mass actions to turn into reality the tasks of the 1986 plan in order to approach the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its ninth congress with new and even greater successes in constantly reinforcing our socialist economy and culture.

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MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ENERGY SITUATION, RESOURCES

Sofia OTECHESTVO in Bulgarian No 21, 12 Nov 85 pp 8-11

[Interview with Nikola Todoriev, minister of energy, on the occasion of the 13th Party Congress by the magazine OTECHESTVO; date and place not specified; "Energy Alarms, Energy Hopes"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Todoriev, what energy raw materials of its own does our country have at its disposal and how are they being used?

[Answer] Nature has endowed us with very few energy resources of our own. The black coal that has been discovered, for example, is just enough in respect of quantity and qualities to say that we have any. Our brown coal--Pernik, Bobov Dol, Burgas--is also scarce. But its qualities are low, too. If we are not unique, we are at least one of the few countries that use in their thermoelectric power plants fuel with ash content of the order of 60-62 percent. This naturally gives rise to problems. The ash is highly abrasive, the equipment and heating surfaces deteriorate, and the breakdown rate of the steam generators is correspondingly great.

Another native raw material is lignite, the bulk of which is to be found in the Eastern Maritsa field. But here a refinement is necessary. The Americans designate as lignite coal which has a calorific value even over 4000 kilocalories per kilogram. In the GDR, the highest consumer thereof in Europe, its calorific value is 1800-2200 kcal/kg, with admixtures few and mainly sand. Our lignite yields 1150-1450 kcal/kg. If you squeeze a small lump of it in your hand and hit it against the wall, it clings there--oily, sticky clay, which makes it difficult to convey, pulverize, etc. Nevertheless, with the help of the Soviet Union we have begun to use this coal--now 20 percent of the country's electric power is obtained from it in the "Maritsa-Iztok" Complex. Hence the policy of developing native resources is absolutely right. Years ago a number of specialists--Bulgarian and foreign--asserted categorically that Eastern Maritsa lignite was clay and nothing could come of it. Someone had to manifest foresight and decide, "It will be developed!" The person who did this was Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Some persist in thinking that Bulgaria is rich in water sources. But we are the water-poorest country in Europe, poorer than all our neighbors. That is why our country is setting about building an alpine series of hydroelectric power stations, with great water diversions running many kilometers to collect even the tiniest brooklets. Our hydroelectric plants are not built to operate

on flowing water with a relatively constant discharge, for our rivers are small and become deep mainly during the melting of the snow. That is why our hydroelectric power plants are mostly situated on dam lakes. Our dam lakes serve multiple purposes--irrigation, industrial and drinking water, production of electric power. The proportion of hydroelectric power is not large but, by way of compensation, it is very valuable, for it is used to meet peak loads around the clock (a hydraulic turbine is started up very rapidly and at once takes up the load).

[Question] What impact has the drought of several years had on our country's water resources?

[Answer] This drought is a veritable disaster for Bulgaria. Our dam lakes now have water volumes below the permissible minimum at which operation of the electric power plants is authorized. Moreover, some of the series of hydroelectric power plants have dam lakes that cannot be filled in a single winter, with the result that we shall feel the drought even two or three years later with normal precipitation.

[Question] Bulgaria has outstripped many countries in the building of atomic power plants. What necessitated the development of atomic power at such a high rate?

[Answer] Shortage of our own resources and continuously increasing consumption of electric power due to industrialization of the country and an ever higher living standard. This growth of consumption had to be met from somewhere. Moreover, the party position on an overtaking rate of development of our power supply has always been and remains urgent, with the result that we had to resort to atomic power plants. But they have not been welcomed cordially. On the contrary, there have been many opponents and there has been almost no atomic-power-plant operating experience in the world. Atomic power plants have been constructed in only 20 countries. Indeed, it took both boldness and foresight to give the green light to the policy for which today there is no alternative. At that time the atom was still associated in people's consciousness with one of the grimmest and most devastating events of World War II. And once more Comrade Todor Zhivkov with his characteristic flair for innovation succeeded in assessing the part atomic power plants would play in our future development and in taking a firm stand fof them. Thus Bulgaria became the first in the Balkans to build an atomic power plant. Today we produce one-third of our entire electric power at "Kozloduy" Atomic Power Plant. In terms of this yardstick, only five countries in the world have outstripped us.

[Question] There are certain hazards involving violation of the ecological equilibrium by some activities in power engineering. I refer not only to the hazard of radioactive contamination, but also to the damage done to the landscape during the building of a series of hydroelectric power stations.

[Answer] Truth to tell, in the beginning no attention was paid to the ecology. Later on, however, things changed radically. Now tunnels, mainly, are built in order not to affect the landscape. Wherever there are canals, they are mandatorily covered, planted to grass, reforested, etc.

But the atomic power plants are less harmful to human beings than a single X-ray examination in the hospital. The radiation background at "Kozloduy" is three times as low as in Sofia. (Don't be alarmed, it's far below permissible norms in the capital, too.) The reason for the great difference lies in the exceptional measures against radiation contamination of the environment taken early on in the planning of the atomic power plant.

To be sure, radiation is no joking matter. That is why every atomic power plant is equipped with many means of defense. Otherwise, its operation simply would not be permitted. And, in connection with the use of nuclear fuel, let me remind you that a World Agency for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy exists. It has its inspectors everywhere and uses modern means of monitoring. In the reactor compartment of the "Kozloduy" Atomic Power Plant there is installed a sealed camera to keep track of the motion of the nuclear fuel. The camera is actuated only on the command of the inspector observing the power station, who has his headquarters in Vienna. Only he can remove the exposed reel from the camera during his periodic on-the-spot checkups. The international monitoring is very strict. And I would remind you that the last session of the National Assembly adopted a special law stricter than any similar laws in the other countries using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

[Question] What is done with radioactive wastes and spent fuel? There have been hazards also involving thermal pollution and plans are now being made to increase capacities. . .

[Answer] Solid and liquid radioactive wastes are collected in special storage places serviceable for operation throughout the life of the power plant. As regards spent fuel, we are in an especially favorable position--we return it in a special container to the Soviet Union.

A special expedition, organized through CEMA to investigate the radioactive contamination of the Danube, has found that the "Kozloduy" Atomic Power Plant does not contaminate the river. So-called thermal pollution, however, is inevitable at such capacities. But since the amounts of water are huge, the temperature rise of the water is comparatively small. When the river level dropped, as it did this year, 1 or 2° variations may result. We do not exceed any permissible norms whereby we would harm the flora and fauna in the region.

[Question] Let us return from the ecology to the economy. The energy difficulties that our country has experienced and is experiencing are no secret to anybody. Let us once more seek the reasons for these; let us talk about the lessons that have been learned and the measures taken.

[Answer] The difficulties are overwhelmingly of a temporary character--the drought which deprived us of hydroelectric power plants, the long and severe winter, delays in putting some new capacities into operation, the shortage of our own gaseous and liquid fuels. We have some power plants which by now have each operated 25-30 years and which are both obsolete and outworn, given which objectively they operate at a higher breakdown rate.

Nor are the subjective weaknesses for the occurrence of troubles few. One of these is the lapses in the maintenance and operation of the power plants.

That is why this year we have channeled considerable resources into the repair of basic capacities. The volume thereof is 70 percent larger than last year. This has created complications in power supply during the summer season, but we have thus assured a better winter season. The repair campaign is continuing along basic lines.

To the subjective weaknesses let me add also excessively low discipline. There is some slacking and we are taking special measures against it. But we must look at the alarming facts from another angle as well. Labor in the energy sector is hard--continuous production process, different days off, underground work of miners, some unsolved material questions. That is why it is difficult to recruit and retain personnel--the result is considerable turnover. In one power-generating unit--and especially the atomic power-generating units, there is more electronic equipment than in some machine-building plants, but we cannot attract and retain electronic specialists. That is why recently a decree was adopted whereby the pay of miners and power workers was increased by 15-20 percent, additional remuneration was provided for, alleviations in pensioning, etc.

Let us go on with discipline. We have management personnel whom we have torn to pieces with criticism; yet the questions do somehow end up with them--downwards: the shift, the power-unit duty officer, etc., care only to have their working time come to an end and get away. Things which until recently were incomprehensible in power engineering. It is not just a matter of pay. Surely work with people has been neglected, too; surely the question of choice of vocation is of significance, too; and surely you, too, as journalists bear a certain blame--little is written about the hard and responsible occupation of power workers and miners.

[Question] What determines the establishment of the conditions of power consumption?

[Answer] Power engineering has characteristic features of its own. It has no stockpiles. The moment of production coincides with the moment of consumption. Therefore power engineering is controlled in centralized fashion. Even our limited resources would have been sufficient if consumption were but evenly distributed around the clock. But you know that is not so; power consumption peaks occur in the morning and evening. At that time for a period of 6-7 hours a capacity balance cannot be met. There are no hydroelectric power stations that have a 20-percent share and that are, besides, suitable as switching installations for regulating the power system. That is why the peaks must be "trimmed down."

[Question] Can we assume that as regards operating conditions we are at a holding point, i.e., we do not permit the overall situation to worsen so that we can count on improvement?

[Answer] In September, due to repairs and the reasons already enumerated, barely half the available capacities were in operation. The repaired capacities are already in service and we are progressing. But the lack of VETs [hydroelectric power plant] reserve will continue to be felt. A motor vehicle can move

on four tires, but has a full set of five. At one time or another you will puncture a tire--a pipeline in the boiler will burst and the turbine will stop, and then we must have something to take up the load.

[Question] Another exceptionally important question is the economical consumption of electric power. Let us begin with your sector. What is the consumption of electric power for your thermoelectric power stations' own needs? What is being done to reduce losses in the carrying of electric power?

[Answer] The efficiency of our thermoelectric power plants tallies with their rated indicators. Those that operate with imported fuel operate with indicators such as are achieved in the countries supplying the equipment. This is not so, however, with the stations fired with native coal. Even there we are making progress. For example, at the "Dimo Dichev" thermoelectric power plant where our new technology is used, consumption for our own needs are nearly half those at "Purva Komsomolska" thermoelectric power plant. But it is technically impossible to achieve the 7 percent of the "Varna" thermoelectric power plant. A power plant at "Maritsa-Iztok" with capacities equal to the "Varna" thermoelectric power plant must process five times as much coal and release 10-15 times as much ash and scoria as the "Varna" thermoelectric power plant.

Ultimately production cost determines efficiency. And the electric power that we produce from "Maritsa-Iztok" has a comparatively low production cost.

[Question] What are the latest data on our electric power consumption and how do they look in comparison historically and with the data of other European countries?

[Answer] The Ninth of September found Bulgaria with an annual per-capita consumption of 45 kwhr. To be more graphic, as much as a 1000-watt hotplate would consume in operating for 45 hours. Last year we already had 5260 kwhr per capita. This year the situation will be almost the same. In electric power consumption we have caught up with the advanced countries in Europe.

During the energy crisis in the 1970's the Western world, which is rich in its own resources, introduced draconian measures, combined with economic controls, for the purpose of their economical consumption. And they worked successfully. We are a little late with the measures. But it is by now as plain as can be that efficient use of energy has to be recognized as one of the general thrusts of our energy policy. And our potentials on this score are actually large.

The February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee raised frankly and categorically the question of the necessity for structural changes in the economy and in technologies. We must develop industry whose requirements can be met with the resources that we have. But we must not harbor illusions that such changes take place all of a sudden and that we are going to call a halt now to enterprises with a large electric power consumption. The realistic course is different. First we are required to stabilize the existing industrial technologies and they must fit into the established consumption norms. At the same time we must modernize them or replace them with new ones that consume less

energy for the same production. The potential reserves are great in the household sector, too. Consumption here has likewise grown appreciably, coming to 20 percent of the total volume, and together with the municipal sector to almost one-third. These are the figures for some of the most advanced countries, which, in contrast to us, have many cheap sources of energy. Since we do not have gaseous and liquid fuels, which are handiest for heating and cooking, the use of electric current has grown sharply. Even in the countryside where people used to love a roaring fire in the stove, there has been a changeover to electric radiators.

Advanced countries have begun abolishing overhead illumination and have changed over to local. Perhaps it does indeed create more coziness, but surely economies have something to do with it. Just go to the TsUM [Central Department Store] and have a look at the lighting-fixture. Our designers have racked their brains, it seems, over how to shade the electric lamp to the utmost rather than how to make optimum use of its light. Just see what we have come to in our present standards. A workshop is 100 meters long and 40 high, but the total illumination is overhead, lamp to lamp. Only two machines operate on the second shift, but the entire premises are lighted and heated. Yet resource-rich countries have introduced local illumination and local heating here too in order to economize.

[Question] In your interview on Bulgarian television and in the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO you said that if the mass information media gave as much attention to energy problems as they do to water, you would be happy. What were your reasons for this?

[Answer] There is hardly a day when something is not written or said about economical water consumption and about the waste thereof. Perfectly right. The power consumption situation is likewise alarming, yet the necessary attention is not paid to it. But something has to be said, for example, to propagandize and inculcate economies. These habits must be created early in childhood. Maybe we are tardy, but we have now worked out lectures which must be delivered during the classroom teacher's hours in all schools. Children are more conscientious than adults. The Czechoslovak comrades in the evening during the minutes for the Sandman are urged to extinguish unnecessary illumination or turn off the superfluous appliance and the children indeed jump up at once and begin to put them out. Let me tell you about a curious instance. My physician acquaintance had gone for specialized training to Sweden, a country so rich in cheap energy resources that even its superhighways are illuminated. And in the laboratory only the laboratory assistant's table lamp was lit up. The Bulgarian asked what all this meant and she (the laboratory assistant) showed him the morning newspaper where in a corner in quite small letters it said, "Due to unforeseen failures, please switch off everything that is not needed." And that's all there was to it.

[Question] Obviously, in addition to propaganda work, at least at this stage, penalties for electric power wasters will also be necessary.

[Answer] This autumn and winter limitation of consumption in industry is anticipated. Moreover, take note that strict penalties, including penalties

affecting the wage fund, will be imposed for the consumption of more power. Monitoring has also been intensified.

[Question] Inasmuch as there is a question of consumption monitoring, we should like to ask whether there is sufficient equipment to report the electric power that is consumed in industry.

[Answer] Unfortunately, this question still has not been definitively solved. There are not enough meters. It is anticipated that the number thereof will be increased. They will report not the enterprises' total consumption (it is metered right now), but the consumption of large machines and individual production lines. How are you going to compel a brigade to make economies if it doesn't know how much its section is spending? If one workshop economizes but the other overconsumes, the one that saved gets as much as the wastrel. But let us be clear: the problem will not be solved in a year or two. A great deal has been let slip by.

[Question] And will individual flowmeters be installed for centrally heated households?

[Answer] To date buildings have been constructed with vertical installations for central heating, which will prevent metering the thermal energy used by individual apartments. This is what is done for public buildings. For the entire housing block such general metering creates no incentives for individual families. As for regulators, a few thousand of them have been installed in Sofia. At all subscription stations, heat-regulating systems are now mandatorily installed. In the future it is anticipated that individual radiator regulators will be installed. I want to note that, beginning this year, in checking complaints about abnormally low temperatures in centrally heated dwelling units we will first of all look to see whether the windows are sealed. Unless they are, no action will be taken on the complaints. Our metering shows that in big cold spells good sealing, especially in paneled apartments, raises the temperature 2-3°.

[Question] May we place our hopes on new energy sources?

[Answer] Let me disillusion you a little although it is the "in" thing to speak of them. The most optimistic forecasts indicate that by the year 2000 solar energy's share--and only in certain countries at that--will amount to 2-3 percent. We, too, have a program; the new energy-source combine is working in our ministry. It produces solar collectors, heat pumps, and installations for the utilization of hot mineral waters. The matter of so-called secondary energy resources is quite different. Our country has many at-present waste-heat sources--furnaces, heat exchangers, drying chambers, etc. There are ways of using this energy, at least for in-house purposes of the enterprise in question. The use of new energy source will continuously increase.

[Question] What are the commonest outlooks for the development of the Bulgarian power supply during the present and the next decade?

[Answer] By 1990 atomic power plants' share of electric power will most likely amount to 40-42 percent, and in 2000 to 60 percent. In no event, however, will this form of power supply be developed alone. It operates under a basic load, and other, more maneuverable capacities are required to regulate the system. Such, for example, are the capacities of "Chaira" PAVETs [Pumping-Storage Hydroelectric Plant], which is now under construction. Additional capacities will be built at the "Maritsa-Iztok" Complex. Large cities in Southern Bulgaria will be supplied with heat by lignite-using power plants alone. The development of hydroelectric plants will continue although there are few hydroelectric sources not already included. Under construction to the Soviet Union via Romania is a 750-kilovolt power line, which will enhance the security of the national power system.

Speaking of prospects, let me point out once more the importance of efficient power utilization. Our experience teaches us that even the best monitoring system has never saved the situation unless the objectives thereof become everybody's conviction. Therefore, let us conclude with a wish: may the progress of the Bulgarian power supply become the cause not only of our sector, but of our entire economy, of every Bulgarian.

The editors thank Minister Nikola Todoriev for the explanations he has made. We understand that in a single--albeit long--conversation it is impossible to cover all the most acute problems and to discuss in detail the objective, as well as subjective reasons for power difficulties.

The magazine OTECHESTVO has opened its correspondent's post at the Ministry of Power Supply. We shall keep track of the routes of innovations into practice and the implementation of the programs that have been mapped out; we shall study cases of an irresponsible attitude towards energy.

In the next issue: "At 'Maritsa-Iztok' on the Eve of the New Winter."

6474
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SURVEY OF DIMINISHING WATER RESOURCES CAUSES CONCERN

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 85 pp 1-4

[Article by Stoyanka Radeva; "Above All Water Means"]

[Text] Considerations regarding facts and conclusions based on the investigation on the implementation of party and government decisions on the economical use of water, conducted by the State and People's Control Committee in 17 okrugs.

Water is one of the many goods with which nature has not endowed us generously. It is no secret that we are living and working under conditions governed by a constant water shortage. Matters became drastically worse as a result of the lengthy drought in our country. Cities and villages are threatened with remaining waterless for days on end. The animals are thirsty. There is a high likelihood that in the near future something similar or even worse could affect others.

It is no accident that for the past three years the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and the Council of Ministers have repeatedly raised the question of developing new water sources and ensuring the most efficient utilization of water. Unfortunately, instead of affecting everyone and turning into actions and deeds, this concern keeps crashing like a wave against a dike of carelessness, light handedness, inertia and irresponsibility. This is confirmed by the results of the investigation conducted by the Committee for State and People's Control in 17 okrugs.

Year After Year and Plan After Plan!

Resolution No 40 of 1983 of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers called for accelerating the building of water supply systems in Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Tolbukhin, Silistra, Razgrad and Turgovishte okrugs. However, this task is not being implemented. Furthermore, projects are being postponed year after year and plan after plan. Although the completion deadlines for some of them have elapsed or are elapsing, the end of construction is not in sight. Here are some facts. As its very name indicates, the "Northeastern Bulgaria" water supply system will provide water to a significant part of the country. This also presumes that both the pace and responsibility for its development must be substantially enhanced. However, this is not the case. Construction was undertaken in 1976 but to

this day less than one-half of appropriations have been used. Furthermore, in both 1984 and 1983 planned capital investments were not used and planned capital assets were not installed. The same situation prevails at the Popina water supply group. In the first 9 months of this year no more than 64 percent of the annual plan for both projects had been fulfilled.

Although considered target areas and despite the fact that water supplies in Vratsa and Mikhaylovgrad okrugs have involved exceptional difficulties, the pace at which the Srechenska Bara Hydojunction and the Slatina Treatment Stations are such that their completion will not take place this year as well. The work done at the Mutnitsa and Sirakovo Projects in that same Vratsa Okrug, is proceeding extremely sluggishly. The 1984 plan was not fulfilled and this year no more than 7 percent of capital investments were used at the Mutnitsa project. Yet seven thirsty settlements are waiting for water from this project.

Projects are being completed extremely unsatisfactorily in Vidin, Stara Zagora, Veliko Turnovo and many other okrugs. The Zlataritsa City Water Supply Project, which was scheduled for completion in 1982, is still unfinished.

A discussion with officials responsible for such construction would bring to light many problems and culpabilities. The facts are there. The people are thirsty and will remain thirsty either because the construction workers of the Khidrostroy DSO [State Economic Trust], the Minstroy SO [Economic Trust] and others have not set up their construction organizations or else the executive committees of okrug people's councils have not done their work to ensure the availability of the necessary manpower, or else again because a ministry or department has not supplied materials. Meanwhile, the people are thirsty and will remain thirsty for a long time to come....

Like a Gray Dragon....

All problems related to the efforts to conserve and most carefully utilize drinking water are major and important, for not even a drop should be lost as a result of faulty equipment and not one liter of water should be used for other purposes. Drinking water is water for....life.

However, investigations have revealed that as a result of the amortization of water mains and sluggish elimination of breakdowns as much as 30 percent of the drinking water is being wasted. It took more than a few months to repair the turncock along the water main leading from the Bakur Dere Dam in Sofia Okrug. It took between two and three months to repair breakdowns, letting water flow along the streets at No 5 Golash Street, Block No 19 in the Lyulin residential district, on Nikolay Khrelkov, etc. Some 20-25 liters of water per second are being wasted along the derivation leading from the Yovkovtsi Treatment Station in Veliko Turnovo Okrug. Nevertheless, no organization has been set up for the reconstruction and updating of the water mains and no funds are being appropriated for this purpose. This situation prevails in Vidin, Sofia, Pernik, Turgovishte, Burgas, Kurdzhali and many other okrugs. And what can we say about industry, which is continuing to consume our water like a gray dragon. Industrial enterprises are using drinking water for

industrial purposes instead of developing their own water sources as categorically instructed by the party and the government. The 1983 resolution set December 1984 as the target date for resolving this problem. Directive No 1 of 1984 of the Council of Ministers Bureau set the end of 1985 as the new deadline. On the basis of joint measures of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers, between June and 15 July 1985 the Sofia City People's Council, the Committee for the Protection of the Environment and the Central Council of the National Agroindrustrial Union were to organize the building of temporary facilities for the use of the waters from the Sofia Water Treatment Station for irrigation and the needs of the L. I. Brezhnev SMK [Economic Metallurgical Combine] and other industrial enterprises. However, nothing has been done to this day and 46 percent of the country's drinking water continues to be used for industrial purposes. Nothing has been done by the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee and the general director of the L. I. Brezhnev SMK in terms of building temporary facilities, ensuring the triple circulation of the water (the deadline for this assignment was 30 July 1984) for the reconstruction of the cooling powers of the blast furnaces at the Kremikovtsi TETs. As a result of this the combine has not only not reduced the use of drinking water but will exceed its approved annual amount by 52 percent.

Lack of responsibility and exigency displayed along the virtually entire chain of command in charge of this is the actual main reason for the mass nonimplementation of this task. Between 1983 and the end of September 1984 705 water sources were built in the okrugs under investigation to meet the needs of industrial enterprises; they are providing no more than some 3.5 cubic meters per second, no more and no less! A total of 135 water recycling systems have been installed. In reality, however, this is mostly on paper only. How else can we explain the fact that in Sofia, where reports show the building of 399 new sources and 78 water recycling facilities, this year as well as much water is being used from the central water network as was last year and the year before last. Quite simply, during the investigation only one of the three wells was used at the cannery in Kyustendil; meanwhile, it also used the water of three mains from the city water system, at the rate of 8 liters of water per second...for purposes of apple hauling. The Velbuzhd plant in Kyustendil used not even one of the three wells.

The same situation prevails at the Rodopa Meat Combine in Kyustendil and at the Rila Instrument Equipment Plant in Stanke Dimitrov. The result? Labor, money and materials were wasted, reports keep flowing along the information system channel mentioning completed installation but the results are null. What kind of results could be expected when water is being wasted in front of our own eyes with the knowledge and, frequently, the blessings of most responsible party and state bodies? Who else if not the Vratsa Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, whose chairman is Goran Ninov, should be blamed for the fact that unjustifiably the water allocation for this year was increased for 10 enterprises? A ceiling substantially exceeding actual water consumption was allowed for 30 enterprises was signed by some of the most responsible officials in Shumen Okrug, despite the fact that 70 percent of the water supplied to this okrug is used for industrial needs. It is no secret to the leadership of Pernik Okrug, for example, that the Lenin SMK, whose general director is Engineer Krum Atanasov, uses 6 times more drinking water than

stipulated, or else that without increasing its output, the nonalcoholic beverages plant in Stara Zagora, whose director is Ivan Iliev, uses 11,900 cubic meters of drinking water monthly more than it did in 1983. Secrecy, in this case, would be no justification!

We know that industry means the functionning of the economy, goods and jobs. However, is this a sufficient reason for ignoring such waste and such irresponsibility!

Is the Drought Exclusively to Blame?

The consequences of the drought and of reduced water availability have hit animal husbandry hard and will continue to hit it. Entire farms are getting their water by tanker truck. The animals are thirsty and milk production is dropping. In Vidin Okrug, 40 cow farms must bring water in tankers from a distance ranging between 2 and 12 kilometers. Meanwhile, only 11 percent of the planned funds for the development of water sources has been used. By the end of September the Khidrostroy DSO had still not begun to build a water reservoir for the poultry combine in Mramoren village, Vratsa Okrug, while the Water Resources SEP [Economic Enterprise] had not completed the water supply system for the hog-breeding complex in Rogozen, although the project had an August deadline. Even though the livestock breeding farms in the settlement systems of Novi Pazar, Smyadovo, Preslav, Shumen and Ivanski could have their own water supplies and even though this question has been repeatedly raised, the problem remains unresolved. By the time of the investigation, no single water source for livestock farms had been completed in Kyustendil Okrug; water supply possibilities for the farmsteads in Kyustendil, Zhilentsi, Granitsa, Dragovishtitsa, Sovolyano and others had remained unused. In Pernik Okrug, 114 of a total of 250 livestock farms and sheep breeding farms remained connected to urban water mains. No program has been drafted nor anything substantial accomplished. All the consequences, such as reduced productivity, unfulfilled plans, diseases and mortality, will in all likelihood be ascribed to the drought.

So What?

Despite this entire extremely alarming prospect, water continues to be polluted. The reprehensible carelessness of the leadership and specialists at the Vratsa Chemical Combine, whose director is Kiril Petkov, was the reason for depriving 17 settlements with a total population of 23,000, of water. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Chemical Industry took no practical steps to eliminate the pollution and treat waste waters. An alarming condition prevails in the case of some waters in Khaskovo, Plovdiv, Shumen, Sofia, Veliko Turnovo and many other okrugs.

These are facts upon facts...ever more alarming and absurd! The consolidated reports submitted by the Committee for State and People's Control to the Council of Ministers devotes 18 typewritten pages to this subject.

There is hardly any other area in which light-handedness, carelessness, irresponsibility, negligence and general forgiveness are so drastic, illogical and antihuman as in the case of the preservation and utilization of water.

Obviously, there are reasons for this and some of them may be substantial and serious. However, it is inconceivable for a nation and a state such as ours to be unable to find the strength and undertake the solution of a problem of such vital importance. The trouble is that many of those on whom the solution of this problem depended failed to see it in its entire alarming size and complexity. Or else, if they saw it, they preferred to stick their heads in the sand, like ostriches. Decisions are being made, programs are being drafted but no work is done. No one has been held liable! Assignments remain unfulfilled, deadlines are violated and...new assignments and deadlines are set and no one is holding anyone else liable! The executive committee of the okrug people's council in Stara Zagora, whose chairman is Mincho Tabakov, has set no limits for water use by industrial enterprises. So what? In Pleven Okrug, the okrug agroindustrial union failed to draft a program for the water supply of livestock farms. So what? Because of a negligent attitude, a number of wells at the Sredets Agroindustrial Complex, have been neglected, covered, silted and become inoperative. So what? The main water sources have been exhausted. It is true that during the investigation, the authorities of the Committee for State and People's Control took the culprits to task, imposed punishments and issued instructions for the elimination of weaknesses. However, the question of culpability and responsibility along all rungs of the hierarchical level cannot be considered resolved with this.

Like air and bread water is a basis of life. Although tolerance could be shown in the case of any other type of negligence, no such tolerance should be shown toward an irresponsible attitude concerning water, for if we waste water we are breaking our umbilical cord to life. What normal person would allow this?

5003
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CEMA COUNTRIES ECONOMIC PLAN COORDINATION 1986-1990 VIEWED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 8, 1985 pp 29-35

[Article by Eng Vaclav Kotouc, State Planning Commission: "Coordination of National Economic Plans of the CEMA Member Countries for the 1986-1990 Period"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years the CEMA member countries and agencies conducted extensive negotiations concerning the coordination of their national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period. The 40th session of the Council in Warsaw discussed on 25-27 June 1985 the report from their proceedings which included also the coordination of investments for the agreed-upon areas, projects and directions for the socioeconomic development of those countries in matters of common interest for the period to 1990. The report was presented by the CEMA Council for Cooperation in Planning, which is the organization for multilateral coordination. In bilateral coordination the central planning agencies provide that service.

The report dealt mainly with the question whether the results of the coordination of plans thus far have been in agreement with the measures approved at the top-level meeting of the Economic Conference of the CEMA member countries in June 1984, and how the strategic course of the further development of mutual cooperation in economy and R&D for the next 5-year plan is being organized.

The main comprehensive task which the member countries are solving at present in the economic area is to proceed expeditiously with a versatile, intensive development, to increase efficiency by improving the structure of social production, rational and economical utilization of available material and labor resources, and to essentially accelerate the progress of R&D. And precisely--in order to deal better with those tasks--they are expanding and intensifying international cooperation and rapidly enriching it with better forms. Individual countries would not be able to adopt rapidly the production of all types of goods of top technical standards in an optimum range and with the maximum effect. Closer cooperation will enable each country to benefit from the advantages of international socialist division of labor.

In accordance with the decision of the top-level Economic Conference and with bilateral meetings of the leading party and state representatives of the interested countries, most attention was focused on the solution of the problems of first priority in individual branches which will make a leap forward possible and which will introduce revolutionary changes in production. At the

same time, coordination of economic policies in areas of mutual cooperation was discussed. More than ever before coordination of plans has become the main mechanism in the development of stable relations in economy and R&D between the CEMA member countries, on which basis the section on mutual cooperation in their national plans is drafted.

During multilateral coordination of plans consultations were held, at which problems of common interest were pinpointed and assessed by appropriate branches of production and departments within the framework of coordination of technical and economic policies. For the first time the CEMA departmental committees specified the long-term concepts of specialization and cooperation in selected branches of production and accordingly, they concluded new agreements, or after updating the contents and conditions of existing contracts, they extended their terms. Thus far 130 agreements have been drafted for the 1986-1990 period, the terms of 98 existing contracts were extended, and 32 new contracts of specialization and cooperation concluded, of which 78 in engineering, 23 in electrical engineering and electronics, and 29 in chemistry.

Particular attention was focused on specific measures to assure rational consumption of fuels, energy, raw materials and supplies, and above all, modern techniques and technologies of new generations. In view of the fact that in recent years advanced capitalist states have been using with increasing frequency embargo, boycott and other kinds of discrimination against the socialist countries, the coordination program was focused also on the implementation of measures aimed at gaining more technical and economic independence from the capitalist states in production, capital investment and mutual exchange of goods. In this respect a good example is the experience in the area of nuclear engineering and computer technology.

Joint consultations on coordination of investments for the areas and programs of common interest were of major importance for further intensification of the plans for the next 5-year period. Specific construction programs implemented by joint efforts or underwritten by the interested countries used to be connected with negotiations concerning specialization and cooperation in production, supplies of required selected goods, and consolidation of technical and economic independence.

When dealing with economic problems, the amounts and conditions of mutual deliveries, and prospective fulfillment of demands of the most essential commodities were adopted according to the agreed-upon nomenklatura. In some instances such demands were assessed in certain blocks of items roughly of the same economic importance, because due to their extraordinary high requirements of energy, raw materials and investments, or overall short supplies in world markets, their significance for the partners' national economy cannot be expressed by value indicators alone. At the same time, the balance of economic and commercial relations was taken into consideration.

In this conjunction the setting of contractual prices for the next 5-year period is especially important. In the beginning of 1985 the problems of better price-setting methods in mutual trade and setting of specific prices for the 1986-1990 period were discussed by the Executive Committee. Since the existing basis for the setting of contractual prices was successful, it was decided to retain it for the next 5-year plan as well.

The practical fulfillment of the "Program for Coordination of National Economic Plans" for the 1986-1990 period, approved by the 36th CEMA session in 1982, was divided into two stages--the first approximately to mid-1984 and the second ending this year before the beginning of the new planning period, so that its results may be confirmed by appropriate agreements and reflected in national plans. Both stages, which form a logical continuity, differ in the contents of the coordinating programs. The dividing line between the first and second stage enables individual countries to compare the achieved situation with their plans (including the projected mutual deliveries of basic products, and preliminary results of coordinating programs on bilateral and multilateral levels). At the same time, before approving main directions for the socioeconomic development of the country in the next stage, and the directives for the drafting of the 5-year plan, national agencies in charge are able to reconcile, if necessary, divergent views stemming from different interests or opportunities of the partners in coordination.

During the consultations on the first stage the participants informed each other about their fulfillment of the 5-year plan, discussed the problems of their economic cooperation at present, and exchanged views concerning the opportunities for expanding their cooperation to--and beyond--the next 5-year plan with respect to the coordination of investments. Furthermore, the fulfillment of long-term trade agreements was assessed and the views about continuing, or possibly changing, the existing structure of mutual deliveries for the next 5-year plan with respect to the coordination of investments. Furthermore, the fulfillment of long-term trade agreements was assessed and the views about continuing, or possibly changing, the existing structure of mutual deliveries for the next 5-year plan were clarified. In this conjunction the partners exchanged lists of goods and on a preliminary basis discussed and then adopted the nomenklatura, the quantity and quality and technical standards of mutual deliveries of the most important goods, above all, fuels, energy, raw materials and machinery with a long-term production cycle. In some instances agreements on specialization and cooperation in production were approved already at this particular stage and agreements on cooperation in joint construction projects were further specified.

However urgent the task to expedite the restructuring of national economies and consequent changes of the structure of mutual exchange of goods, when coordinating the plans it is imperative to proceed from the development of the member countries' national economies in this 5-year period. The actual initial base for the coordination of the plans for the 1986-1990 period may be projected on the basis of the national economic development of the CEMA member countries in 1981-1984:

Table 1.

Main Indicators of the Economic Development of the CEMA Member Countries in 1984 (1980 = 100)

	CEMA Countries	CSSR
National income	113	106
Investments	110	98
Industrial production	114	110
Agricultural production	111	110

(table continued on next page)

(table 1 continued)

Foreign trade	139	141
Foreign trade with CEMA countries	153	158
Share of sales transactions with the CEMA in total turnover in 1984 in percent	59.6	73.5

Most of the member countries achieved absolute increments of production while conserving raw materials, fuels, energy and work forces. The efficiency of public labor rose dramatically. Detailed breakdowns of the countries confirmed the idiosyncrasy of the accelerated rates of their economic growth in 1983-1984 on the basis of qualitative restructuring of material production for the purpose of its intensification. The growth of mutual foreign transactions overtook the growth of total foreign trade of the CEMA member countries, and thus, the share of trade among the CEMA countries rose from 53.8 percent in 1980 to 59.3 percent in 1984.

These conclusions about the development of the CEMA countries fully apply to the CSSR. After a stagnating dynamism of the growth of NI in 1981 and 1982, beginning in 1983 the growth of NI and a dynamic development of all economy were resumed. At the same time, the balance of payments and trade with the socialist countries was maintained and the indebtedness to the capitalist states was substantially reduced. By the same token the CSSR's cooperation with the CEMA countries during this period was expanded. Their share in total foreign trade of the CSSR rose from 65.5 percent in 1980 to 73.5 percent in 1984.

In conjunction with the initial base for the coordination of the further national economic development of the CEMA member countries, it is necessary to underscore the significant fact that the mutual exchange of commodities planned for 1984 and 1985 is being fulfilled and exceeded.

The departmental commissions of the CEMA began their coordinating program with the updating of joint prognoses for the development of appropriate branches (mostly to the year 2000), which enabled them to determine the directions for the development of mutual cooperation in economy and R&D, of which about 40 have been updated. The most relevant of them were discussed also by the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning.

The CEMA Committee for Planning assessed in particular the conclusions of national prognoses for the national economic development of the CEMA member countries according to the most important summary economic indicators up to the year 2000; a prognosis for the balance of fuel and energy of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000 was prepared.

Of extraordinary importance for the coordination program was the consultation organized by the Committee for Cooperation in Planning, dealing with problems of the socioeconomic development and mutual cooperation of the CEMA member states and on main directions for their cooperation in economy and R&D for the 1986-1990 period. It was noted that at present most CEMA countries have reached economically efficient and justified limits in the development of their raw material branches and mining industry and that they may count on their

appropriate development in the next period. The qualitative aspect must be emphasized, i.e., substantial conservation and rational utilization of the resources of fuels, energy and raw materials, and a comprehensive development of cooperation in this area. Thus, economic relations in processing industry, above all, the development of specialization and cooperation in engineering, represent the main directions for the further intensification and improvement of socialist economic integration and for the growth of mutual exchange of goods.

Moreover, the Committee for Cooperation in Planning discussed issues related to multilateral coordination of long-term (7-10 year) comprehensive concepts for the development of specialization and cooperation in key production areas, which were specified by departmental agencies.

The CEMA Commission for Cooperation in R&D processed in detail the R&D prognoses for key departments the problems of department subdivisions for the period to the year 2000, and on the basis of challenging programs it had initiated in agreement with the top-level Economic Consultation, it began the preparations for a comprehensive program for progress in R&D and for its coordination for a period of 15-20 years, which will make possible close correlation of the R&D advances with the base of production and with capital investment.

While coordinating the plans all CEMA agencies focused special attention on proposals for an accelerated development and greater efficiency of the economies of Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam which are building socialism under especially difficult conditions and which need the aid and support of other CEMA countries.

The range of specific issues of cooperation in the sphere of material production, which was discussed in the first stage of coordination and completed in the second stage, was relatively broad. In particular, 64 problems approved in the program of plan coordination for the 1986-1990 period were dealt with in detail.

CEMA agencies then approved other documents on cooperation (programs, agreements, contracts, records) specified by the interested countries as concrete measures, among them in particular:

--general agreements on cooperation in microprocessor technology, robotization and the microelectronic technical base, signed at the 36th CEMA session in 1982;

--comprehensive measures for better cooperation in supplying CEMA member countries with products of food industry, approved at the 37th CEMA session in 1983 (they complement the long-germ goal-oriented programs of cooperation in this area);

--comprehensive long-term measures, approved at the 39th CEMA session in 1984 (DKO) for the purpose of providing energy, fuels and raw materials for the national needs of the CEMA member countries, and their economical utilization, and specific proposals for cooperation in this area to cover all needs of the

member countries for the period to 1990 and after. These long-term comprehensive measures follow the long-term goal-oriented programs of cooperation approved in 1978, render them more specific, and amend them;

--the program for cooperation of the CEMA member countries in economical and rational exploitation of their material resources the year 2000.

The measures contained in the above-mentioned and other documents, whose timetable has been extended in most cases until the year 2000, represent common goals and tasks for a number of vital areas and mean a step forward in coordination of economic policies of the CEMA member countries. The adopted measures of cooperation are being specified according to their actual urgency, or as the case may be, according to the possibility of providing them fully with material and financial funds for the next 5-year plan of the CEMA member countries, because it has been estimated that the implementation of programs included in the DKO alone will require 50 billion convertible rubles. Among those programs are, for instance, the construction of the long-distance gasline connecting [Hamburg] with the western border of the USSR, the Krivoy Rog works for mining and processing of oxidized ores, an aluminum plant on the USSR territory, cooperation in the construction of nuclear power and heating plants and in exploitation of natural gas as fuel in transportation.

The second stage of plan coordination began in the second half of 1984, i.e., at a time when appropriate national agencies of the CEMA member countries had already specified or approved main directions for the socioeconomic development until 1990, or 2000.

The course toward intensification of production, all-around conservation of material and labor resources based on R&D achievements, as well as improved control of national economy has already been introduced in all, especially European, CEMA countries. In that spirit bilateral programs of specialization and cooperation were adopted for the period to 1990 at the beginning of the current 5-year plan. Appropriate documentation provided basic outlines of the main strategic directions for an economic rapprochement of the interested countries. During the preparations for coordination in the 1986-1990 period it seemed necessary in a number of cases to further specify the adopted programs and to amend them so that--in agreement with the Economic Consultations--they express more accurately the purpose of accelerated implementation of R&D achievements in production and intensification of socialist economic integration. Above all, it was clear that the schedule for programs must be extended to the year 2000 in order to make possible broader and deeper interrelation of the policies of cooperation in R&D and economy. Several programs have already been signed, for example, between the USSR and the GDR, the USSR and Cuba, the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic. On 31 May 1985 Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachov signed the program for long-term cooperation in economy and R&D between the CSSR and the USSR for the period to the year 2000. The CSSR will conclude similar programs with other CEMA countries. The long-term program of cooperation with the USSR holds the key position for the CSSR and other CEMA countries.

Coordination of plans for the 1986-1990 5-year period thus represents an improved, comprehensive system for the development of cooperation directly related to the drafting of national plans of individual CEMA member countries. One of the most difficult and complex problems in plan coordination is the correlation of the projected changes in international socialist division of labor (MSDP) which the individual CEMA member countries have adopted for the long-term development of their economy.

The previous MSDP was based on an extensive economic development which corresponded with inter-departmental cooperation according to which the CEMA member countries supplied the USSR with finished products of their processing industries in exchange for fuels, energy and raw materials. Mutual exchange of goods between the USSR and other CEMA countries, which characterizes this division of labor, has continued even after 1980 and served as a springboard for the development of economic relations over the next 5 years and at the same time, also a base for better departmental specialization of the CEMA member states. The following situation was achieved in 1983:

Table 2.

Item		CEMA Countries with the USSR	CSSR and USSR	Other CEMA Countries without the CSSR and USSR
1. Machinery and equipment	Export	51.4	66.4	68.4
	Import	22.7	19.7	23.4
2. Fuels, energy, raw materials and supplies	Export	15.1	13.1	15.6
	Import	72.4	78.3	71.1
3. Agricultural raw materials and food	Export	18.4	1.7	21.8
	Import	2.0	0.7	2.3
4. Consumer goods	Export	14.8	18.8	14.0
	Import	2.5	1.3	2.8

Fuels, energy, raw materials and supplies constitute more than 72 percent of total imports from the USSR to the CEMA member countries. Machinery and equipment amount to less than 23 percent. On the other hand, their export structure is more regular.

If we examine the commodity relations of individual member countries with the USSR, some differences appear. As for the CSSR's relations with the USSR, an above-average passive balance is evident in the group of fuels and raw materials; however, it is covered to a far greater extent with machinery and equipment (71.6 percent) and consumer goods (26.8 percent). As compared with other CEMA countries, the main difference is that the CSSR has practically no active balance in agricultural raw materials and food.

For a comprehensive review of the CSSR's exchange of goods with all CEMA member countries we present its structure with other CEMA countries (not

including the USSR) in percent (V = export; D = import; S = balance):

Table 3.

Item		1983
1. Machinery and equipment	V	60.1
	D	57.9
	S	+ 2.2
2. Fuels, energy, raw materials and supplies	V	26.2
	D	21.8
	S	+ 4.4
3. Agricultural raw materials and food	V	1.8
	D	9.9
	S	- 8.1
4. Consumer goods	V	11.9
	D	10.4
	S	+ 1.5

In these relations all groups of commodities demonstrate gross balance. The CSSR must repay 45 percent of its passive balance in food with machinery and equipment, 33.3 percent with fuels and raw materials, and 21 percent with consumer goods.

While the coordination of the plans for the next 5-year period is under way, in agreement with the conversion of national economies to an intensive type of economy, the fulcrum of mutual exchange of goods will be shifted to the cooperation of department subdivisions, particularly in engineering, not only as concerns finished products, but also their modules and components. Data indicate that international socialist division of labor has enormous untapped resources in the processing industry, especially in trade with machinery and equipment. Therefore, the CEMA countries are implementing measures in particular to upgrade technical standards, reliability and quality of their machinery and equipment exports and to develop their structure of production in accordance with the demands expressed by their partners during plan coordination.

In conclusion of the coordination of national economic plans, its specific results negotiated on multilateral and bilateral bases will be confirmed this year in bilateral agreements which will be signed by the chairmen of central planning agencies of appropriate CEMA countries with the proviso that national plans for the period under discussion reflect mutual obligations. This time the final records will also note in some form and fashion the results of the coordination of economic policies in areas related to mutual cooperation in coordination of investment programs. The participants will appropriately specify in final records all obligations stemming for them from the concluded agreements on cooperation. On the basis of the concluded coordinating records, whose appendices list the agreements on mutual deliveries of goods, the

ministries of foreign trade of the partner countries will conclude before the end of 1985 long-term trade agreements for the 1986-1990 period.

However, the work does not end with the signing of final records, because coordination of plans is a continuous process. The CEMA countries and agencies will continue to deal with the unresolved issues; additional agreements of cooperation, particularly on specialization and cooperation in production, including rebuilding and modernization of processing industries, will be prepared on the bilateral and multilateral level for signing.

The CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning will assess the results of the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 and top CEMA agencies will review and discuss them in the first half of 1986.

9004/12859
CSO: 2400/104

STABLE TRADE WITH FRG DESPITE VITAL ENERGY, MACHINE PURCHASES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] Berlin, 21 August--Shortly before the beginning of the new 5-year plan in 1986 the GDR has again stocked up sharply on its supplies from the FRG. Last year the GDR had run up a surplus of DM 508 million in inner-German trade, but then in the first 6 months of 1985 deliveries from the FRG exceeded purchases from the GDR by DM 164 million. As a spokesman at the Ministry for Economics stated in Berlin, this development will probably continue in the second half of the year, to judge by existing orders.

In the first 6 months, sales in inner-German trade rose by 7 percent from DM 7.7 million to DM 8 billion. While purchases from the GDR showed a very small drop of 2 percent, or DM 78 million, to DM 3.295 billion, deliveries from the FRG increased by 17 percent, or DM 595 million, to DM 4.089 billion. They were substantially ahead of the growth of total exports from the FRG, which were about 13 percent above the level of last year. Ignoring services, which traditionally show a deficit for the GDR, the GDR had a surplus of DM 152 million in straightforward exchange of goods, against DM 875 million in the first half of last year.

Not the least of the causes of the turnaround in exchange of goods was the hard winter, during which the GDR made purchases of additional coal for DM 128 million and petroleum products for DM 47 million from the FRG to eliminate shortages in energy supplies. In addition, the GDR also ordered more investment goods, machinery and electrotechnical products. Finally, the GDR purchased more consumer goods from the FRG.

In Bonn the expectation is for inner-German trade to reach a volume of DM 16.1 billion for the entire year. At the Ministry for Economics this development is seen as a normalization of inner-German trade in goods, which is resuming its "previous normal level."

The possibility cannot excluded that the GDR will once more intensify its efforts to increase its deliveries to the FRG if the dollar continues to decline in value. Faced with a high rate of exchange for the dollar, the GDR clearly was trying to sell some of the products that had been offered to the FRG in the dollar area.

The GDR's debt in the West, according to the intelligence of the ministry in Bonn, was $ 8.36 billion in the spring, about $300 million more than at the end of 1983. Added to this are credits estimated at about $2.5 billion which were not included by the Bank for the International Balance of Payments. Against this, the GDR had unchanged assets of $4.49 billion in Western banks. The debt of the CEMA countries, the East's counterpart to the EEC, is currently about $62 billion. Poland's debt alone is $27 billion.

9581
CSO: 2300/140

BRIEFS

FREIGHTER INVENTORY REDUCED--The size of the GDR's merchant fleet declined by 1.8 percent from 1983 to 1984. At the beginning of the current year, as just completed investigations show, it comprised 173 ships, totalling 1.21 million gross register tons (grt) or 1.68 tons deadweight (tdw). During the period examined, two used bulk freighters, each of 43,400 tdw and purchased from the Hamburg shipping company Alfred C. Toepfer, and a break-bulk freighter of 17,300 tdw, a newly built ship from the Warno yard, were added, but they did not make up for the greater losses in the GDR's merchant marine. In the year studied, 2 tankers of 40,000 tons capacity each were sold, as well as a break-bulk freighter of 5,000 tdw. A bulk freighter (39,000 tdw) sank in a heavy storm, and another break-bulk freighter had to be written off as a total loss following sabotage off Angola. More than half of the GDR's fleet falls into the category of universal break-bulk freighters, which adds up to 905,000 tdw. The remainder is composed of 18 bulk freighters (a total of 443,000 tdw), 4 tankers (77,000 tdw), 3 con-bulk freighters (70,000 tdw), 7 ro-ro ships (41,000 tdw), 10 timber carriers (44,000 tdw), 15 coastal motor ships (12,000 tdw), 10 refrigerated carriers (70,000 tdw) and 9 container carriers (9,000 tdw). GDR freighters carried 12.77 million tons of cargo last year. Compared with the benchmark year, that is an increase of 7.1 percent. The range of cargo included 5.67 million tons of mixed cargo (up 5.5 percent), 1.85 million tons of liquid cargo (up 17.3 percent), 1.83 million tons of iron ore (up 5.3 percent), 570,000 tons of wood (up 9 percent) and 980,000 tons of coal. The increase in the coal sector was 50 percent. Container shipments in mixed cargo traffic have risen to 900,000 tons, equal to a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Shipments were 19.1 percent above the performance threshold in container handling for GDR ports. This has to do with the fact that quite a large part of the GDR fleet's shipping performance is achieved in what is known as cross-trade. Last year it was 5 million tons, or 39.1 percent of the total shipping output achieved by GDR trade tonnage. One year earlier the share had been slightly higher, 40.6 percent. At the present time the GDR's merchant fleet has only half a dozen container ships with an individual capacity of 7,960 tons under construction in Spanish shipyards. They are to be used in service in the Mediterranean. The domestic shipbuilding industry is working almost 100 percent for foreign shipowners. The GDR fleet will not have any ships from its own yards for some considerable time. Four of the ships ordered in Spain are to be delivered by the end of the year. The remaining two units will enter service in1986. [Text] [Hamburg DEUTSCHE VERKEHRS-ZEITUNG in German 3 Aug 85 p9] 9581

LIGNITE PRODUCTION TO INCREASE--A new open-cast mine will commence coal production next year right outside Leipzig. With the opening of the Breitenfeld mine the Leipzig Bezirk will produce about 23 percent of the GDR's raw brown coal. The Bezirk has 34 percent of briquet production and 90 percent of carbochemical production. In 1987 another open-cast mine in Roesa is to begin coal production. In conjunction with the expansion of the mines, about 400 families in the Leipzig Bezirk will have to be "relocated" in 1986. These numbers were made public at the most recent session of the Bezirk government. The expansion of brown coal production is creating problems for the residents of Leipzig, because in the next few years, for the first time, woodland and green areas in the exposition city will be devastated or damaged. Against this, Leipzig is the most densely populated large city in the GDR, with just under 4,000 inhabitants per square kilometer. But the wooded area in the high density area of Leipzig is very small. The ecologically questionable removal of wooded areas in the Leipzig Bezirk as the result of coal mining--stands of woods have suffered an absolute decline of 440 hectares since 1900 in spite of afforestation--will, however, be stopped. The wooded areas are to increase again, although it must be taken into consideration that new plantings do not have the same quality as established woods. In Leipzig itself new parks are to be established as a balance. The GDR plans to expand coal production even further. Next year 314 million tons are to be mined. [Text] [Bonn IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 193 17 Dec 85 p 1] 9581

CSO: 2300/140

MAROTHY CONFIDENT ON SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Deputy Premier Dr Laszlo Marothy: "A Program of Creative Work"]

[Text] Each year we review the results and stresses of our economy, and the principal tasks in the coming year. The exercise on this occasion is the more complicated because we are at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and on the threshold of the Seventh. Consequently, our analysis of the past must cover a period of five years, and so does our projection of the future.

A suitable starting point for our review is to examine what is public opinion's main concern at present. In this holiday season it is only natural that the public mainly wants to know when will our economic results provide the basis for a perceptible rise of our living standard and improvement of our living conditions. We are pleased to be able to establish, however, that our people are not merely voicing their requirements, but are also viewing realistically the conditions that must be met to fulfill them, and that they are keenly interested in the 7th Five-Year Plan's social and economic program.

In the public debates on the plan's concept, speakers have expressed also their doubts. These views that reflect a sense of responsibility and concern may be summed up as follows: Do we have the means necessary to achieve the targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan? Up to 21 December, this was unquestionably the most timely question. But last week the National Assembly, after lengthy and thorough preparation, passed the Law on the 7th Five-Year Plan. The coming period, therefore, will be one in which society will have to mobilize all its strength for the plan's fulfillment.

On the basis of a thorough analysis of our existing conditions and possibilities, what kind of social and economic program have we been able to set for ourselves for the next five years? A program that starts out strictly from reality and is based on facts. We must take cognizance of the fact that a sudden favorable turnaround is not feasible. Our objective, therefore, cannot be anything other than to close the phase of consolidation, so as to concentrate our efforts on accelerating economic growth. This realistic concept is formulated as a set of objectives ranked by priorities, a set in which some elements may briefly receive greater emphasis than the others, but all the elements constitute an integral whole under the plan period.

During the five years through 1990, we must work to accelerate economic growth in comparison with the average for the 1981-1985 period, to advance further in technical and technological development, and--parallel with meeting the equilibrium requirements that will remain tight--to increase national income's domestic use, in contrast with its decline in recent years. The purpose of this last objective is to achieve a perceptible improvement of the population's living standard, to increase the proportion of national income that may be spent on development projects, and to substantially slow down the rate at which prices are rising.

We expect national income to increase by between 15 and 17 percent in five years (or by about 3 percent a year); industrial production, by between 14 and 16 percent; the volume of construction and installation work in place, by between 12 and 15 percent; and farm production, by between 7 and 10 percent.

We will further reduce our total hard-currency debt, and to this end we must achieve a significant trade surplus also in the future. The socialist sector's investment will increase only from 1987 on; but by 1990 it will already be 25 to 30 percent higher than its present level. What we are relying on is that greater economic efficiency than at present will trigger the economy's acceleration. Therefore the efficiency requirements are high: labor productivity must increase by between 21 and 23 percent in five years, and the decline must be halted of the efficiency of fixed capital. We expect the specific consumption of materials to improve by 1 percent a year, and the consumption of energy may increase only 0.4 percentage point for every percentage point of rise in national income. In the final outcome the so-called overall efficiency, which expresses the combined efficiency of the various productive factors, must improve by between 17 and 19 percent.

These targets are unquestionably stepped-up ones, especially if we consider the possibilities of utilizing the intensive sources of economic growth.

However, the feasibility of fulfilling the targets cannot be judged solely on the basis of their scale. For this we need to see our starting situation and to consider also the factors on whose tractive power the plan's concept has been based.

When evaluating our starting situation, we cannot disregard the critical state of our economy five years ago. At that time we set survival, the maintenance of solvency, as our basic objective, and we treated the restoration of equilibrium as a primary requirement. Meanwhile, regrettably, the external economic conditions became significantly more severe. Protectionism spread, a financial crisis developed, and we were forced to repay our debts at a faster rate than we had planned. Our terms of trade in our major markets worsened by substantially more than had been predicted. In trade denominated in convertible currency, for example, in 1974-1984 we lost close to a year's national income because our import prices rose faster than the export prices.

In spite of all this, we have survived. And we must appreciate our survival also in the light of international comparisons. We have remained solvent and have enhanced our international reputation. Favorable processes have started regarding the consumption of materials, productivity, and import intensity.

In the difficult period just ending, we have laid the foundations on which we are able to build, and on the basis of which a way out of our difficulties can begin to unfold.

We are aware that the stake in the coming years will be a historical one: if we prove unable to combine our intellectual and material assets and to harness them in the service of acceleration--unable, in other words, to start narrowing the gap--then we will fall behind the progressive technological and economic trends, and the developing international field.

Which factors of growth are we relying on?

Let us consider first the external conditions of developing our economy. It is common knowledge that Hungary has an extremely open economy: more than 40 percent of our national income is realized in our external economic relations.

We are forced to import essential raw materials, sources of energy, and advanced technology. The world economy's vibrations affect us very sensitively. Consequently, the relaxation of the international climate and the intensification of international cooperation are in our basic interest.

We would like to expand our relations with every country, on the principle of mutual advantages. We reject the very idea of isolation and technological warfare.

Since the Geneva summit we have reason to hope that in general the international conditions of our work will not worsen further. At least not if we utilize more efficiently the advantages inherent in socialist economic integration, and if we increase the ability of our economy to respond, with due consideration also for the trends evident in the capitalist economic sphere.

It can be established that negative trends invariably are asserting themselves in the most advanced capitalist economies: many countries are continuing their embargo policy and are striving to monopolize the most advanced technologies, and scientific and technical knowledge. The prospects of development are extremely differentiated, and the work of the countries that are slow to adapt is ruthlessly devalued by international standards.

At the same time--partially to offset the aforementioned processes--new emphasis is being placed on economic cooperation within CEMA; in addition to the supply of raw materials and equipment, there have been adopted planning and concentrated material, intellectual and organizational measures to improve the efficiency of scientific and technical cooperation, and of cooperation in the machine industry, which is decisive from the viewpoint of acceleration. The dynamic changes that are taking place in Soviet macroeconomic management could have an especially great impact on the Hungarian economy's growth potential. Economic growth and the acceleration of scientific and technical development have clearly been assigned priority in the documents prepared for the 27th CPSU Congress and in the Soviet Union's 12th Five-Year Plan, and new emphasis has been placed on augmenting the material bases of socialism and on improving the population's living conditions.

Therefore we realistically believe that basically the external factors will not hamper our development, and that the acceleration of socialist integration, and of the Soviet economy's development in particular, will increasingly stimulate our economic growth as well. But we must not foster illusions, and are not fostering any! Nobody will solve our tasks in our stead. Primarily here at home, we ourselves must create the resources necessary to solve our difficulties. And to this end we must streamline our attitudes first of all. Everyone who is economically active must realize that considerable additional energy can be released by combining our resources. In this sense we believe that the Hungarian economy's better adaptation to the world economy's trends, particularly its purposeful participation in the progressive programs of socialist integration, the harmonization of personal and collective creativeness and of central coordination, and the establishment of the financial conditions necessary for the assertion of incentives and interests will multiply the attainable results, instead of simply adding to them. In this sense, then, we feel that we should be striving for the most efficient utilization of the available resources, instead of bemoaning their paucity.

This is why we expect that the combined effect of the following factors will be sufficient to fulfill the 7th Five-Year Plan's targets: perfection of the system of macroeconomic management to stimulate enterprise and individual independence, entrepreneurship, and willingness to innovate; the central development programs that will help to "ignite" the economy; scientific research that will accelerate technological development; and the general improvement of society's work ethic.

The modernization to date of our system of macroeconomic management is serving well the realization of our objectives. The perfection of planning methods, the division of labor in government control of the economy, the new forms of the flow of productive capital, and the more consistent application of the various elements of the system of regulation can enhance the plan's fulfillment even more.

In accordance with the standpoint that the MSZMP Central Committee adopted in April 1984, we are continuing the perfection of our system of macroeconomic management. The economic climate must be transformed in the direction of intensifying the incentives and pressures to improve efficiency. The next steps will affect such very important areas as, for example, the transformation of the system of financial institutions, the modernization of the enterprises' income tax and personal income tax, further development of the conditions for economic competition, or the treatment of permanently insolvent enterprises more in line with our structural policy.

Our starting situation today not only provides a good basis for the coming plan's fulfillment, but it also reveals our weaknesses whose elimination we regard as a task of high priority. We must narrow the technological gap that separates us from the developed countries. We must organize our investment projects more efficiently because they are tying down too long resources that are not yielding any return. Production's material intensity and energy intensity must be reduced because at present they are 25 to 30 percent higher than the international averages that serve as standards. To become more competitive

internationally, we must improve the quality and utility characteristics of a significant proportion of our products, and upgrade the workers' skills. In sum, there can be no doubt that efficiency must be raised considerably to find a way out of our present difficulties. We must implement programs and drives that will cut costs and increase the proportion of modern products. Primarily the enterprises must solve this task within their own competence. But the central programs of economic development and action programs that are closely linked to the plan serve the same purpose. One group of these programs aims to reduce costs.

By implementing the central development program related to the utilization of energy resources, we wish to achieve first of all absolute savings in energy consumption. So far as the content of this program is concerned, it calls for the development of energy-efficient technologies and equipment, the reduction of losses in energy conversion, and the wider use of renewable sources of energy. We will be spending about 40 billion forints during the five years for such purposes. As a result, we will be able to save as much energy as we can generate by burning 1.0 million metric tons of petroleum (half of our domestic production)! The specific measures include, for example, improvement of the grades of domestic coal, modernization of the metallurgical processes, the briquetting of waste, and thermostatic control of the various heating systems.

We will spend about 25 billion forints on reducing the specific consumption of materials and on modernizing the technologies that directly serve this purpose. We must achieve, for example, smaller inputs of steel, cement or manufactured fertilizer per unit of final product. With the specific programs that serve this purpose, we will be able to avoid wasting between 15 and 20 billion forints' worth of materials annually. Naturally, this is again a program that cannot be considered by itself. Rationalization of the consumption of materials requires lighter and more efficient machinery, and the production of such machinery requires in its turn new processes and the application of the advances in electronics.

Large volumes of iron, paper, rubber, plastic, chemical and agricultural scrap, waste and by-products are produced in Hungary that are reusable. We are earmarking between 11 and 13 billion forints for this purpose, and thus the proportion of recycling could amount to 60 percent by 1990. It is easy to see that recycling reduces the energy intensity and the cost of materials as well.

The second group of central development and action programs serves the more complete and more concentrated realization of our potential (e.g., development of the production of pharmaceuticals, plant protectants and chemical intermediaries, and spreading the application of biotechnological processes), respectively the faster development of the most modern production activities (for example, the wide-scale application of electronics within entire society, and robotics).

We have elaborated programs to reduce the national economy's transportation intensity, to alleviate the problems of the supplier industries, and also for environmental protection.

Of outstanding importance is the electronics program, because of its impact on entire society. Its implementation extends to the production of electronic components, the areas of application (telecommunications, for example) that use such components, and also to the educational system and the public administration system that serve to spread computer literacy and sophistication in electronics applications.

We have earmarked between 125 to 150 billion forints for the realization of these programs. If this amount is spent prudently, it will be possible to control the technological processes that can reduce costs through automatic measuring, quality control, and the maintenance of dimensional tolerances. Automation and robots can replace man in the processes that require close monitoring, involve heavy physical labor or are injurious to health. The various telecommunications systems, medical instruments, and consumer electronics products will significantly influence the quality of life, including leisure time and the delivery of health care.

It should be emphasized once again that the central development and action programs are interlinked, constituting an integrated system also in terms of their control and impact. (For example, it is obvious that the modernization of telecommunications, the faster flow of information, and the simplification of the procurement of materials will result in savings of time and energy.)

We will aid the realization of the programs with central financing, development-fund grants, and various tax concessions as well.

The interdependent accelerating factors of economic growth constitute a system also in the sense that each of them has its own research and development program. Namely, dynamic growth based on more efficient operation demands, to a much greater extent than heretofore, the fastest possible practical application of the results of science, research and technological development.

To close our gap, we must increase first of all the proportion of intellectual effort in our work, the role of creative work. During the plan period, therefore, we will be spending between 152 and 164 billion forints on research and development.

The most important tasks are included in the research and development plan. It identifies the topics and problems on which we must concentrate our resources, in order to fulfill our planned targets.

The National Medium-Range Research and Development Plan places emphasis primarily on electronics applications, material and energy conservation, scrap and waste recycling, and biotechnology, respectively on researching the fundamental principles of biology. We will have to achieve a qualitative change in the relationship between research and development on the one hand, and production on the other.

This will require, in addition to unified command and control, also the establishment and consolidation of additional agile and innovative organizations able to undertake the commercial development, and subsequently the full-scale

marketing, of the research results' practical applications. We must create the economic pressure and social climate that will restore the social prestige of the creative technical intellectuals. The sooner this happens, the faster outstanding talents will begin to compete for positions in fields that contribute the most to the national economy. Because, in the absence of suitable social recognition, personal talents are not put to use where they could be the most effective from the viewpoint of society. Yet this, too, is a "factor of economic growth" whose accelerating effect we have justifiably taken into account. For we are convinced that our problems will be alleviated considerably if we appreciate our material and intellectual assets and spread the work ethic. Twenty percent of the available working time is being wasted at present! Day after day we get reports of senseless vandalism directed against public property (telephones, transportation equipment, parks, museums, etc.). Our public opinion should realize that in work which is better organized and more disciplined, and in mature and responsible civic behavior, there are reserves for economic growth and a higher living standard, reserves that are by no means negligible.

To fulfill the targets of our 7th Five-Year Plan, we must draw on these reserves as well!

Then what is our answer to the initial question? We may state unequivocally that we do have the means to realize the 7th Five-Year Plan's social and economic program. The necessary conditions are ensured to a large extent, or they realistically can be ensured by consistently fulfilling the human and professional requirements targeted in the plan. The first and most important step toward success is that we now be of one mind regarding our tasks, and that everyone do his utmost for the plan's fulfillment. Only in this way can we achieve faster development. Only in this way can we contribute toward the improvement of our living conditions and the strengthening of our socialist social system.

1014
CSO: 2500/135

POSITION IN WORLD MARKETS DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview with Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, state secretary, chairman of the Central Statistical Office, by Gabor Istvan Benedek: "Our Country's Position and Rank in the World Market"; date and place not given; first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] We notice, occasionally with soaring spirits and at other times with anxiety, how quickly the world around us changes. The advances in engineering make our lives more comfortable and more interesting, and we move about more familiarly in nature and within society. But the paucity of our resources curbs our good mood, and on grimmer days it occasionally undermines even our confidence in the effectiveness of our work. Are we able to stand the competition? What respect have our zealous efforts won for us among our partners? As we seek the answers to these questions together with State Secretary Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, the chairman of the Central Statistical Office, the first thing we must clarify is as follows:

[Question] How do you view the world economy now, at the start of a new year? What changes have there been recently? And which are the principal factors that determine international trade, and within it East-West trade?

[Answer] The political situation that influences the world economy has been changing auspiciously since November 1985, although the effect of this change is of course not evident in international trade relations as yet. As a result of the Soviet-American summit meeting, the earlier tensions will hopefully be relaxed in the near future. Within CEMA, the part of the world economy in which we directly belong, the end of this year--according to our plans and expectations--will mark the beginning of a long period of prosperity. For the CEMA countries have begun the elaboration of a new program that will run through the end of this millenium, a program that offers also the Hungarian economy opportunity for faster growth.

In Midfield

So far as the changes in the world economy during the past 5 to 10 years are concerned, the picture is unambiguously clear. Here primarily the American economy's fluctuating growth is the decisive factor. The five-year period just ending undoubtedly looks better than the deep recession of the preceding

five years. Not only because the capitalist economies' growth has been faster, but also because the propensity to invest has increased parallel with the structural changes, and this has generated additional demand in a good many areas that directly affect Hungary's export markets. A favorable effect can be expected from the decline this year of oil prices in the international markets; if this trend continues, it may have a favorable impact on our economy as well. Parallel with this, regrettably, the earlier growth rate has been arrested in our other markets, particularly in countries of the third world. Because of their indebtedness, our trading partners buy from us practically only when we buy from them. And since the supply they have to offer is limited, this solution is not always a favorable one from our point of view.

In the socialist countries, as I have mentioned, the model of economic development is now evolving that favors countries of our size, especially the ones engaged in manufacturing. In the early 1980's, however, several of the smaller CEMA countries--ourselves included--were plagued by problems. To achieve a surplus in their trade with capitalist countries, they were forced to curtail their investment and consumption, a formula familiar to the Hungarian economy as well. This constraint did not have a favorable effect on trade between socialist countries, either. The CEMA countries are now streamlining their cooperation and are setting directions that will pave the way for rapid growth in high-tech industries, specifically in microelectronics, electronics, and biotechnology. Naturally, this large-scale work requires joint effort: in addition to intensive mutual relations of a new type, also fruitful cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries as well.

[Question] What do the statistics show? Have we been able to keep pace with the international economic, scientific-technical and trade processes? And if not, where do you consider our lag to be the most serious?

[Answer] Our statistics clearly show that even in the past few years, which have been very difficult ones for us, we have been able to maintain our position in the international, and particularly the European, midfield. This in itself is an achievement, especially if we consider that several countries have caught up with us, and therefore the field is denser. In some respects our situation is better than average. In several areas within microelectronics and biotechnology, we are closer to the leaders of the international field than in some of the traditional sectors of the machine industry, and I think that we ought to make better use of this comparative advantage. We are closer to the lead in the pharmaceutical industry, especially in terms of the quality and assortment of the produced active ingredients.

Taking everything into consideration, we may say that in general our lag is the greatest where development is highly investment-intensive. We have not been able to undertake a meaningful modernization of our ferrous metallurgy in recent years and decades, and to introduce in the machine industry the latest advances in modern engineering.

Of course, not the more modest growth of the investment volume is in itself the problem. A much more likely cause is the fact that often we are not using efficiently even our available investment resources. Our development projects

are not coordinated adequately. Instead of formulating our concept along the entire chain of innovation, we have singled out for modernization only a given stage of production, but the immediately preceding and following stages have remained the same--and as obsolete, we might add--as before. This is, I believe, one of the reasons why the efficiency of our investments is relatively low. But there is also another reason: it is common knowledge that the construction time of some of our investment projects is too long. The biggest problem, in my opinion, is that the long awaited and justifiably demanded restructuring of our industry has not occurred: the introduction of new products and activities remains invariably slow, and the slow phaseout of obsolete products is holding down our growth rate.

[Question] Are you studying the situation of countries whose conditions are similar to ours? Are you analyzing their answers to the challenge of our time, to the requirements of scientific and technological progress, to the changes in the raw-material and energy situation, and to the questions of international finance and credit crisis? How can the findings of these investigations be applied to Hungarian planning, macroeconomic management, and implementation?

[Answer] An important task of Hungarian statistics is to provide answers to these questions. We have been devoting increasing attention to international comparisons in practically every branch of the economy already since the mid-1960's, and also in social analyses since the late 1970's and early 1980's. We have participated mainly in the assessments of the CEMA Standing Committee on Statistics, and in the European and world surveys sponsored by the United Nations. We often propose bilateral comparisons and prepare also multilateral comparisons. Recently, for example, we investigated the performance of Hungary's agriculture and, within it, the international situation in corn production. We compared the performances and production conditions of 23 countries. Using a relatively long (1970-1984) time series, we investigated the international situation of our industry, its place in the economy as a whole, the structural changes within industry, the questions of manpower management and productivity, and the interrelations of investments. Planning has already taken our findings into consideration. To cite some examples also from the scope of social studies, we have compared the social index numbers of Austria and Hungary, the life expectancy at birth, the relationship between the family's social status and the number of children, the mortality rates, the availability of health care, the situation in education, and the influencing factors.

We mostly prepare our analyses jointly with the partner countries. This enables us to find out their responses to the shocks in the world economy during the 1970's and 1980's; or more accurately, by what methods they have succeeded to overcome the negative effects of these shocks. I may say without exaggeration that the political and economic leadership awaits and demands these comparisons, and occasionally it even commissions us to broaden our international investigations in some specified direction.

Development of Manufacturing

[Question] What is your assessment of our efforts to date to transform the productive sphere's structure? What does international experience indicate?

In its light, which are the areas where we must accelerate the narrowing of our gap, and mainly what resources can we use for this purpose?

[Answer] Statistics evaluates only facts. As we very well know, there have been several resolutions and measures regarding the productive sphere's structural transformation. I myself consider as the most important the so-called resolution on structural policy and the external economy, which the MSZMP Central Committee adopted on 20 October 1977. But the practical implementation of this resolution was proceeding very slowly already in the late 1970's, and the second oil price shock had an especially unfavorable impact on the further course of implementation. To date, therefore, we have not done much for the meaningful implementation of this resolution. We undoubtedly need more and better organized investments to narrow our gap. It is essential, I believe, to allot a larger share of the investment rate to manufacturing, and even within it to a few well-defined areas earmarked for development. For it became evident over the years that things had not been proceeding entirely in accordance with the government's aspirations. I will cite merely one example. Every forint of investment in microelectronics gives a return several times greater than the return on investing the same amount of forints in, say, the production of basic materials. For in the case of microelectronics applications we have to take into consideration not only the direct return, but also the fact that the performances and results are built into the entire Hungarian economy, and therefore their impact is multiplied.

The following, on the other hand, is something that could apply already to the immediate future: In my opinion, an instrument has been formulated that conforms to the spirit and resolved principles of economic renewal, an instrument that is able--as also international experience demonstrates--to enhance a more dynamic economic upswing. This instrument is embodied in the central programs of economic development. Concepts that promote a few tasks in a concentrated manner and help to develop production more forcefully could prove more effective in coaxing economic performances that are still being held in reserve. Under the 7th Five-Year Plan, for example, this is how the electronics and microelectronics program will be continued. And so far as the resources are concerned, I expect much primarily from the better and more purposeful utilization of our domestic possibilities. Naturally, foreign resources will support these efforts and enhance their success perhaps to an even greater extent than at present. I have in mind particularly loans from the World Bank, but we can expect to attract also the available capital of other countries for investment in Hungary.

[Question] You have studied on several occasions the problems of productivity and efficiency. Just recently you defended, before the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, your doctoral dissertation on national economic efficiency and its reserves. Do you feel that you have been able to influence development with your investigations and findings?

[Answer] I believe that this question is addressed to the economic analyst, rather than to the chairman of the Central Statistical Office. But work of this type is unable to exert a direct influence. In my opinion, we form mainly the attitudes when we analyze data and investigate the causes and interrelations. We convincingly see daily that our findings are helping development.

For example, by provoking debate and compelling the participants to think through the factors hampering development. The important thing in this debate is not that I be proven right, but that we identify the methods by which we can find a way out of our difficulties sooner. I myself have formulated this requirement as follows: today it is not enough to discuss merely the economic aspects of efficiency, because its social effects must also be considered, specifically in their interactions. I hope that in the coming years I will have the strength and time to continue my investigations in this field.

[Question] The world market has set a high standard for us, and man's role in the economic processes has increased. Are the qualifications and training of our business specialists--of our economists, foreign traders, engineers, and production workers--adequate to enable us to make further gains in international competition?

[Answer] Creative man is indeed our most important reserve. And we could be managing this resource more efficiently, even without additional material inputs. By this I do no mean that, for example, we do not have to give the creative technical intellectuals better pay, although I would differentiate even here. We ought to give better pay not to the technical intellectuals in general, but to those among them whose performance is more and better. We have immense reserves in performance-oriented remuneration. We ought to take advantage of real and useful performances not only in second jobs, ancillary activity and the enterprise workers' business partnerships, but--for much higher pay--also in main jobs, during regular working hours.

We have outstanding business specialists, brilliant economists of international renown, and innovative engineers. And it is also indisputable that the skills and training of our workers are better by orders of magnitude than a decade or two ago. I do not regard as acceptable, for example, that in the 25 and over age group only one out of every 10 men and one out of every 17 women have diplomas. We may justifiably be dissatisfied with the fact that barely a fourth of our university and college graduates have technical training, and 36 percent have diplomas in education and culture.

We must take into consideration also that 83 out of every 100 university and college graduates are economically active, and 17 are retired. Furthermore, that the proportion of the retirees will increase sharply by the year 2000. Today we are utilizing only a small fraction of the retirees' potential. Another thought-provoking fact: according to the results of a survey conducted last year, 22 percent of the gainfully employed university and college graduates worked in fields other than the ones for which they had been trained, and 7.4 percent worked in fields that corresponded only partially to their training. Is this the best way to use individual talents and skills? Hardly. The uncovering of our reserves in this respect can not only produce economic results, but can also improve the job satisfaction of the workers concerned. This requires not only financial resources, but also better appreciation of one another's work. First of all, at the workplace a cheerful climate that is conducive to creative work.

Sources of Growth

[Question] The 1986 plan, and more broadly the 7th Five-Year Plan, anticipate a faster growth rate of industrial production and a certain revival of business activity. This obviously is an indication that our plans are better adapted to the requirements and changes of the world market. Where do you expect a pronounced rearrangement, and the successful mobilization of what reserves do you regard as possible?

[Answer] Under the 7th Five-Year Plan, and within it this year, we cannot expect spectacular growth. On the basis of our situation, it would not be realistic to do so. I expect a change after 1986. By this I mean that we will no longer need restrictive measures, parallel with maintaining our solvency, and with preserving overall and improving our standard of living. We will not have to curtail our investment and import, and instead we will find opportunities for growth specifically on the side of performances.

In the second half of the 7th Five-Year Plan, then, I expect an acceleration. And this dynamism will be a reliable foundation also of our plans that are likewise included in this program, namely to improve the standard of living, to encourage a higher birthrate, and to alleviate the situation of retired persons. The liberation of man's creative energies is able to accelerate the rate of development, the more so because the economic mechanism's continuous perfection is directed toward society's above-average rewarding of the enterprises' above-average performances. I believe that the practice evolving in this manner will aid the structural rearrangement that will be the source of further vigorous growth.

[Benedek] Thank you for the interview.

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UNION, LABOR RELATIONS NOTED

Worker-Candidate Supports Self-Management

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Zbigniew Pruszowski, an optical glass grinder and polisher at the Polish Optical Plants and a candidate for deputy: "Self-Management Bodies Proving Themselves"]

[Text] No work force wants to stand on the sidelines and watch what others are doing. I am speaking of this because most of my social work has been activity in workers' councils, and later in the PZO [Polish Optical Plants] plant council. As a deputy in the 8th term, I also dealt with the affairs of worker self-management bodies.

It is not true that a worker at a machine, a metalworker or a milling machine operator is not interested in the results of his work and that of the entire work force. This fact is confirmed by everyday practice. And this is not a question of talking a lot, but of doing more than in the past. This is made possible, through participation in the joint management of the plant, by the law on worker self-management bodies that has been in effect for 4 years. I think that this was and is a great achievement for the world of labor in Poland.

During the meeting of representatives of self-management bodies last month at Transbuda in Warsaw, I became convinced that many of them are acting very energetically. And that is what matters in practice. Even in construction enterprises, which after all operate under difficult conditions, self-management bodies have obtained the recognition of the work forces, and they have managed to find a common language with the administration.

I, as a worker, would like to see the self-management bodies pass during the present period into the next phase of their action, i.e. dealing with economic problems at their plants in a more extensive and penetrating manner, since so far this course of action has not been given suitable priority everywhere.

In many cases it happens that the self-management units are still bantering with the administration about secondary matters, and overlooking the most important problems, such as the efficient utilization of production capacity,

economizing and producing import substitutes, raising the quality of products, or reducing production costs -- in short, how to achieve the maximum profit with the lowest production costs.

Practice has shown that over 90 percent of the self-management bodies are currently operating in a manner consistent with the content and spirit of the law. But there are also some that have remained... on paper, since in reality they do not do anything. Unfortunately, it is after all an old truth that those who are absent are wrong. I would like to have a general awareness that self-management bodies are and will be an integral part of our sociopolitical life, and above all an expression of the democratization of the forms of economic management that is taking place.

OPZZ, Farmers' Organizations Consult

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Oct 85 p 4

[PAP article: "Consultations with Union Members and the Farmers' Organization"]

[Text] On 9 and 10 October, working meetings were held between the collective of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, and the collectives for socioeconomic plans of the OPZZ [Nationwide Agreement of Trade Unions] and the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations [KZRKiOR].

The subject was consultations on the draft CPR [Central Annual Plan] for 1986, as stipulated by the law on socioeconomic planning.

The members of the government collective called attention to the money-market situation, which will be formed in light of the planned increase in deliveries of goods and services to the market, and the planned policy for the formation of employment, wages, and monetary social services.

The members of the OPZZ collective called particular attention to issues associated with the planned policy for prices and emoluments and its consequences for the money-market equilibrium, the link between the level of emoluments and the labor productivity achieved, the mechanisms for the occurrence of inflation and its influence on wage relations, and the issues of employment and the general technical state of production capital.

During the meeting with the representatives of KZRKiOR, the most interest was expressed in the areas of the plan that determine the situation of villages and agriculture, and the progress in achieving food self-sufficiency.

Additional working meetings of the collectives are planned.

Changes in "Work-Free Days" Noted

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Oct 85 p 4

[PAP article: "Changes in Regulations on the Rules for the Adjustment of Working Hours"]

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs reports the following: In connection with the decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of 2 September 1985 on the subject of the rules for establishing additional dates for work-free days until the end of 1985, changes have been made in the regulations of the 8 October 1984 decree of the Council of Ministers on the subject of the adjustment of working hours in socialized work establishments, and changes in some regulations on working hours (DZIENNIK USTAW No. 51, item 263, and in 1985, No. 32, item 145).

In light of the changes made, the following rules are in effect for allocating additional work-free days in 1985:

1. In establishing the dates for additional work-free days within the framework of the total number of work-free days determined by the regulations and provided for in the schedules for working hours, the managers of work establishments are obligated to ensure full utilization of machinery and equipment, to take into account the requirements for continuous and multi-shift work, and to ensure the normal rhythm of production activity and the satisfaction of the needs of society.

2. In the schedules for working hours providing for 34 or 38 additional work-free days in the year, no additional free days are designated on the dates of 23, 27, 28, and 30 December 1985. In particularly exceptional cases, if justified by technical-economic considerations, work establishments can, however, allocate free days on the above-mentioned days of December. The management of the work establishments, before making a decision on this matter, should obtain prior approval from the founding body. A condition for the granting of such approval by the founding body is that the planned tasks be completed ahead of schedule, and that fulfillment of the plan at a level no lower than the previous year be ensured.

3. In schedules for working hours, the managers of the work establishments can, on the other hand, establish additional work-free days on the dates 2 November and 24 and 31 December 1985. In adopting a decision to this effect, they should take into account the degree to which the planned tasks have been completed, the requirements for full utilization of machinery and equipment, the demands of continuous and multi-shift work, and determining factors associated with ensuring a normal rhythm for production activity and satisfaction of the needs of society.

The full text of the changes in the above-mentioned degree of the Council of Ministers will be published in DZIENNIK USTAW No. 46

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ENGINEER RATES GROWTH PROSPECTS OF IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY

Katowice WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 239-242

[[Article by Prof Zbigniew Misiolek, Institute of Nonferrous Metals, Gliwice: "The Polish Iron and Steel Industry and Its Development Prospects"*]

[Text] An assessment of the actual state of the domestic metallurgical industry requires an overall view of this branch of industry, which comprises the production of pig iron, steel, nonferrous metals, coking coal, refractories and metallurgical equipment. This industry is at the same time a raw materials base for many subsectors of the national economy, and above all for the machinebuilding, construction and railroad industries. In view of this, the current output of the metallurgical industry and its development prospects acquire the importance of a national problem.

It appears sensible to commence the assessment of the domestic iron and steel industry by considering its manpower aspects.

Public opinion nowadays attaches considerable blame to the metallurgical industry for the crisis condition of the national economy. It chiefly faults the industry's engineers who, as a result, have forfeited their former professional and social prestige. This also is reflected in the choice of study majors by youth. Recently enrollment in metallurgical schools, both higher and secondary, has been declining below its limits, and this situation harbors grave longterm consequences to the economy. Thus the problem facing the metallurgy departments of the nation's three concerned higher educational institutions is highly important.

A comparison of the world iron and steel industry with its domestic counterpart points unambiguously -- and unfortunately -- to our extremely low labor productivity, and hence also to overemployment. Thus, e.g., in recent

*Based on a paper presented by Drs. J. Folfasinski, A. Lesniak, S. Pawlowski and the present writer at the Congress of the Association of Metallurgical Industry Engineers and Technicians in April 1984.

years, even before our current national "crisis" had begun, labor productivity in the Japanese iron and steel industry was about 0.6 manhour per ton of

steel. Within the European Economic Community it averaged more than 0.8 manhour per ton, but in Poland it was more than 20 manhours per ton. The reason for this situation is not only the so-called "technology gap" (to put it simply, technological backwardness) but also low qualifications, poor discipline, organizational shortcomings, high turnover of labor force, etc. This appears to be one of the numerous symptoms of the current socioeconomic situation in our country.

A certain backwardness is exemplified by the extremely high metal-intensiveness of our economy, which in this respect occupies an inglorious second place among the significant industrialized countries. For the metallurgical industry as a whole, weak development of certain technologies can be pointed out.

As regards the iron and steel industry alone, an egregious example of this situation is the still limited use in this country of the converter and electric processes as well as of continuous steel casting, and also the neglect of infrastructure and the low share of the production of so-called "quality" steel products, particularly products made from corrosion-resistant steels.

As regards the nonferrous metals industry, the outdated technologies employed include: the current status of fluidized-bed treatment of zincblende, zinc electrolysis, incomplete utilizationof semifinished products at copper plants, and especially incomplete recovery of lead, copper, silver and rhenium from semifinished lead products as well as the low receovery of metals from scrap and wastes. This technology gap is also observed in the refractories' industry, whose products are largely essential to the development of a quality iron and steel industry. There is a shortage of many modern heat-insulating materials, particularly those based on kaolin wool as well as on alumina woool, many kinds of fluxes, graphite-aluminum-silicate products and above all crucibles, products based on pure calcium oxide, high-grade clinker and dolomite products.

The decapitalization of fixed capital is nowadays often inaccurately interpreted as a consequence of the "crisis" and the economic reform. It would be more accurate to say that this trend had originated many years before the current crisis and that the ongoing economic reform is a consequence of the failure to undertake prior preventive repair and take the proper decisions in this respect.

The effect of the metallurgical industry on the natural environment is harmful, and in some cases it may be devastating. This problem, obvious as it is, has to be stressed because for a number of years so much has been said and written about it, yet all that discussion and the related decisions taken still has not culminated in effective measures based on the adopted programs of action. This issue must also be raised in order to stress its importance, to draw attention to not only its technical but also and above all its social aspects, in order to emphasize that environmental protection requires substantial financial outlays which the industrial plants with their current resources quite often cannot afford on their own. This is generally linked to shortcomings in the investment policy or rather to the practice followed so

far, which has been marked by, among other things, disregard of effects on man and on the natural environment. Since the consequences of an approach of this kind affect the entire society (e.g., the shutdown of production at the Skawina Iron and Steel Plant), their elimination must be assisted by the state, which, in particular, should facilitate the provision of the needed foreign exchange.

The raw materials base and power supply of the metallurgical industry are extremely uneven. The situation in this respect is at its best in the nonferrous metals industry, with the exception of aluminum, and in the coke industry. The refractories industry is not as well off, but the iron industry is in the worst position, since it has to import all iron and manganese ores and, practicaly speaking, all alloy additives. Power supply is, unfortunately, uncertain, except perhaps as regards power coal. The situation as regards the supplies and consumption of natural gas and fuel oil also appears unfavorable. If it is also considered that metallurgical processes are by their very nature extremely energy-intensive, it is evident that the largely outdated and even more largely energy-intensive Polish iron and steel industry confronts our power industry with extremely difficult tasks. All this underlines the urgent need to establish and rigorously fulfill a longrange and comprehensive program for reducing the energy-intensiveness of the iron and steel industry.

The current state of metallurgical facilities and the implementation of the currently discussed development program for the metallurgical industry are linked to the level of metallurgical sciences in this country. It can be stated on the whole that the present level of these sciences is satisfactory, and in certain fields of research it even surpasses the present state of technology in the Polish iron and steel industry, which is as should be expected.

Compared to the world level of metallurgical sciences, Poland occupies a leading position in such fields as, e.g., the theory of metallurgical processes, the dynamics of the operation of metallurgical machinery and equipment and selected domains of metals research. We are not too far behind in research into the metallurgy of fluid metals and plastic deformations of metals.

But the innovativeness of domestic projects has to be viewed with a critical eye. It may be that the easy, and often too easy, access to imports of machinery, equipment and technologies in the previous period has adversely affected the creative potential of both researchers and experts in the industry. At present the personnel of the industry's R&D and design centers face the extremely difficult task of reawakening that potential.

The metallurgical industry in Poland is experiencing a shortage of designers owing to, among other things, the fact that the ratio of technologists to designers among the graduates of university metallurgy departments is an inappropriate one.

As regards the problem of the training and advanced training of metallurgy, credit should be given to the postgraduate studies offered for many years by,

chiefly, the Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow. Their curriculum has recently been steadily expanded in view of the industry's needs and particularly in connection with the growing specialization of metallurgical skills. Similar studies have recently also begun to be offered at the Metallurgy Department of the Silesian Polytechnic, and they will serve to upgrade the qualifications of metallurgical engineers.

In analyzing the role of science to the development of metallurgy, attention should be paid to one other problem. As known, in practice it is not possible to convert directly from scientific research to industrial-scale production in the absence of the intermediate link provided by --in most highly industrialized countries -- experimental or pilot plants and prototype machinery and equipment. This problem has not, in principle, been solved so far in Poland, as regards both funding and practical possibilities, and, although at present we are experiencing an economic crisis and a curtailment of imports, this is a fundamental problem in assuring the proper conditions for the development of metallurgical technologies.

A highly important issue to the iron and steel indsutry is that of equipment in general. This concerns both the design of metallurgical machinery and equipment and their construction and operation.

These problems are often considered in isolation although there exists an explicit feedback between them.. The quality and functionality of the design of a facility as well as the uptodateness of its solution, are largely determined by the method itself of its execution and by its subsequent utilization, which means, above all, complete information about design, construction and operation. Such problems have been and still are underestimated in the domestic metallurgical industry, and particularly in the metallurgical equipment industry. Hence, little attention is being attached to collecting information about the operation of unique specimens of metallurgical machinery.

Meeting the economy's needs for steel products should be considered in both their quantitative and varietal aspects.

It should be realized that during the period of emergence from the crisis radical changes in the economy's structure are not likely to occur soon. It is also difficult to expect that the steel-intensiveness of our economy will decline in the very near future, in view of its specific structure. For the official assumptions are that the steel-intensiveness of national income (in fixed 1977 prices) should decline to 9.7 kg per 1000 zlotys in 1990 from 11.7 kg per 1000 zlotys in 1980. If we are to consider the feasibility of this assumption, we perceive the related chances to exist chiefly in an economical consumption of steel. However, this depends not only on the metallurgical industry itself but, above all, on the users of metallurgical products. Here it should be pointed out that the problem of the proper use and consumption of steel arises already at the moment when metallurgical products are ordered.

A major factor in conserving steel is undoubtedly the manufacture of the fullest possible range of products meeting present-day requirements, that is, enhancing the durability of the finished product. This concerns all kinds of

products manufactured from corrosion-, wear- and cracking-resistant steels, the broad use of high-strength steels and heat-treated steel products and the application of negative camber in the processing of rolled and drawn products.

Also essential to steel conservation is the recovery problem. The application of continuous casting in lieu of the traditional rolling of billets in a slabbing mill should increase recovery by about 10 percent.

Unfortunately, in Poland at present only a few percent of the steel produced is cast by the continouus method, and no marked increase in that proportion is in the offing, although plans for it have been made at the Katowice Iron and Steel Plant.

A prerequisite for steel conservation is the diversity of the range of products manufactured and, of course, their proper quality. However, this prerequisite is not being met at present by the steel industry. The so-called "rationalization" or streamlining of production introduced in the past often reduced to eliminating the relatively unproductive, labor-intensive or unprofitable products, and the resulting product shortages were magnified by the demand of users for new varieties uncoordinated in advance with the steel industry.

Of course, Poland need not manufacture every product, but the shortages existing in this country are unacceptable. The most acute shortages pertain to all quality-steel products. Improvements in steel quality and purity are indispensable, but this postulate necessitates both the modernization of steelmaking departments, particularly as regards the treatment of liquid steel outside the furnace, and the construction of new plants for the electric treatment of steel. All this requires at the same time an expansion of the variety and improvements in the quality of refractories as well in the treatment of scrap, expansion of the production of ferroalloys and the activation of domestic production of high-intensity graphite electrodes.

Among the quality products mentioned in general, special stress should be placed on bearing-steel products and on increasing the quantity and improving the quality of corrosion-resistant steels. This problem cannot be solved through half-measures, because its solution requires substantial investment outlays. It should be emphasized that, even before the introduction of drastic foreign-exchange restrictions during the crisis period, the imports of metallurgical products manufactured from corrosion-resistant steels reached US$100 million annually. As for automatic-steel products, cold-rolled strip and small-diameter pipe, these complement the list of the most acutely felt product shortages.

The shortages of these products curtail the production of equipment for the food-processing and agricultural industry as well as for transportation, construction, home furnishings, nuclear power industry, the production of medical and sanitation equipment, and many other products in wide use.

Against the background of such quantitatively large and costly product shortages, the current surpluses in the production of heavy shapes and plate point clearly to the improper orientation of the development of the iron and

steel industry so far. From this ensue the following program conclusions: Following World War II the iron and steel industry experienced an extremely rapid growth throughout the world. Steel output worldwide was 190 million tons in 1950, 336 million in 1960, and 719 million in 1980.

In 1981 was recorded a decline in steel output, a decline which continues to this day, but the beginnings of the worldwide crisis of the iron and steel industry are traceable to as far back as 1974. It is an interesting fact that while the iron and steel industry of the developed countries began to operate considerably below capacity, the developing countries expanded unusually rapidly their own steel production, reaching a level of 60 million tons annually in 1980 -- a level which in the next few years may even reach 100 million tons annually. Thus, anticipating the directions and rate of the development of the world iron and steel industry is in the present situation an extremely difficult problem; however, pessimistic views prevail.

The world economic situation in recent years has markedly affected the directions of metallurgical production. In the highly industrialized countries with a high potential for metallurgical production, the tendencies are toward a rapid modernization of operations and facilities in the direction of increasing profits, reducing energy consumption, cutting production cost, reducing the noxiousness of the indutry to natural environment and increasing the useful value of products. Extensive conservation is practiced in utilizing secondary raw materials; in the capitalist countries scrap and wastes are treated to recover about 60 percent of their nickel, 70 percent of cobalt, 60 percent of tungsten and 30 percent of molybdenum. Greater attention is being paid to flexibility of production, which makes it possible to fulfill the small orders so reluctantly viewed by the iron and steel industry, considering that users are placing them more often than in the past.

In view of the high cost of energy, and particularly of crude petroleum, comprehensive conservation programs are being followed in a number of countries, with Japan leading in this field. This requires far-reaching modernization, the introduction of new technologies and the application of numerous cost-cutting substitute varieties; all this moreover requires substantial financial outlays.

In addition, a trend toward focusing efforts on the manufacture of difficult products is being observed; the manufacture of products from steels of ordinary quality will in the future be done chiefly in the countries with lower technology levels, particularly in Third World countries. The output of alloy steels has been rising at a faster rate than the overall output of steel, and the share of these steels in the developed countries at present exceeds 15 percent of their overall steel output.

High-strength steels are a group that is growing at a fast rate in the world steel industry. Progress in this respect has been achieved owing to, among other things, the application of microadditives such as niobium, vanadium and titanium. The output of corrosion-resistant steels is developing at a similarly rapid rate.

On examining in this context the development trends of our domestic steel industry, both its current status and strategic-political considerations have to be taken into account.

Allowing for the time factor, of course, as well as for the financial restrictions that are still anticipated to continue for some time, it appears pertinent and justified to propose the following main targets:

-- assurance, to a maximum extent, of self-sufficiency in supplying steel-industry products as well as of a zero balance of value in this respect in trade with countries of II Payments Area [capitalist countries];

-- elimination or drastic curtailment of imports of strategic products, particularly corrosion-resistant steel sheets, pipe, drawn products, strip, materials for the power industry, and products for the railroad industry;

-- limiting to a minimum any increase in steel output, offset by the drafting and rigorous application of a program for improvements in product quality along with diversification of production; in this connection, steel output should correspond to the development directions of other branches of the economy, and chiefly of the machinebuilding and the metallurgical industries.

Considering the current status of the metallurgical industry and the expectation of continuing financial restrictions, it appears justified and expedient to adopt the following mandatory priorities:

-- shutdown of departments with obsolete technological facilities that are not amenable to modernization, employ outdated technologies and manufacture products that do not meet present-day and anticipated requirements;

-- modernization of the departments with suitable technical and siting conditions as well as with appropriate personnel and economic resources;

-- construction of new investment projects, especially those needed to activate the production of new goods indispensable to the national economy;

-- modernization of the currently manufactured range of finished products and concomitant improvements in their quality and utility;

-- increase in recovery [from scrap and wastes];

-- reduction in energy-intensiveness of production;

-- reduction in noxiousness of the iron and steel industry, both at workplaces and to natural environment.

As for the nonferrous metals industry, despite its impressive growth rate in the previous periods, it has in principle been developing very nonuniformly. Properly speaking, only the industries dealing with the mining, metallurgy and processing of copper have been expanded comprehensively and in a well-coordinated manner.

The zinc and lead industry exists in a much worse situation; despite undoubted needs, its modernization has in the past been continually postponed owing to

funding shortages. In the very near future the modernization of, especially, zinc concentrating plants and sulfuric acid factories, will precondition both the maintenance of zinc output at its current level and the curtailment of the emission of atmospheric pollutants to the levels of the permissible norms.

An even more serious problem is that of converting zinc rolling mills, which operate on blanks obtained by the ingotless method. The currently operating obsolete rolls must be replaced with new ones, as otherwise the shapes produced will not be marketed owing to their low quality, and besides for several years now sheet exports have been declining. The possibilities for modernizing zinc metallurgy and processing are restricted by the shortfall in zinc output owing to the current system of metal prices and surcharges.

The development of the aluminum industry requires, owing to its high capital- and energy-intensiveness, subsidies from the central budget, because the burden of funding the 35-billion zloty investment in a new aluminum plant can be shouldered neither by the Konin Works nor even by the entire nonferrrous metals industry. Hence ensues an urgent need to prepare appropriate technical-economic analyses that would objectively illuminate the consequences of the further stagnation in the development of the aluminum industry to the national economy.

In aluminum processing a fundamental problem is the expansion of foil mills and the modernization of sheet mills and die-stamping and drawing facilities so that imported blanks could be processed into products of the highest possible marketable quality, thus reducing the outlays made so far on their imports. The thus released foreign exchange should serve to increase the quantitative imports of metallurgical aluminum.

In development programs an absolute priority should be given to urgent investment projects relating to the utilization of scrap, semifinished products and metal-containing wastes. In this connection, the still occurring exports of nonferrous metal scrap run counter to efficient materials management, owing to the current shortage of domestic facilities for the further metallurgical reprocessing of that scrap. For projects of this kind neither funds, including the foreign-exchange ones, nor implementing resources should be spared.

For it is to be borne in mind that the cost of recovering 1 ton of metal from scrap and wastes is, in terms of the cost of related investments, only one-fifth to one-tenth as low as the cost of extracting that metal from ore by traditional techniques.

The availability of refractories in the needed quantity, variety and quality is essential to the development of domestic metallurgy. Actually, however, despite the decline in the overall steel output, there exist considerable shortages of many materials, even aluminosilicates, which have to be offset by importing them to the extent of about US$27 million annually, irrespective of the traditional imports of magnesite in the amount of about US$90 million annually. By increasing the output of high-grade dolomite products, especially the tarry products and those heat-treated, on the basis of the existing

extensive domestic raw material resources, we could markedly reduce these imports and moreover accomplish considerable technical and economic effects in metallurgy. For example, activating the production of modern heat-insulating materials would provide the conditions for modernizing the design of all kinds of heating furnaces and achieving significant conservation of heat energy.

Interesting the domestic metals industry in CaO-based refractories could provide the basis for developing their production and achieving suitable conditions for the deep desulfurizing of steel and thus also for greatly improving steel quality.

Another behest of the moment is the development and expansion of the production and application of the most energy-conserving refractories in the form of compacting and other concretes, i.e., monolithic linings; this also applies to the large-scale regeneration of the linings of metallurgical furnaces by the torcreting method. The current status of of domestic metallurgy is justifiably disquieting to engineers and technicians working in the metals industry. They face the question of how can, given such a status of the industry and the concomitant shortages of investment resources, the metallurgical production so needed for the entire economy be developed and modernized? Taking into account all the aspects of this unfavorable situation, it appears that the only way out left is that of a technologically and economically optimal selection of directions of modernization, the determination of the order of priorities and the introduction of appropriate changes in the investing process.

1386
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SFRY-ZIMBABWE PROGRAM FOR NONALIGNED ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Simona Jankovic]

[Text] At the recent Conference on Cooperation Among Developing Nations in Harare, the joint program of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, more exactly, of the Center for the Study of Relations with Developing Nations in Ljubljana and of the Development Institute of the Host Country, received support, so that for the Eighth Summit of the Nonaligned, probably in the fall of next year, all problems of mutual cooperation in the undeveloped part of the world will be worked out in a completely new manner: comprehensively, in detail, and separately for each sphere and type of cooperation.

This "project for cooperation" was also formulated so as to assemble other available scientific and research potential of both countries as well as of other developing nations. Talks are in progress aimed at including several institutes from those nations, such as the System for the Investigation of Information for Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries, based in New Delhi.

The idea for the project on concrete possibilities for mutual cooperation among developing countries actually stemmed from practice itself, says Dr Boris Cizelj, director of the Center for the Study of Relations with Developing Nations in Ljubljana. It is mainly leading diplomats, he explains, having little experience with and knowledge about all specific opportunities and ways for mutual economic cooperation, for example, among undeveloped nations, who participate in summit conferences among nonaligned countries. This means it was necessary to provide them with insights, therefore, to enable them to carry out preparations for the impending summit in a new manner. And this has been done. This time, namely, these preparations are beginning much earlier and are based on a broad survey of those directly involved in mutual cooperation, chiefly, the economies of undeveloped nations--from commerce, consulting, banking, transportation, through scientific institutes and joint research, to governing organizations that are responsible for coordinating and supporting "South-South" cooperation.

Expertise Guarantees the Result

"This will be the first time," emphasizes Cizelj, "that cooperation among developing nations is analyzed on the basis of practice and the view of the future by the actual participants in it, those who must carry out what is agreed on at the summit.

There will be extensive work on a series of sectoral studies (on commerce, financial cooperation, insurance...) which, together with the general analysis, make up this joint program. This is obviously an opportunity to contribute in the right way to an overall understanding of cooperation up to now and to the possibilities for mutual cooperation among undeveloped countries in the future. In other words, there is the opportunity to offer solutions that will not be deductive and will not suffer from superficiality; because, if financial experts make assessments on current cooperation in banking and recommendations for its further development, then the probability for improvisation instead of operative solutions is reduced to a minimum."

"Here in Yugoslavia," the Director of the Ljubljana Center points out, "we already established in September a Program Council with Mirko Ostojic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, at its head. The inclusion in an appropriate manner of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Yugoslav Bank for International Cooperation, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, and a few institutes in this large undertaking is also expected. The intention is to mobilize to the maximum extent all available forces in the country--experts from science and outside it, capable of seeing this great task through to completion." The result cannot be at risk, Dr Cizelj is convinced, because the choice of cooperation and the means of implementing the program will be subordinated to it.

The concept of a questionnaire has just been worked out. Testing is in progress. A definitive version is expected in December which will be sent to insufficiently developed countries for a survey.

A large task, without a doubt, according to Cizelj, and efforts are being made to complete all the major sectoral studies, and of course the general study, by the beginning of the Eighth Summit of the Nonaligned. Their verification should take place at an international assembly, most probably in June, but it has not yet been decided where it will take place.

Support in the United Nations is Also Expected

Returning from the recent Conference on Cooperation Among Developing Nations, Dr Boris Cizelj had the opportunity to visit the headquarters of the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] in Rome and to reach a definite agreement on possible cooperation on the project--support and financial participation of appropriate organizations within the UN system, such as UNDP, UNCTAD, and UNIDO.

In order for all the work on the sector studies to be open to the greatest extent possible to the direct participants in the cooperation among developing nations, it is foreseen that a specific area will be reserved in the studies for special business and other messages to partners in the markets of this area. This will be a good way to point out one's own possibilities and interest in specific markets of developing countries, but also to have the partners inform each other of their own needs as well.

The likelihood is evident that this time, i.e., in the course of preparations for the Summit in Harare in 1986, a break will be made with the practice up to now, which has not yielded results appropriate to the possibilities of the overall resources of nonaligned and other developing countries. At issue is the fact that documents, above all, on economic relations, were mainly general at previous conferences of the nonaligned, with emphasis on the need for expanding mutual cooperation among developing countries, and on the commitment to support it and give it political priority. Mechanisms that would make possible the achieving of these aspirations of the nonaligned were seldom, if at all, proposed. Since the new project offers precisely this, the widespread approval that it recently met with among representatives of developing countries is not surprising.

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LACK OF WILL TO ACHIEVE CHANGES IN ECONOMY NOTED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Dusan Sokulic: "Even if You Want to, You Can't"]

[Text] Soon we will be saying farewell to yet another lean cow, but it is being followed by a yet leaner one: the year 1986 does not promise us anything very good either. The superstitious can at least hope that the coming year will be the last one, the 7th, since the period of 7 lean years began in 1979. Realists, however, know that legends are nothing but legends.

The high point of the period of relative Yugoslav material prosperity came toward the end of 1979. How far away and unreal that time already seems when the dollar was worth 19 dinars! According to an analysis of the Institute for Market Research (ZIT) in Belgrade, in October 1979 the average real personal income of the employed Yugoslav was the highest in history: 6,710 dinars. This was worth about $350 American. That year, which we patched up with a record loan of $3.661 billion, the prevailing view was that the present prosperity was false, that it could not last, since the bill at the end would be catastrophic. That was when it began, and later it continued with the Anti-Inflation Program, that has already been forgotten, and then the stormy preparation of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program.

That program has been fully in force for more than 2 years now, and its first phase was supposed to be completed. If we draw the line, we get the following results. The average real personal income of the employed Yugoslav in August 1985 (the last reliable figure) amounted to 41,431 dinars. In the ZIT they have used the tried and true methods to calculate that the "pay" in October 1979, that record one, was all of 57 percent more than the one in August of this year in real terms. By applying the same criteria they found that today the average monthly income ought to be about 60,000 dinars to measure up to that one from 6 years ago. To be sure, the specialists reject a comparison using the dollar, but why shouldn't we do that as well? Today it would take more than 100,000 dinars to buy the number of dollars that could have been bought with the average monthly income in October 1979. In the meantime the cost of living has risen 87.9 percent, and there has been an embittered struggle to get through each day. The traditional "market basket" of essential needs of the average four-member family now costs nearly 110,000 dinars a month, all of 50,000 more than the average earnings.

Indicators of Economic Activity, Index Numbers

Factors	1984 1979	1985 1984 (Estimate)	1985 1979	Annual Growth Rate, %
Social product, in constant prices (real terms)	105	99	104	0.7
Physical volume of output				
Industry	116	102	118	2.8
Agriculture	110	88	97	-0.4
Construction	66	94	62	-7.6
Physical volume of retail sales	90	94	85	-2.7
Size of the labor force	113	102	115	2.4
Labor productivity	93	97	90	-1.7
Real personal incomes per employee	72	98	70	-5.8
Final use of the social product				
Personal consumption	89	95	85	-2.7
Gross investments in fixed capital	65	95	62	-7.7
Producer prices in industry	476	182	867	43.4
Wholesale prices	541	177	958	45.8

Source: INDEKS, several issues, published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (estimates of the ZIT for 1985).

Experts and politicians like different comparisons. Here they are. The Long-Range Program called for the social product to grow at an annual rate between 4 and 5 percent. Since 1979 and up until the present time that annual rate has been only 0.7 percent. The physical volume of output over the same period has grown at an annual rate of only 2.8 percent, and in agriculture there has been an annual rate of decline of 0.4 percent. That decline in construction has been drastic: an annual average of 7.6 percent. And that means one-third less housing, highways, and public facilities than there would have been if in 1979 we had not begun to go backward.

Personal consumption is dropping at a rate of 2.7 percent, and labor productivity at an annual rate of 1.7 percent. Only inflation is advancing in a crash effort; the average annual rate is about 45 percent, and during this year alone it has announced a rate that is twice as high as the average annual increase over the period of the six lean cows.

This year agricultural production is off 12 percent from last year, exports in the first 10 months are up 5 percent instead of 12 percent, and exports to the convertible area are up 2 percent instead of the planned 15 percent. Inventories of finished goods in industry are 29 percent larger in the January-August period of this year than in 1982.

The only thing that has improved is the balance of payments with foreign countries and employment, which has increased a total of 15 percent in 6 years. But there is some question how good that is, since we are getting less foreign exchange from exports than earlier, and hiring has led to a drop in

productivity--and yet there are still a million people unemployed and the trend is upward.

Going on in the Same Old Way

"It is our specialty that what ought otherwise to be constructive often yields the opposite result," says Petrasin Petrasinovic, ZIT director. "In the world at large they use five criteria for measuring the efficiency of an economy and a projection of the near future. They are the net result in the balance of payments, the ratio of the national currency to other currencies, the share of the budget in the social product, the rate of unemployment and the rate of new job creation, and the interest rate. If, for example, the value of the national currency is dropping, that presupposes a large growth of exports. Why has this not been the case with us? If the share of the budget in the social product increases, that means public works, or armament, it makes no difference, but it signifies higher employment. Nor did that happen in our case. In a period of increased hiring in our country, there has been a drop in production and productivity. A higher rate of interest ought to drive down inflation, but in our case it increased."

At this point we can pretend to be as surprised as we like, it is a fact that even without these figures we all knew that something was topsy-turvy in our country. That is in fact why the decision was made to change things, but the years are passing, and everything is going on in the same old way except that we are poorer and poorer. Why? "Those who want changes have no power, those who have the power, do not want changes," says Silvano Bolcic, professor in the School of Philosophy of Belgrade University.

Professor Bolcic, incidentally, was among the authors of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program. "The creators of the Long-Range Program proceeded on the premise that the balance of political power would change in the first phase of carrying out the program, after several laws embodying the system and instituting economic laws were adopted. It is now evident that we obviously first need to change the balance of power. The program itself was in large degree the result of compromises, and that is why it is no wonder at all that the approach has frequently been through compromises in carrying it out.

Authentic democratization of the political system is the only real way out, Professor Bolcic believes.

Nor did the most persistent advocates of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program hide their disappointment any longer, as they become aware of the extent to which the compromises that resulted from reconciling the interests of local power centers have not only handicapped that program in its implementation, but are jeopardizing even its total value. "I still have not sufficiently investigated the entire matter in that way, I do not believe in the ideas which are sent by Providence, but I am unavoidably beginning to lean toward the opinion that in this kind of system it would not have helped us to strictly abide by the provisions of the program," we were told by a reputable economist.

At the same time the Center for Study of Market Conditions has made the following forecasts under the title "Trends at the Transition Into the Year 1986":

"The present economic developments and forecasts of the OUR's in the economy which were surveyed in October indicate that they will enter 1986 with the following tendencies: large disturbances in the process of social reproduction..., stagnation and indeed even a slight drop in the gross social product..., a slowing down of the rate of industrial production..., a large drop in agricultural production..., declining motivation to augment exports..., a slower rate of contracts for construction work on capital investment projects abroad..., greatly diminished purchasing power of the population and the funds of the economy..., a decline in real personal income..., a rise in nonproductive hiring and a drop in productivity, a marked lag in technical and technological development behind the advanced world..., a further rise of prices," and so on.

All of this is already beginning to look like a worn-out and overloaded rowboat in which the passengers see the current carrying them toward a waterfall, but in battling one another for the best seat and carried away singing a revolutionary anthem, they do not even see that the helmsman is asleep.

7045
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OOUR'S, DISINTEGRATED ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Milan R. Kovacevic: "From the OOUR [Basic Organization of Associated Labor] to the SOUR [Complex Organization of Associated Labor]: Organizations Against the Market"]

[Text] There are few if any who would not agree with the assessment that the present Yugoslav economy is fragmented, broken up into parcels, splintered, regionalized, and even feudalized (as some with a rich current political vocabulary refer to all this). However, as soon as it has to be stated precisely what it is supposed to mean when one says a disintegrated economy, and we are not even talking about indicating the causes of that phenomenon, the opinions begin to differ abundantly.

The simplest are those theories which simply see too many organizations. Closely related to that is the conception that the basic organizations have become too independent, and therefore it would be good to simply reduce their number. There are many among the advocates of this approach who have been especially vigorous in creating as many basic organizations as possible in the not so distant past. Incidentally, it is actually a question of the same approach in both cases here. At one point they thought up a measure of decentralization in the economy, they put it on the law books, and it had to be carried out. In the other time that we are in today, they recognize the tendency toward the increasing size of organizations, so that they are immediately able to take the measurements and strive to carry out what is being sought.

Before any serious analysis had been made, a process of transforming complex organizations into work organizations had already started in practice, and all of the latter were reorganized so as to diminish the number of basic organizations associated together within them. Only by the way has one been able to hear in some places a doubt as to whether the organizational forms in the economy are themselves appropriate.

However, it seems that actually we should seriously put the question of whether the real problem is that we have too many basic organizations and that too small a portion of them is organized in the more complex forms of organization? Or on the other hand does the problem lie in the inapproriate concept of organization in general? Let us remember that today in the economic and

legal sense the only complete economic entity is the basic organization and the work organization which does not have constituent basic organizations. They have their own resources and they carry on their business with those resources. The work organization which has constituent basic organizations and the complex organization are only associations that conform to a certain pattern and they do not make the organization larger, but they remain forms of association subject to the changeable will of the members of the association.

The Larger, the Weaker

The basic organization and the work organization that does not have constituent basic organizations and also certain forms of work communities have their own resources and realize income from their activity. It is only for them that the result of business operation is established. Work organizations and complex organizations do not have their own income statements, nor do they actively engage in business operation or possess assets. Their rights, then, derive from the rights granted them by the basic organizations. That makes it clear that the work organization which has constituent basic organizations cannot logically have the same rights as the work organization which does not have constituent basic organizations. The complex organization is in a position to have still fewer rights and powers as a step further in some sort of integration. This is a logical consequence of the fact that only certain of its powers can be turned over to this kind of association. The complex organization can have those powers granted it by the consolidated work organization, and the latter can in turn grant only a part of what it has received from the basic organizations brought together within them.

So, our system of association of organizations has one basic weakness, which lies in the fact that with each further step of integration that integration becomes essentially weaker and weaker, the larger it is. In addition, no form of organization is lasting, but is subject to reaffirmation.

In opting for this kind of organization of the enterprise, we truly did choose "some third thing." In the context of private ownership complex forms of organization arise through coownership ties. Holding companies and other forms of parent organizations have entire bunches of enterprises in their limited or complete ownership. Those authorities most important to strategy are reserved at the top of such an integration. What is more, what is achieved with the joint ownership is that the same entity may fall under several strategies, since there are several organizations within the mixed coownership. Ultimately at the top of that integrated pyramid decisions are made on buying and selling the parts of the grouping, whereby integrated ties are achieved if necessary and permanent. Of course, in practice the parts of the grouping are left considerable powers so as to stimulate their motivation for successful business performance, but still the decisions essential to the entire integration are left to be made at the center, at the top. So, this kind of organization makes it possible in practice to find the optimum solution.

On the other hand, in the context of command planning at the top of the branch of the economy, the leadership has the strategic functions of management. Powers necessary to the function of the system are relinquished beneath it

according to the established hierarchy. At the lowest level of the hierarchy the decisionmaking powers are mostly operational. To be sure, we have been witnesses to changes in this kind of system in many countries. Gradually there is a redistribution of authority and responsibility taking place in the sense that they are being decentralized. But there still remains a concept similar to the one in private ownership that the strategic decisions and responsibility for strategy be left at the top and that the powers and responsibilities essential to the operational part of the system be left to it.

The basic difference in practice between the private form of organization and that of command planning is especially felt in connection with organizing new parts and the dying out of bad ones. In the planned system, standardized as it is, that is a normativistic process, while in the system of private ownership it takes place as it does with the life of the organism. New entities are born in different forms, and those which have not confirmed themselves in practice as successful fall by the wayside.

Flexibility and Permanence

Is our system of organization good even though it is some third breed? Can every activity be crammed into the same rigid scheme? In our system do we have the successful birth of new entities and the dying out of those which are unsuccessful? Does our form of integration truly integrate? A reliable answer has yet to be given to these questions. Nevertheless, we can suspect that we also need to change the system of organization instead of merely insisting on moving things about within it. But it seems that the dilemma over whether the status of being the enterprise, which is today the basic organization, ought not to be given to the work organization is not the real dilemma. It seems the problem is how to create a more flexible situation in which every portion of economic activity (we will not even talk about noneconomic activities since they are special) will find a solution for its own organization. Likewise the organization demands permanence, not always leaving open the possibility that it could disintegrate if the parts so decide.

Whether the basic organization continues to have the role of the enterprise, or whether the work organization is made the enterprise, the number of enterprises changes, but that does not eliminate the problem. The same applies still more to the number of basic organizations and work organizations. Here quantity cannot yield a new quality. Nor will this bring greater independence on the part of economic entities, nor will they have a greater awareness of the need for integration. There will only be fewer entities, which is perhaps of interest to those who wish to continue to be concerned about them.

Today's enterprise is with its local purchases and sales augmenting the budget of its own "region," with the taxes on salaries it is creating "blessings" for government and social service expenditure in its immediate environment, and through "its" bank it stops flows of money and capital; not only is it not independent, it does not even need independence. The socialization of its failure is more attractive than that kind of independence. But independence is the only sound basis for integration. Entities which are not independent have already been wrongly integrated. If we add to this the partitioning of the

employment relation between those who are employed and those who would like to work, and the general lack of mobility of both people and ideas, only then do we get a real picture of the state of disintegration in the economy.

In fact the problem of the economy's inefficiency is the "only" one in this kind of "idyll" which has been consciously created. It is not noticed that those who brought this about have been even less successful. This is also concealed by the "appeal for action" to integrate the economy, which means entering into association to form work organizations and complex organizations. In practice formal changes occur quite frequently as a logical consequence of the present situation. Complex organizations either fall apart or become work organizations, and the number of basic organizations simply decreases. Once again, then, it is the form which changes, but the essence remains the same.

Strengthening Monopolies

Aside from organizational integration, great hope has also been placed on the investment of resources. However, a major portion of the resources available for that have gone into investments prescribed by law and which thereby could not have contributed to that objective. In addition, the system of conditions for joint ventures has been prescribed in such a way as to afford maximum protection to the organization in which the investment is being made, so that it was not possible to give sufficient motivation to those who are supposed to invest.

In the imprecise language of politics, integration is stretched all the way to cover ordinary purchases and sales. It was not altogether an accident that this should have taken place. As we know, those in raw materials have themselves been trying to take over manufacturing, the republics have given their blessings to refineries for their own consumption, those in the textile industry have made investments in order to "round out the cycle" from the fiber to the article of clothing, in the metal industry they have set up their own foundries, the republics and provinces have their own banks, and so on. Thus alongside regional disintegration, there has also been entrepreneurial autarky. That is why it seems that both should be treated with integration. That is why collaboration is urged even for those enterprises who have almost forgotten that you can cross our borders without paying duty.

However, the autarkic behavior of the enterprise is a logical consequence of its lack of independence and of its being subordinated to local interests, along with the absence of a mechanism for broader trade. Until the fifties this mechanism was the mandatory plan, but it was abandoned even in those technologically ramified activities which are planned by the government in all modern economies. Since that time we have been in favor of the market in our declarations, but in practice we have been destroying it with our regulations and by our behavior. Yet we know that the market is the only possible universal economic method of integration that remains. All needs and possibilities universally come together on the market. The integration of enterprises, by expanding the space for internal transactions, reduces the space for the operation of the market. That is why an excessive organizational integration leads toward a strengthening of monopolies as the general illness that is destroying the market.

Since 1974 the market has not gone further than declarations, since conclusion of accords and compacts which have systematically displaced it has been promoted. Out of that the consensus economy grew up with all its negative consequences. The Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program affirmed the importance of the market, but once again that stands as a declaration which has little impact on reality.

The most recent statements in favor of organizational integrations fitted into the old schemes of organization can only be a new way of advocating one thing and doing another, just as we have done in the past. The "only" problem will remain of how long we will be able to take the ineffectiveness of our improvisations.

7045
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DEVELOPMENT OF WATER CROSSING EQUIPMENT REVIEWED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 6, 1985 (signed to press 9 Sep 85) pp 319-321

[Article by Col R. Zimmer, engineer: "On Developing Military Bridge Building With Ships in the NVA"]

[Text] The ship is mankind's oldest means of transport. From the beginning up to the present day it has undergone diverse stages of development. In all of them this transport means was also used for military tasks; thus, for combat tasks, for transport and to build bridges and ferries.

Today ships find wide use especially for bridge building, even if the armed forces are equipped with the appropriate crossing equipment because military activities require comprehensive crossing equipment which is not always available to the necessary extent.

The use of ships makes it possible to better accommodate the requirements which are posed by crossing water obstacles. Of course, ships can only be used on navigable waterways and along the coast. The navigable waterways, however, are predominantly the largest water obstacles and in respect to crossing the most complicated.

Whereas water obstacles in the battlefield are normally taken care of by the engineers with appropriate equipment, the units in the military transport system utilize in addition to structural means ships at operational depths to cross water obstacles. In this, ships are used to build bridges and ferries to guarantee transport by road, railroad and sea. For the most part they are used to build road bridges, railroad bridges and sea bridges.

The better the ships are prepared for building bridges and ferries, the more effectively they can be used for military tasks. We distinguish boats, barges and flush deck barges according to the technical shape of the ships which are considered for military bridge and ferry building.

1. Boats

In the 1960's tugs were the definitive transport means on the GDR's waterways. Transport tasks which developed were met with the boat, open or covered, normally with a permanent crew of two or three.

The boats could be encountered in large numbers on the waterways. Their historical development, nevertheless, resulted in varied dimensions which came into being because of the particular waterway conditions--particularly the conditions in the locks (see Table 1).

Table 1. Boat Classification

Designation	Capacity tons	Length m	Width m	Output kW
Elbe-gauge boat	1,000	80.0	9.2	--
Plauer-gauge boat	750	67.0	8.2	--
Oder-gauge boat	550	55.0	8.0	--
Saale-gauge boat	450	52.0	6.4	--
Finow-gauge boat	270	41.5	5.1	--
Towboat	--	8.0	4.0	up to 150
Tug	--	15.0	6.0	up to 330

For military use the open boats of Plauer and Oder river size were the most suitable. Their dimensions and technical shaping matched the requirements for bridge building. A complicating factor in bridge building was the diversity of the individual boats in respect to technical shaping. For every bridge, therefore, an independent design had to be developed which took into consideration the boats which were to be used in particular situations. As a result the first road, railroad and sea bridges were built at substantial cost in terms of personnel, materials and time. The boats were expanded in the "carpenter's manner" with wood and other materials, individually floated into the bridge line and then covered.

The cost in terms of wood to expand the boats amounted, for example, to 1 to 1.5 m^3 per running meter of single-track bridge for a road bridge, for a railroad bridge 8 to 10.0 m^3 per boat for a support, for a sea bridge 0.2 to 0.3 m^3 per m^2 of usable surface for moorings.

The great cost becomes even clearer if we remember that about 3 to 4 trees must be cut and processed for 1 m^3 of wood. But that was the successful beginning for us. With the existing boats we built bridges across navigable waterways which can be used by military equipment.

Later structures were put into use which shaped bridge building with ships more efficiently, but in particular saved wood. The boats could now be expanded with prefabricated steel structures and be covered with concrete roadway panels.

The disadvantage was that the section carriers were supported in a hinged fashion on the support structures which were placed outside. Thus when being traversed substantial listing of the boats occurred which had a negative impact on the possible speed of movement on the bridge.

The building of ship bridges using boats was made easier whenever the crews were present. They executed the work which had to be done in respect to ship

technology in a masterful and reliable manner. Anchors, winches and poles were the most effective aids in this.

2. Barges

In the 1970's barges and pushboats came into use on the GDR's waterways. The tug--the boat--no longer met the requirements. Technically the boats were becoming obsolete, the cost of permanent crews and the cost in terms of time for ship and transshipping operation was too great. The use of pushboats and barges made possible a kind of "railroad technology" on the waterways. The barges have no crews (like a freight car) and can be transported by the pushboats (as by a locomotive). This improved the rotation of transport means, manpower could be substantially reduced and the transport capacity substantially increased.

This development was of considerable importance for military bridge building with ships. The whole fleet was modernized. Open barges were produced in large numbers having the same dimensions and the pushboats which were required for pushing had high-level performance and maneuverability. Thus, the means which had to be used efficiently were available for building bridges and ferries.

A special design was created to expand the barges: ship bridge building equipment 66 (SBG 66). Basically it consists of four structural elements: ship supports I and II and the section carriers A and B (Figure 3).

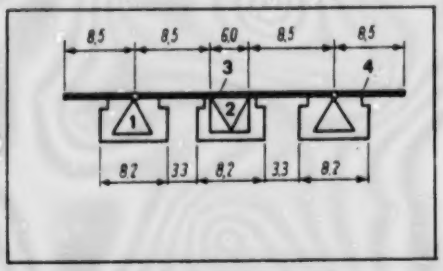

Figure 3. Construction Elements of the Ship Bridge Building Equipment 66 (dimensions in meters)
1--Ship support I; 2--Ship support II; 3--Section carrier B; 4--Section carrier A

The section carriers are mounted on ship support I in a flexible way and rigidly on ship support II. This prevents listing of the barges and makes possible high speed of movement on the bridges. This system provides expansion of "ferries with an extension" and "ferries without an extension" (Figure 4).

Expanding the barges can be done in a decentralized manner in station operation along the protected shore. The rate of expansion is substantially increased by premounting the structural elements. Thus, the ship supports

in the block can be set into the barge and the section carriers can be covered as a group. Both cranes and helicopters can be used to do this. After building the ferry in the river these are floated into the bridge line with pushboats. Rapid closing and opening of the bridge line is possible through the building of ferries.

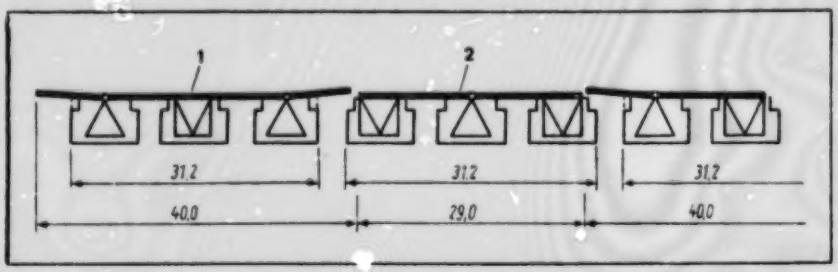

Figure 4. Ferry Construction With Help of Barges (dimensions in meters) 1--Ferry with extension; the section carriers A are raised in and out hydraulically; 2--Ferry without extension

The bridge equipment can be used with two tracks by wheeled and tracked vehicles (Figure 5) and with one track by the railroad. The tracks which are necessary for the railroad are lowered into the section carriers which are designed as boxes. Thus, they do not have a negative impact on the movement of road vehicles. In this way the bridge can be used both as a railroad bridge and a road bridge.

Figure 5. Barge With SBG 66 as a Road Bridge

In order to compensate for the water level vertically adjustable supports are used on the shore which make it possible to cross the bridge under all hydrological conditions.

Table 2. Barge Classification

Designation	Capacity tons	Length m	Width m	Output kW
Barge	420	32.0	8.2	--
Pushship	--	23.0	8.2	440
Pushboat	--	16.0	8.15	220

3. Flush Deck Barges

The use of barges for bridge and ferry building raised the question whether there is an alternative to the necessary expansion of the barges, whether it is possible to shape ships structurally in such a way that in like manner they fully accommodate the civilian and military requirements, thus whether military use is possible without large retrofitting costs.

The flush deck provided the answer. With this the load is no longer transported in the ship, but rather on the ship. These flush deck barges created completely new, previously unknown structures on the GDR's waterways.

Table 3. Flush Deck Barge Classification

Designation	Capacity tons	Length m	Width m
Flush Deck Barge 54	1,000	54.0	11.0
Flush Deck Barge 65	824	65.0	9.5
Ferry Barge	240	36.0	9.5

The flush deck barges no longer require expansion. The deck is shaped so that it meets all requirements of road, railroad and sea bridge construction. (Footnote 1) (R. Zimmer: "Flush Deck Barges and Their Use in Military Ferry and Bridge Building," MILITAERTECHNIK, No 2, 1980, p 76) For operation only some superstructures must be removed and ramps for driving on and off must be mounted. In a short time the flush deck barges can be joined and floated into or out of the bridge line using pushboats. With this high level of maneuverability on the water substantial consideration is given to the conditions of military bridge building.

The development of military bridge building with ships in the NVA reveals continuity and consistency (Table 4). In close cooperation between specialists in the NVA's military transport system and the GDR's civilian transport system the necessary development projects were introduced and realized. With the further improvement of flush deck barges, the primary issues will be steadiness, leak control and camouflage. The combination of ship and pontoon bridges is being tested. It offers the technical prerequisites for crossing water obstacles if the foreshore is inundated.

In the education and training of the members of the NVA's military transport system the focus is on making this development understandable and utilizing it as a driving force to increase combat capability and readiness.

Table 4. Development of Bridge Building With Ships

Period	Ship Type	Forces	Time	Material	Trafficability
1950's	Tugboat	Regiment	Week	Wood	Single-track, 15 km/h
1960's	Tugboat	Battalion	Days	Steel girders, concrete panels	Two-track, 25 km/h
1970's	Pushboat	Company	Hours	Steel elements	Two-track, 40 km/h
1980's	Flush deck barge	Platoon	Minutes	Flush deck	Two-track, 50 km/h

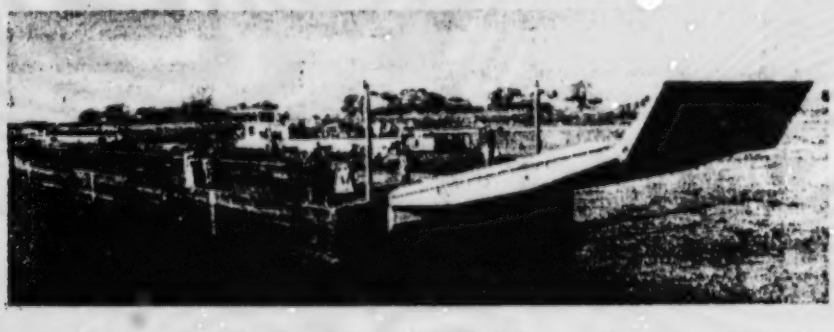

Figure 6. Flush Deck Barge GSP 54 as a Road Bridge

Figure 7. Flush Deck Barge GSP 65 as a Ferry

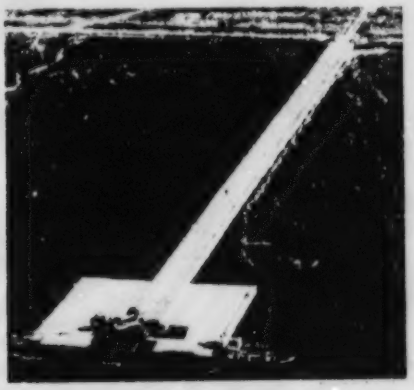

Figure 8. Flush Deck Barge FP 36 as a Sea Bridge

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PROBLEMS OF SOLDIERS INTERESTED IN MILITARY CAREERS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Dezso Bistyak, a unit commander, by Istvan Illes: "Beginners in the Military"]

[Text] It has been said at a number of forums including the fall constituent session of the defense committee of the National Assembly that there is a problem with officer and noncommissioned officer replacements for the Hungarian People's Army. Their obligations are great, their income is not in proportion to this, and the social prestige of the vocation is declining greatly, many say. According to the reports the problems mentioned can be found with every stratum of the professional military, but they appear especially sharply with young men beginning their careers. Going beyond the expectation of social aid what are they doing among the troops to resolve these tensions and make a military career more attractive? Our colleague visited a Great Plains unit where about 70 percent of the professional soldiers are under 30 years of age, their average age is 27 years. He talked with Colonel Dezso Bistyak, the unit commander, about the situation of the young officers and noncommissioned officers.

[Question] For years more graduating officers than you can take have requested assignment here. What attracts them?

[Answer] We have no secret. Here also one must work, and the income here is no higher than elsewhere either.

Nor are those beginning their careers all outstanding men. But their common characteristic is that they would like to find their place on the job and in life. When a young person comes here he should keep that in mind. The reception, showing the possibilities, having them get to know the job are extraordinarily important. Their preparation lasts one month instead of the prescribed 2 weeks, then they can see to their tasks--with far-reaching help.

[Question] Still, what is it that is tempting here?

[Answer] However odd it may be in such a hierarchic organization the work here is not done only on orders. The young ones must be taught right face and left face, and to carry out complicated military tasks. One can demand something

only if he has created the conditions for it. One cannot work well or happily under duress.

[Question] This sounds very well, but the absorbing obligations remain....

[Answer] True, in some assignments very many tasks fall on the graduates. We have subunits where the young officer is working in the place of three or four missing colleagues. Still, I say that this problem is exaggerated throughout the army. Naturally it would be easier if we had more, but this contradiction can--and must--be solved with better, more careful organizing work. For example, we can solve many tasks with purposeful preparation of draftees suitable for this. It is important that we trust one another and believe--until the contrary is shown to be true--that everyone serves our goals according to his best ability and will do so voluntarily.

[Question] And what happens if he does not?

[Answer] In the past 5 years no professional soldier was discharged from the unit at his own request.

[Question] Beautiful, an awareness of mission is beautiful, but still one must live from something....

[Answer] I too buy on the market, and the soldiers should know this too. But they should also know that I am grasping every cent for them, because they do not have any sort of second occupation or side job--and cannot have according to the regulations.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Carrying out military tasks always requires a rested, full value person. The alarm bell could ring at any time....

[Question] In civilian life there is much talk about paying wages differentiated according to work. Could this principle be applied in the unit?

[Answer] I might say that only this should be applied everywhere. In many places the evaluation or wage payment is based on rivalry or on making connections. There is no question here of who is better than whom. We measure everyone by himself. The execution of the given task is the basis for evaluation--I am unbendable in this. And the evaluation of performance is open.

[Question] In his dreams a professional soldier wears the uniform of a general. What real possibility do the young men have of promotion?

[Answer] When selecting cadres also we take into consideration the work done. We tell everyone personally what assignment we have chosen him for, we talk about it openly at the appropriate forums, so no one can be surprised. It depends only on the young person, whether he is willing to work for it. Most often we are not disappointed. In the past 5 years 40 percent of our officers have gone to a higher assignment or to the academy, sometimes to the Soviet

Union. We raise all the leaders from among our own, we do not ask for a commander in any assignment from another unit.

[Question] Founding a family is crucial in the life of every young person. Frequently love overcomes even an awareness of mission....

[Answer] A good, ordered family background can help a young person to a large degree in carrying out his tasks. I and my fellow leaders try to see to it that the families are at the mercy of the military tasks only to the most necessary extent. So I have a strict order that only those who are on duty can remain at the barracks after work time. During the day one has to work, but not in the late afternoon. We pay attention even to such apparently minor problems as, for example, duty details. Holidays and Sundays and Saturdays belong to everyone uniformly. We cannot permit some to be home more on weekends at the expense of others. In the summer it is obligatory to take 3 weeks leave at one time, for officers and noncommissioned officers alike. Nor can it happen that some commander will not let his subordinate go at the planned time.

[Question] One cannot have a family or a home without housing. Can you satisfy the needs?

[Answer] A total of two young married officers are subletting--but under cultured circumstances. We contribute 1,500 forints to their costs. Within a few months a 60 residence building will be completed and they will move there.

[Question] Do the women wait for their husbands at home "with folded hands?"

[Answer] Not at all. The council is helping a lot to see that the wives get work fitting their professional training; all of them who want to work have been placed. And there is always room in the nursery or kindergarten for the children.

[Question] What do you consider to be most important in helping those starting their careers?

[Answer] Going beyond a sensible assignment of tasks and a consistent accountability for them one must help a young person to recognize that we are counting on him here, consider his work important, that he belongs among us. Many even in the army do not yet understand the importance of this. But the human factors are determining amidst all circumstances. The young men show their gratitude for the solicitude with their good performance.

There is proof of the words of Colonel Dezso Bistyak. At the review of the minister of defense the unit was again evaluated as outstanding.

8984
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SEMINARIANS IN MILITARY SERVICE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Istvan Illes: "Novices in the Ranks"]

[Text] A seminarian--performing his obligatory military service--was disciplined at one of the units of the Hungarian People's Army and it became such an affair--one of my acquaintances recounted--that the minister of defense himself cancelled the punishment. What he had done against the rules and whether the seminarian soldier was punished justly or unjustly the rumor did not say. I was not chasing down the story but it gave me the idea to inquire at a Great Plains garrison of young men who had chosen a priest's career and were doing their military service whether they felt any disadvantage for having chosen this vocation.

"I would like to write about seminarians doing their military service," I said to the officials at the Ministry of Defense. I picked a place, we agreed on a time, and I could go to visit the theological aspirants, their official designation in the Hungarian People's Army.

"Theological aspirants were inducted into our unit for the first time this year. Most of them are Roman Catholics but there are Reformed Church, Evangelical, Methodist and Baptist seminarians among them as well," said Colonel Dezso Bistyak, the commander.

I told the story of my acquaintance. He did not cast doubt on it but said that if a soldier violates the rules he must be disciplined--even if he is a theological aspirant. As he emphasized, they cannot make any distinctions among the soldiers--and they do not. Everyone must "merit" praise or punishment, with work or behavior of this or that sort. The theological aspirants are assigned to subunits, and during the 18 months they must master the military duties entrusted to them just like the others.

"During the year and a half they cannot live according to their faith and cannot take part in church services?"

"Yes they can, only with definite conditions. One cannot hold programs of a religious character in the people's army, but the regulations do not forbid a soldier from active or passive participation in religious services held in a

church or meeting house--just as in the case of any Hungarian citizen. But at such times he cannot wear the uniform or distinguishing insignia of the people's army. This problem can be overcome by permitting him to wear civilian clothes when he goes out, on absences or on leave."

"Must they participate in political instruction too?"

"Yes, we make no distinction in this either. They are active in the sessions and learn the material assigned. According to our experience they are well prepared men."

"And what sort of soldiers?"

"Disciplined, hard working, although when carrying out military tasks it appears that their practical sense is less developed than that of their fellows."

"Has there been a problem with any of the theological aspirants, or have they indicated any problem in connection with their service?"

"I can answer the first part of the question with an unambiguous no, and they have not approached us with their problems either. We try to anticipate situations giving a possibility for conflicts, but despite this they surely do have problems, only they do not talk about them to us."

We sat around a table in the reading room of the library with four theological aspirant soldiers. One of them said that he wanted to remain anonymous.

"We are soldiers and that is how they treat us. We have seen no discrimination, neither in regard to us or our comrades," said private Marton Hecker, aspiring to be a Methodist minister.

Imre Polyak and Sandor Majoros--both future Catholic priests--confirmed the statement of their comrade.

"How do you know that they treat the other theological aspirants as they treat you when they are assigned to another subunit?"

"A number of us share the same fate and we would tell each other or our church superiors if we found the treatment of us offensive."

"And your fellow soldiers?"

"We were odd fish in their eyes. First they were curious why we chose our vocation. Since there are a number of us they accept us better. We are the 'fathers'," said Marton Hecker.

"We try to help our fellow man, and so an understanding atmosphere surrounds us," added Imre Polyak.

I asked, "I have heard that the theological aspirants are the most active in the political sessions. Why is that?"

"We study and say what they expect of us, but we are not alone in this."

When we reached this point in our conversation the reserve dissolved and they gave their opinions, supplementing one another, without questions.

"We receive more concessions than we had hoped for. We have permanent permission to wear civilian clothes. We can keep our Bibles, the various church newspapers and journals are in the library, we can borrow the religious literature most necessary for our studies--to read there. The theological training institutes send these books for us.

"We can confer regularly, we can talk with our church superiors, who can visit us at the barracks. Recently, for example, we studied speech technique from them. We are happy that we were sent here because transportation to any part of the country is good from here so we can go home easily."

Naturally they also talked about their problems:

"We would like it if we could keep other religious books as well as the Bible so we could read them not only in the library. It would be good if we could organize language courses for ourselves."

Imre Polyak formulated their "greatest" desire:

"In the interest of those who come after us we should ask that, if possible, they be inducted before they begin their theological studies. We have found how difficult it is to keep up our information after 1-2 years."

The "anonymous" theological aspirant had no objections to what was said.

8984
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ANTAGONISM TOWARD MILITARY EXPENDITURES DESCRIBED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 85 pp 19-20

[Article by Aleksandar Tijanic: "The Internal Origin of External Firmness"]

[Text] Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, like all good ministers in the government, has an "unreadable face"; he reported to the SFRY State Presidency about the attacks on the naval cadets in Split and to the Federal Assembly on the facts which have to be borne in mind before the 1986 budget is designed with the same placidity. That calm might be approximately the official attitude of the YPA concerning certain events within it during this year which is significant for defense. That is, with respect to many criteria 1985 can be taken as a point of bifurcation between the old and new practice of the armed forces. Following enactment of the Law on Nationwide Defense, new Service Regulations of the Armed Forces were adopted recently, the category of "contract soldiers" was introduced, the military training of women has been dealt with, the correctness of recruiting 19-year-olds has been confirmed, and the length of required military service has been limited to 12 months....

It has turned out that the armed forces has in structural terms been improving its internal system without showing any complexes about the hierarchized structures that had become ossified by tradition. In another parallel development this year has brought an exceptional opening up of the armed forces to the "outside world." This new spirit brought more than 1.5 million visitors to displays of equipment and armament in connection with Victory Day. These gatherings thereby lost their character of representing systems of war and turned into an event representing the unity of the "new army" and its natural environment--the people.

To tell the truth, perhaps one can explain some of the interest of the citizens in terms of the "hunger for information" in this area, since up to now new army equipment has often been shown in public with an unjustified timidity. The armament industry has been offering the most exclusive systems to customers abroad, exhibiting at some of the most prestigious military exhibitions. It earned $1.8 billion exporting a list of 40 articles and know-how systems, and because of the drop in the cost of production of the individual weapon on the domestic market, another 7.8 billion dinars were saved.

The Other Part of the Story

However, this year has also brought certain symptoms and political pathologies not previously recorded: the first was the attack on several officers in Kosovo and the abuse of the young cadets in Split. The political diagnosis was unambiguous--the attacks were made on persons who in many ways symbolize the unity of Yugoslavia, and the intention was to evoke a fierce and immoderate reaction on the part of the YPA through those provocations. The reaction was, of course, very restrained, going no further than revealing the true motives of those provocations.

The second part of the story is the discussion about the purposiveness of the ceremonial military parade on 9 May which has been started by certain youth newspapers. Of course, it is quite within the limits of political regularity to have a differing opinion about a parade, about the costs and implications of that kind of celebration of Victory Day, or, indeed, about the country's military budget. But if that discussion is used only as the initial shot to raise questions of different origin--the Committee of the League of Communists in the YPA has rightly seen this as an "open attack on the armed forces and the defensive policy of the LCY." In a meeting of the party members in the armed forces one of the leading generals drew up a "list of reproaches" being addressed to the armed forces, and he said:

"The question is being raised why there is so much talk in the YPA about Yugoslav socialist patriotism, about Yugoslavism, about brotherhood and unity, why the traditions of the National Liberation War and the revolution are nurtured in such an organized way? It is said that the Artistic Ensemble of the YPA is an institution of the regime, that it sings songs only about the party and Tito, and there have even been individual demands that it be abolished. It is said of us in criticism that the YPA is slow to undergo socialization, and so long as the YPA exists, that defense cannot be socialized. That is much the same talk as there was in 1971 when there was a demand to abolish the YPA and to form armed forces of the republics...."

Views of this kind are followed by objections about the "gobbling up" of budget resources; and after every principled effort made by top-level military officers against the manifestations of disintegration in the country's business, economic, and cultural life, stronger comments are made about hints of "transforming the armed forces into a political factor of the first order that is fighting for its own partial interest in the distribution of social power against the other centers of social power which have become independent"--as a military theoretician evaluated those rumors in a specialized journal.

Application of the strategy of "indirect representation" is obvious; in the first phase it is supposed to prove that "it does not pay" to maintain an operational army, and then to prove its "harmfulness" for the "development of democratic relations in society," and finally to prove its "superfluity" as one of the guarantors of Yugoslavia's unity and independence. For a start, the "authors of the project" were satisfied if they caused citizens to be upset when they launched into the foreground assertions about the "unnecessarily large military budget and the assured standard of living of military personnel." However, this is how things stand.

Independence Is Expensive

Independence in these times cannot be had without a certain sacrifice (what is the alternative?), but the economic crisis has obviously hurt the armed forces triply, threatening their vital functions.

The crisis has been slowing down programs for modernization and introduction of more up-to-date weapons systems which are necessary in order to keep up to some extent with a potential aggressor. Further, the shortage of resources threatens the standard of living of officers and their families, which makes the military calling less attractive, and probably also detracts from motivation on the job. Finally, the economic crisis and its political implications threaten unity in the country which destroys the axiom that we are "as strong externally as we are united internally." In that way the primary function of the system of defense and protection--deterence--becomes threatened.

There is therefore no need to look for special arguments about why the armed forces have stood behind the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program.

New Undertakings

It is obvious that the country's security is not inexpensive. Today modern tanks cost between $2 and $2.5 million each, a modern airplane between $20 and $35 million, a frigate $200 million, and the last generation of helicopters about $15 million. At the end of 1980 we set aside $8,800 per soldier, and today $6,620. Neighboring and other European countries have been allocating between $8,200 and $20,600.

Foreign analysts always emphasize how large our standing army is, and there is a strategic justification for it. That is, the YPA must be capable, trained, and large enough so that at any time and in any part of the country it can oppose aggression with radical objectives, especially a combined attack of units specialized in rapid intervention. This also presupposes a solid level of equipment with modern weapons systems that would withstand a superior aggressor in the air and his armored units. In spite of the financial limitations, our designers have announced continuation of efforts on the new supersonic fighter, a new combat helicopter, drones, a submarine, and systems for electronic reconnaissance and counterelectronic action. Only to a certain extent would this mean keeping up with the European nations that are spending on armament most of the $1,000 billion the world is allocating for those purposes.

The domestic facts we have enumerated are still only quantities derived from the assessment presented some 10 days ago in the Yugoslav Assembly by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula:

"The specific manifestations of this situation (processes of disintegration--A.T.) are the problems arising in relations among the republics and provinces in reconciling their individual and general interests, and then the ever more pronounced strengthening of statism at all levels of the organization of society and production, especially at the level of the republics and provinces. The ultimate consequence of this tendency might be or already is polycentric

statism on an ethnic basis, which in essence signifies limitation of the basic functions of the Federation as a federal state as set down in the constitution."

Defense of the federal state, which is normal, is a function of the federal state, however strange that may sound to some.

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POLITICAL, CULTURAL LIFE IN SOFIA OUTLINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by J.-P. Peroncel-Hugoz]

[Text] Famous for its yogurt and its fields of roses, Bulgaria under the socialist regime has retained its ancestral charm. And Tintin [a comic-strip character] might mistake Sofia for the capital of that mythical "Syldavia" where he had so much trouble finding the scepter of Ottokar.

Sofia--Like any self-respecting large city of our time--it has over 1 million inhabitants in 1985, compared to 20,000 100 years ago--Sofia is surrounded by a dismal ring of "social" housing and "high-tech" factories. But in the city proper, "narrowminded anticommunists" on a visit are disappointed, whereas ecologists and those "nostalgic for bygone days" feel right at home.

It is true that except for the well-stocked displays in fruit and vegetable shops, the store windows are nothing to look at. Street lighting at night is worthy of a wake, and people go to bed with the chickens. This is certainly a communist capital! But tramping the streets by day is enjoyable. One does not feel watched, people's faces are pleasant, and well-dressed women, wearing somewhat subdued versions of fashions seen on Paris streets a couple of years earlier, make one remember how gray Sofia's crowds were about 10 years ago.

What has not changed, fortunately, are the parks scattered around just about everywhere in the city by some town planner at the end of the 19th century who was no doubt a follower of Alphonse Allais. The pink and white theater, the white and yellow palace of the former local tsar, the operetta-like Parliament building, and the gilded domes of the cathedral are jealously kept just as they were before "the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Westerner, stupefied at home by auto exhaust, traffic jams, garish neon signs, and obsessive pubs, recaptures here the pleasure of simply walking, especially when half his route takes him under chestnut trees inhabited by squirrels. In his taxi, he selfishly enjoys the smoothly flowing traffic, while his eyes, no longer monopolized by advertising, rest on the surrounding mountains. In the evenings, he even comes to see an intimate side to the sparse public lighting.

Victor Hugo Lycee

In the mornings, schoolchildren wearing uniforms with coats of arms on them--the girls with braids entwined in big red ribbons--gladden the heart of someone upset by the sloppy appearance of children leaving a French school. Naturally, every Bulgarian schoolboy aspires to imitate such sloppiness, but he would quickly be called to order by his vice principal, even at the very posh Victor Hugo Lycee (the poet Hugo supported the Bulgarian nationalists). Nor would anyone, adult or child, dare throw a piece of paper down on the street. In Sofia, the Orient is present in the natural blue sky, soft gazes, and velvety yogurt--but the cleanliness is Swiss.

That Helvetic touch in the middle of the Balkans blends with an American-style burst of gigantism at the National Palace of Culture. A truncated pyramid of glass and marble whose 100,000 square meters are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, it displays every convenience and gimmick that gadget-minded "decadent capitalism" has been able to invent.

The idea of Ludmilla Zhivkova, the old Bulgarian leader's beloved daughter who died in 1981 at the age of 39 (his eyes still fill with tears when her name is mentioned), was to turn that supermachinery into the temple of Bulgarian nationalism--a means as good as any other of counterbalancing the polyvalent Soviet influence. "Through a whirl of events sponsored to glorify the country's struggle first against the Byzantines and then against the Turks, and despite her very orthodox Marxist language, she administered a daily shot of Bulgarianism to her compatriots, and they loved it." Growing bolder, Ludmilla, who had obtained a diploma in the history of art at Oxford in 1970, got carried away with Hindu spirituality and began writing to the old French Christian philosopher Jean Guitton, thus causing more and more frowns in the Kremlin.

From that period of illusions, there remains in the center of the "Ludmilla Palace" a giant fresco showing the slender young woman surrounded in a reddish glow by the country's political and artistic glories since the founding of the first Bulgarian state in the ninth century. Also remaining among a number of Bulgarians is the suspicion--when it is not a certainty--that "the one who understood us" did not die a natural death.

A jailed Bulgarian writer whispered to us: "You know, it's like what happened to our Tsar Boris III, who died unexpectedly in the prime of life in 1943 just after a summit meeting with Hitler. No one will ever convince us that he was not poisoned by the Nazis because he had just refused to give them his total support." What is certain is that the disappearance of the brave man that Boris III was and the passing of his crown to his son Simeon II, a 6-year-old child, greatly facilitated the communist takeover in 1946.

Following the departure by the young tsar and his mother, Jeanne of Savoy, for Egypt, the final insult was the construction just opposite the royal residence of a mausoleum for displaying "in vitro" the mummy of Georges Dimitrov, the man falsely accused of setting fire to the Reichstag in Berlin in 1933. While not a genuine arsonist, he was a genuine propagator of Marxism-Leninism in

Europe. As for the tsar's apartments, they were used to exhibit the treasures of "socialist realism" in painting. To this we will add the notation "worth a detour," which guidebooks published in the West, being very tight-lipped on the subject, dare not mention.

To have light even in the fountains, orchestras playing in groves, social evenings, and even traffic jams (consisting exclusively of automobiles belonging to the rulers), one must be invited to Boyana Palace by President Todor Zhivkov. Bulgaria's number one man does not live in that modern Petit Trianon, but he likes to welcome his guests there, where they are saluted by guards in frogged uniforms and crested forage caps--all very much in the style of prewar "Mitteleuropa."

And suddenly one claps one's forehead: "Of course, damn it! Sofia is Klow, the capital of the Kingdom of Syldavia that was thought up by Herge for his scepter of Ottokar!" Marx has made himself comfortable here for the past 40 years, but contrary to what he has done in Bucharest, here he has had the good taste to treat the decor with respect.

His tact has saved even the statues of the heroes--without a Marxist bone in their bodies--who in the last century rid the country of the "Ottoman yoke," to use the name by which it is still called. Surprisingly, even the monumental equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander II of Russia on the circular plaza in front of Parliament--erected in 1907--has not been taken down, and neither has the bronze wreath that King Carol of Romania added to its pedestal. Bulgarians hardly appreciate the Soviet system, but as Slavs, they have long practiced historical solidarity with the Russian people, who, moreover, are Orthodox in religion like themselves. Moscow is smart enough not to keep a Red Army garrison in Bulgaria.

Slavicized Islam

The spot in Sofia where the "elder brother's" influence is most visible is in the very heart of the city in the area around the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. At the top of the city's only Stalinist building of any importance, a star has been set up, and a red fist reaches toward the sky. At the other end of the square, Lenin holds up only a fist of gray stone. But even within that "sacred space," communism is not alone. A large hotel belonging to an American chain is currently being installed in some renovated old buildings under the very nose of the Bolshevik leader. And he has always had to endure the presence at his side of what must have been two symbols of obscurantism in his eyes: a church and a mosque.

Said to be the work of Mimar Sinan, the great architect of the Ottoman 16th century, the Banya-Bachi Mosque is conveniently located, as is proper, between a market and a public bath. Today it is probably the saddest spot in Sofia. Open only on Friday, the Moslem day of common prayer, it is visited on that day by a few small groups of men of all ages. Like people in distress, their faces are somber and their shoulders are pulled in. It is true that unlike Christianity, which brightens under harassment, Islam draws no luster from such treatment. But the humiliation imposed on Bulgarian Moslems--who make up

about 10 percent of the population--over the past few months by the enforced Slavicizing of their names has been especially cruel (see LE MONDE, 2 August).

That attack on the personality of a community--practiced with a mixture of pettiness and violence unequaled in the recent annals of Europe--has sometimes resulted in tragicomic situations which only underscore the absurdity of the Bulgarian regime's decision. As one example, a famous Moslem athlete from Bulgaria bearing the new patronymic forced upon him was recently on a tour of Hungary, where he had previously won a medal under his former (and real) identity. A Budapest newspaper thought it was performing a service--and it was--when it informed its readers of the athlete's two names. But by doing so, it aroused the bad humor of the Bulgarian leaders, who saw the newspaper's action as a stab at their "policy of national assimilation." No doubt about it--in Sofia, one is never very far from the court of Syldavia.

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CTK CITES RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEW WITH SWAPO'S NUJOMA

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[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (CTK)--American reactionary circles strive to turn the conflict in southern Africa, which is a result of the existence of the apartheid regime, into a confrontation between East and West, Chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma said in an interview carried by today's RUDE PRAVO.

Sam Nujoma said that the Reagan government's decision to give millions of dollars to UNITA in Angola gives rise to an extremely critical political-military situation in southern Africa.

The SWAPO leader said UNITA was nothing but a helper of the army of the apartheid regime and that the money for UNITA will in fact serve South Africa so that it may continue its aggression against Angola and other countries like Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia. He said Washington continues its blackmailing policy of setting conditions which help South Africa maintain the unlawful occupation of Namibia under the pretext of the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

The SWAPO leader pointed out that the revolutionary process in South Africa was irreversible and that the armed struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the people's resistance in southern Africa will force the regime of apartheid to increase its defence spendings and the more it spends, the weaker its financial position will be.

Sam Njoma said that a peaceful and just solution of the Namibia problem requires a ceasefire between SWAPO forces and the South African occupation army in Namibia and the calling of UN-supervised democratic elections in Namibia.

In conclusion the SWAPO leader said his organization appreciated the all-round support given it by the socialist countries and also Czechoslovakia's aid in training the young generation of southern Africa.

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BILAK GIVES OPENING SPEECH AT INTERNATIONAL FORUM

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[Speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the opening session of the National Theoretical-Practical Conference organized by the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation on 9 December in Prague: "The Laws Governing Socialism and Their Implementation in Building the New Society and in the International Class Struggle"; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] As we have already announced, on Monday [9 December] Comrade Vasil Bilak addressed the National Theoretical-Practical Conference, held in Prague with an international attendance, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of a significant CPCZ Document--Lessons Learned From The Crisis Development of the Party and Society After the 13th Party Congress. We are publishing his speech.

Comrades, 15 years have passed since the time when the CPCZ carried out a deep analysis of the critical development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. From this analysis we have drawn lessons for the work of the party and the work of state, social, and other agencies and institutions. The period since that time has affirmed that the conclusions we have drawn are both correct and topical. In going back to this significant document today, we are not doing so in order to speak of events which preceded the elaboration of the document. We are reverting to it in order to constantly have in mind, on the basis of the experience that was generalized within it and also of the experience acquired during the following development, the need for a Marxist-Leninist appraisal of the development and conduct of the struggle against various shortcomings and the need for a more energetic solving of new tasks on the path of building the developed socialist society. The topical nature of the Lessons is particularly obvious at present, when the preparations for the party's 17th Congress are culminating. The congress agenda will include a further elaboration of the program for building the developed socialist society, connected with a substantial acceleration of Czechoslovakia's social and socioeconomic advance. The times in which we live demand a change in our entire way of thinking and in our approach to current tasks. In particular, the main thing will be to make better and more efficient use of the vast possibilities and

advantages of socialism. These are categorical demands, raised by the needs of our peoples; they are the demand to better meet our peoples' material and spiritual needs and, at the same time, to ensure the defense of our own country and of the entire socialist community in its battle for peace and world progress.

Within its preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, the party has launched the mobilization both of communists and of all components of the National Front, so that the tasks set by the 16th Congress will be successfully accomplished.

In evaluating the development to date, we note positive results. We are also succeeding in resolving certain problems which until recently seemed insurmountable. We have accomplished a great deal in realizing the program of building the developed socialist society. This also established good prerequisities for entering the coming years. At the same time, we all know that we have only begun to realize this program. We are now faced by further, no less complicated tasks. We must achieve greater dynamics in society's development--in its economy, social relations, political structures, the improvement of the entire sum-total of the people's working and living conditions, as well as a further enrichment of their spiritual life. This is the only path that leads forward and represents the revolutionary development of society.

The force of our progress also lies in our not being alone on this path--other fraternal socialist countries have also embarked on it. The Soviet Communists are marching in the front ranks. Their falling into line for the 27th CPSU Congress is truly impressive and inspiring. It is a course directed toward further consolidating and comprehensively developing the internal forces and international positions of socialism. It contributes toward increasing the attractiveness of socialism and its ideological influence on all peoples of the world. The CPSU's course is an extremely rich source of inspiration for us, too. It is precisely for this reason that this program policy enjoys such great interest among the Communists and working people of Czechoslovakia, and is being received by them with great affinity.

Sources of Knowledge and Instruction

Comrades, socialism is the first society that is being built according to program, on the basis of the knowledge and active utilization of laws governing social development. Since the Great October, and thanks to the consistent and creative activity of the CPSU and to its great political-organizational work, theoretical approaches have become the authentic contents of the people's concrete work. Both the results achieved and the experience acquired are increasingly becoming a rich source for the Marxist-Leninist parties and for the working people in general in their construction of the new society. The development of our own party to date also confirms that the more demanding the tasks that emerge to face us, the deeper we must delve into this rich source.

The socialist world of today is historically young; it must resolve not only the problems that have accumulated in the preceding centuries, but above all it must pave the way for new and unprecedented solutions and approaches. Socialism has saved man from social, national, and racial oppression; it affords and provides unprecedented opportunities for personal and social development; it raises his dignity. At the same time, however, objectively it has not been able to develop fully in such a short time and concurrent with such an enormous international and class struggle, and to implement the sociopolitical and moral principles of socialism in people's everyday life. The fact that we are encountering unforeseen obstacles and rocks on the unresearched and unpaved road is a natural phenomenon. A search is always a complicated process; and if things are simplified, underrated, or overrated--even side by side with applying the experience acquired by our own as well as other parties--then errors and mistakes occur which can have a great social impact. V.I. Lenin already pointed out repeatedly that, "Naturally, the novelty and difficulty of transformation brings forth many steps that are taken, so-to-say, blindly; it brings forth many mistakes and waverings." (V.I. Lenin, Works, vol. 27, p 244) This knowledge applies particularly to the situation in which we are building a new society, one without exploiters, and intended to replace the old social order that had been "perfected" by generations. We are building the new society in a keen international class struggle. The forces of international capital are escalating the fight against socialism and are not loath to use any and all means for this, just so that they destroy socialism or at least weaken and discredit it.

The experience acquired by our party also confirms that the countries which have embarked on the road of socialist construction must take into account the fact that, even after they take over political power and install new production relations, the vestiges of the defeated bourgeoisie and the former privileged strata will continue to exist. Their strength lies in their experience, their friendships, in diverse obsolescent elements and traditions, in the deep roots of petit bourgeois morality. These factors cannot be totally overcome during the lifetime of a single generation, either. For many long years they will remain a dormant cancer; and in a suitable political climate, when vigilance, class discernment, and ideological work of the Marxist-Leninist party are weakened, these forces are capable of rapidly regenerating and making use of every suitable moment to attempt social revanche.

In our country, the conditions for an activation of these forces were already established in the sixties. Somehow we forgot the Hungarian events of 1956. In any case, we did not learn sufficiently from them; on the contrary, we consoled ourselves that nothing like that could happen here in the CSSR. On the other hand we must deplorably concede that our class adversary had evaluated the Hungarian events in the proper manner and drew from them appropriate conclusions for his own further course. We have also failed to take into account the fact that certain conflicts emerge under socialism which are nonantagonistic but which, if not analyzed and resolved in time, can grow to become nourishing soil for the operations of hostile forces.

We do not want to foist our opinion on anybody. We are convinced, though, that our own experience, like the experience of other fraternal parties, confirms that the fight to protect socialism is progressing beyond national borders and is becoming an international component of the entire international communist and workers movement. The experience gained in this manner expands the knowledge and practices of individual Marxist-Leninist parties and can be utilized in the struggle to consolidate the political power of the working class.

Czechsolovakia played an important role in the long-term plans of international reaction. As far back as February 1948, it became the object of broad-based political, economic, and ideological subversions. The crisis that had emerged suited reaction. That is also why our manner of resolving it evoked such furious resistance and the endeavor to make the Czechoslovak crisis international. The antisocialist forces succeeded in spreading such misinformation that even certain fraternal parties and a part of the population at home were unable to separate the truth from the lies. It was necessary to provide an answer to the question asked both at home and abroad: namely, how was it possible that, 20 years after the power takeover, a threat of a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat had emerged?

When a Class Approach Was Lacking

Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, stated at the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties in June 1969: "We are often asked whether we had sufficient internal strength to successfully defend the socialist achievements. Yes, we did. So where was our mistake? We know from Lenin the significance of a principle-minded, purposeful, and resolute leadership of the communist party, particularly in critical situations. In critical moments, this is the decisive link. But in the CPCZ leadership there was no unity in January 1968, either in the appraisal of the situation, or in the views of the program of prospects and goals. In the intoxication caused by cheap 'popularity,' one forgot the class roots and motivations of the social conflict and also the operations of the class enemy and his ideology both at home and abroad."

Comrade Husak promised that the CPCZ would carry out an honorable analysis of the entire development, as a lesson for itself and for others. Our party has accomplished this task. Nothing is embellished or exaggerated in the Lessons. Without passions or emotions, the document shows the causes and the consequences--the objective truth that is not weakened by time, but strengthened.

It was not without a harsh struggle that the Lessons could be elaborated. At that time the party had not yet been cleansed. The CPCZ Central Committee, as well as other important bodies, still had a lot of people who refused to acknowledge the truth about the causes of the Czechoslovak crisis and about the intentions of the antisocialist forces and who, on the contrary, were striving to make everybody forget everything as soon as possible, so that they could entrench themselves and wait for a new opportunity.

After Comrade Gustav Husak was elected head of the party, the Marxist-Leninist forces had to think of the future, and of not permitting the crisis to be repeated. It was necessary to create a document which would become the basis for the party's purification and the cleansing of National Front organizations and state and economic agencies from top to bottom, and would thus renew the entire structure of the political system. The time that has passed since those days has affirmed that this work was successfully accomplished.

The Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society After the 13th Party Congress, which was adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1970, became the starting point for consolidating the processes in Czechoslovakia, and the stimulus and weapon of all who were striving to consolidate and further develop socialism in our country.

After many months in which the right-wingers flooded the country with demagogy, we received a clear-cut and businesslike analysis of the events which had caused such harm to the entire society and which had also led to human tragedies. At the same time, the mirror was held up to the true face of those who had talked about socialism with a human face in order to cover up their attack on the very foundations of our people's socialist certainties. The significance of this document also lies in the fact that it mercilessly revealed our own mistakes and transgressions, perpetuated in building socialism and later used in a most sophisticated manner by domestic and foreign reaction for its far-reaching political plans.

The clearcut and comprehensible CPCZ program of resolving the critical situation and ensuring further progress in building socialist society, of politically isolating the right-wingers, and of renewing and consistently implementing Leninist principles was received with affinity and support by the overwhelming majority of our working people. The Communists and all true patriots who had been silenced and terrorized by the right-wingers now began working with new enthusiasm. Very soon the false heroes of the "revival" were forgotten. They were rejected by a great majority of those whom they had swindled for a time with pleasing words and phrases. Even the figures of the "Prague Spring" lost the masks behind which they hide.

Many exponents of "humanized socialism" showed themselves in their true light after their departure to the West, where they entered the services of anticommunist centers--some of them had already been in their service long ago in the past--and where they are now continuing their hateful heckling against Socialist Czechoslovakia, against their fatherland. They are dirtying and devaluing all that is dear to every citizen who is not indifferent to the fate of this country. Today, every sensible and honest citizen of our country must have already grasped that the fraternal international assistance that was granted to us at the most difficult moment by the Soviet Union and by other fraternal states was truly inevitable.

Our allies did not wait for the counterrevolution to carry out the fratricidal battle, for thousands of people to perish. They arrived in time to prevent a bloody tragedy. They did this in the awareness that this act could initially encounter a lack of understanding, both in our country and abroad.

What To Develop, What To Avoid

Years later, when we again revert to the Lessons, we realize anew that the document was not merely a program of the battle for the victory of Marxist-Leninist forces over right-wing opportunist and counter-revolutionary forces. The document drew conclusions and lessons, which have not lost validity to this very day, from the ominous approaches and courses. It is precisely this knowledge, based on the analysis of developments, that has become the source of our further successes.

At the same time, the Lessons have drawn a clear line between things that must be developed and guarded like the apple of one's eye and things that must be avoided and must not be permitted. The document summed up the nature and roots of events which were exacerbated into one of the greatest postwar clashes between the worlds of socialism and imperialism. This alone shows that the document's importance is not limited to Czehcoslovakia alone. Dozens of fraternal parties are working with it, using it as a document from which they are also learning for their own course.

We did not consign the lasting values which have passed such a harsh test to the archives. They have become part of our party's general program which was elaborated at the 14th CPCZ Congress. Both the 15th and 16th Congress proceeded from it, developed it further, and specified the program of building developed socialism. This program that the party formulated was received by our people as their own; they enriched it with their own valuable ideas and supported it by their devoted work. By achieving our results, by comprehensively developing society, we have given a clear answer to all those who have been prophesying our total disintegration. Facts speak a clear language. They cannot be disproved by any humbug on the part of those whose prognoses have crumbled like a house of cards.

The positive results we have achieved in all spheres would be unthinkable without the renewal of the party's unity and ability to act, without its leading role in society and its close ties with the people. Since the CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1969, the party has traversed a difficult but successful road. It had to resolve weighty all-social tasks, while simultaneously renewing its ideological and political unity, its ability to act. The right-wing opportunists calculated that the party was so disintegrated and affected by opportunism that it would not have sufficient strength to cope with this within a short period. They claimed that the younger generation was definitely lost to the party. Their hopes have failed to materialize. The party has grown in numbers, it has become younger. During the post-crisis period, more

than 800,000 members joined the CPCZ. Whereas in 1968 the average age in the party was 50 years, today it is 44. The party has become organizationally and ideologically consolidated; it is linked up with its best revolutionary traditions. In this process, the Lessons played an invaluable role. The following data speak of the current quality of the membership base: One-third of the members are less than 35 years old, almost two-thirds of the communists work in the production sphere, and 42 percent of party members have secondary school or university-level education. Even these few facts confirm that the party has every prerequisite for mastering the most important tasks in further building socialist society.

Developments have affirmed that the party's purification was both inevitable and correct. Without it the Communist Party would have been incapable of overcoming the crisis in its own ranks and of leading society onto the road of further all-around socialist development.

It is as the 15th CPCZ Congress stressed: "The party has cleansed itself of those who had parted ways with the scientific world outlook, with Marxism-Leninism, and who openly pushed for the enforcement of their antipopular intentions in the years 1968-69. At the same time, various people who wavered and lacked firmness have had to leave the party after having panicked in the critical situation and succumbed to revisionist pressures and to false, nationalist, anti-Soviet, and anti-party slogans and moods. Those who were passive for a long time have also left the party."

A large majority of those who have not been issued new party membership cards have grasped their mistakes and errors--above all in consequence of the party's successful policy and of the development of our society. They have grasped that their erroneous stances were incompatible with the behavior of a member of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party. Through their work they are now contributing to the development of our society, they are making use of all the rights of CSSR citizens, and they are fully able to participate in political life and to work within the framework of the National Front organizations.

The adversaries of the Lessons are divided into two groups: those who are striving to abolish the Lessons because, they claim, the document is preventing the party and the socialist state from coming to an agreement with opposition groups; and those who are doing everything to kill the memory of the Lessons. The CPCZ is striving to constantly deepen the unity of the party and the people, but it will not develop a dialogue with antistate elements. The small handful of people who were benefiting from socialism prior to the crisis, who later betrayed it, and--after the failure of their plans--who then created various small antistate groupings, including the so-called Charter 77--these people represent nobody in Czechoslovakia; and only those who are paid by the anticommunist centers listen to their voices.

Those who are striving to have the Lessons forgotten have long-term plans for reestablishing the soil that is suitable for disrupting and weakening the fundamental pillars of socialism. Nobody denies that a feeling of having been wronged has been born in some individuals--the feeling that they perhaps forfeited their party membership card for nothing. However, it was essential to cleanse the party. If a living organism is struck by a dangerous disease--and the CPCZ was--it is inevitable that a part of the healthy body will also be cut off during the surgery.

That is why it was said at the 15th Congress: "Proceeding from this experience, the Central Committee is of the opinion that those who have not been active representatives of right-wing opportunism, who are working well, who are proving by their deeds that they stand firmly and sincerely on the positions of socialism and of our friendship with the Soviet Union, who actively support the policy of our party, such people can again be received as members of our party, after an individual assessment of every individual case."

The party and the socialist state have not renounced those who want to help honestly after having erred. This is borne out by the fact that quite a number of those who did not pass the party screening have been elected deputies to representative agencies or to committees of social organizations; they have received orders and decorations and have even been honored by the highest state awards. Perhaps it will do no harm to repeat that 24 percent of the sum total of those who did not receive a new party membership card were older than 60 years of age; and that only 18 percent did not hold the same function as before the screening.

Our Approach to Successes and Shortcomings

Esteemed comrades, quite a number of people did not believe that we would succeed in successfully mastering the problems that had accumulated in the socioeconomic sphere in the past, and in resolving the new tasks with which life confronted us. But what are the facts? During the last 15 years, the created social production increased 74 percent, and the national income 72 percent. Industrial production increased 93 percent, and agricultural production 33 percent.

The main tasks of the Seventh Congress were fulfilled under substantial complicated internal and external conditions than those to which we were accustomed in the past. Our external balance of payments is essentially balanced--and a whole number of the most developed capitalist states cannot boast this. We did not achieve this to the detriment of our living standards, which are steadily improving. I do not want to tire you with lots of figures but it remains a fact that there is not a single sphere in which Czechoslovakia has not achieved marked, significant success.

We are proud of the results achieved by our people under the CPCZ's leadership; but we are struck neither by deafness nor by blindness toward our own weaknesses and difficulties. We know about them, and better than

all those who would so greatly like to abuse them against the socialist system. The critically demanding attitude with which we are uncovering the main roots of the shortcomings, as well as our initiative in registering new needs and tasks and in the struggle to enforce them are the axis and the basic imperative of our party's policy. Herein lies the core of the lessons, which remind us of the warnings of the past.

In each stage of development we must search for the main link in the chain and see the more distant goals, without losing sight of specific tasks. In our national economy we must accelerate the creation of resources, increase labor productivity, and enhance the efficiency of the entire production process. We simply cannot continue on the road of extensive development any longer. It would lead us to stagnation, to lower standards of living for the people.

The world has reached the threshold of a qualitatively new phase of the R&D revolution. It opens up prospects for an unprecedented enhancement of man's productive powers. The struggle for mastering new horizons in the R&D knowledge and for introducing its results into production has become part of the keen class struggle between the forces of socialism and those of capitalism. It is the decisive factor in their mutual relationship and ideological influence. It is also the sphere which will be decisive for averting nuclear war and for preserving and consolidating world peace. With its developed industry, agriculture, and R&D potential, the CSSR bears a considerable share of responsibility in this international confrontation.

This approach of ours is also reflected in preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. We are proceeding from the principle that we are faced by a two-on-one task: on the one hand to strikingly deepen the influence exerted by society as a whole on the promotion of the main qualitative aspects of production, of the kind of structure, quality, and nature of costs which we will be producing; and on the other hand to improve planning and management.

The essential thing is to exclude the kind of management which would make it possible to interfere in all kinds of secondary issues and to set in motion the repeated shuffling of papers, reports, and statement sheets, while leaving aside all that is essential.

There is a lot of justified talk about the human factor. The human factor, is, in fact, in quality of all work, the development of initiative, the struggle against passivity and indifference, and for order and discipline, both personal and collective. Without man's active attitude one cannot realize bold plans and intentions; and without their realization the people's longing cannot be fulfilled. It is our daily and permanent task to raise the creative initiative of the broadest possible masses to the required level. It is necessary to adopt measures which would turn the interest of the entire society into a totally direct, personal interest

of every citizen. "The idea," Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels already wrote in the past, "was always disgraced whenever it was torn away from the interest." (K. Marx--F. Engels, Works, vol 2, Prague 1957, p 99) It must not be worthwhile for anybody to produce for the shelf and to squander values wastefully. Everybody must be made to feel that he is appraised according to his real contribution. He must feel this on his pay slip, in the moral appraisal that he gets, and also in the way he can share in the use of social consumption funds.

Our shortcomings in this sphere, too, do not follow from the socialist social order; they are the result of the failure to make consistent use of the opportunities provided for us by this order. Let us take note of how the anticommunist centers advise us what we should do to improve our life. How is it that those who wish the socialist countries ill, who damn them and approve of various embargoes and discriminations, who are paying the people who harm socialism, are at the same time advising us in such a motherly way about how to avoid mistakes? Simultaneously they follow the principle that the worse everything is for us, the better it is for them.

We have here an effort to make us stray from the right path. They recommend that we renounce the very things on which our socialist economy is based. We are meant to panic, to believe that in the face of the new requirements nothing else is left for us but to "separate economy from politics," to open the valves for "free enterprise" and for the anarchy of market mechanisms, and to create an army of unemployed.

But it is useless for them to rely on our bad memory. The glitter and misery of those who staked everything on precisely such "well-meant recommendations" have been revealed in all their nakedness by the crisis-ridden years. The less they created, the more they strove to disrupt. The scope that was to have been freed for private-ownership greed was meant to become the dynamite placed under the foundations of the system of the working people's political power.

The road toward rectification leads in exactly the opposite direction: via better use of the advantages of socialist economy, the perfection of its planned development, the precise and comprehensively substantiated criteria which must apply to the results achieved by every enterprise, plant, and individual. No supernatural forces determine whether the people are remunerated according to socialist principles, according to the quantity and quality of work delivered. This issue fully lies within the authority of those who share in the management of production. The sooner a foreman or director knows that he will be evaluated according to precise and firm criteria and that only the results, and they alone, will determine both his earnings and his position at work, the sooner an end will be put to various excuses about "objective" reasons.

We can often hear objections that this would not be understood by the working people. But the opposite is true: the people do not understand why the unconscientious are rewarded the same as the conscientious, and the average the same as the outstanding; and why bad work receives the same appreciation as good work. People like things to be in order. Why did the people support us during the complicated years of building socialism, and give us their support when we were overcoming the crisis too? Surely the rightwingers unleashed a supremely hypocritical demagogy in those days! Did we perhaps promise an easy life? We have never concealed what a lot of work lies before us. Social justice is that magnet which attracts people to the Communists' program. Social justice is the decisive source which produces the internal strength and unshakeable nature of our system, and the people's resolve to build and defend the socialist society.

The fulfillment of the new and exacting tasks which our society has to accomplish, and not only in the sphere of socioeconomic development, most urgently requires an overall improvement of cadre work on all levels and in all sectors of management. This, too, is an important knowledge supplied by the Lessons.

A High International Prestige

Esteemed comrades, the CSSR is a firm link of the socialist community and an active element of international events. The prophecies of those who foretold for us an international isolation have also not come true. Our principled foreign policy, pursued in the interests of peace, detente, and cooperation, enjoys a broad international recognition among all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces of the world. Today the world regards Czechoslovakia as an internally strong, consolidated state with a high international prestige. Today the CSSR is again a firm and reliable link of the countries of the socialist community. Unity, cohesion, and a coordinated course in foreign policy are of extremely important significance, particularly at present, when the international situation has become extremely dangerous through the fault of the aggressive policy of imperialist forces.

We could witness how the policy of imperialism has been breaking all records of political cynicism in the last few years. It loudly proclaims freedom and democracy, humanism and human rights, and even social justice. All this is merely meant to justify the course which is the supreme embodiment of class egotism, aggressive hegemonism, and state terrorism, of the endeavor to reverse the correlation of forces and to turn back the clock of history at any price whatsoever.

The war preparations have achieved monstrous proportions. The nuclear catastrophe is hanging over the life of all mankind like a sword of Damocles. The fight for peace is acquiring a totally new quality. With the barrier which it is erecting against the imperialist aggression, socialism not only defends its own security and the certainties of the

people of its own countries, but also the security of all mankind. And that is why the all-around growth of socialism's economic and defense potential, of its internal strength and its technical and economic independence, its attractiveness, and its ideological influence--all this is also the main front line where the fight for mankind's survival is being waged. This gives a totally new sense to the idea voiced by Karl Marx in the past: "At last the workers class is now entering the arena of history not as a humble servant, but as an independent force that is aware of its responsibility, and is also capable of dictating peace where those who would like to be its masters are breaking out into a battle-cry." (K. Marx--F. Engels, Works, Vol. 16, Prague 1965, p 396)

Today this force is joined by further millions of peace fighters, irrespective of their class, political, religious, or race denomination. This graphically affirms the fact of the welcome accorded to the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva. The opening of the dialogue has become a great international event.

At the conference of general and first secretaries on fraternal parties in Prague, everybody expressed appreciation of Comrade Gorbachev's course in Geneva, and full support of the Soviet peace policy.

The recent CPCZ Central Committee session expressed the resolve of the entire party, of all Czechoslovak people, to join even more emphatically in the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to halt feverish armament on earth and prevent it from spreading into space, and to achieve a turn for the better in international relations.

This will be neither easy, nor simple. The road to Geneva was a complicated one, it demanded that quite a few abysses be bridged. The struggle to fulfill the Geneva conclusions and the achievement of a disarmament agreement will demand no small effort. We must also see that the forces opposed to the realization of understanding are both strong and influential. On 1 December the American magazine [as published] INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE asked: "Does the Geneva meeting deserve its own page in history?" Its answer was: "Probably not." We are deeply convinced that the first page has already been written and that the world will not proceed to develop according to the HERALD TRIBUNE people's wishes. They are sure to distort the results of Geneva and to cast doubt on them; but this is something that we must reckon with.

The United States is claiming everything it thinks it could use. Rosanne Ridgeway, deputy secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs, declared in the House of Representatives: "Eastern Europe is unfree and unstable." The origins of 15 million American lie in East Europe. That is why we are deeply interested in the fate of these peoples. We refuse to accept any division of European peoples. "What division did she mean--the division into socialist and capitalist peoples?" But do they really think there that they can halt the course of history? And do they recognize at all the Final Act of Helsinki, which they signed?

Brzezinski goes even further; he even suggests how to proceed to unify the peoples. "A new united Europe," he says, "can emerge solely in consequence of a planned, but cautious stimulation of the process of changes--it could be said of a secret process--which it will not be easy to discern and which it will also be difficult to oppose."

The orientation toward a revision of the results of World War II, the acquisition of military supremacy and the dictates of one's will from a position of strength, as well as the weakening of the unity of countries of the socialist community via revival of nationalism and other phenomena which are alien to Marxism-Leninism--all this remains the main direction of operations pursued by the militarist and anticommunist forces.

Development of the Values of Socialism

Comrades, a significant place in the Lessons is held by the issues of upbringing and of the development of the party's ideological and mass-political work. The document points out correctly that the neglect of this work did not become manifest only when the counterrevolution was reaching for power--it was one of the causes of the crisis which ripened gradually. The new problems brought by life failed to receive clearcut, substantiated answers from Marxist-Leninist positions. This opened the scope for various false recipes, for demagogy, and thus enabled the rightwingers to gain influence. Shortcomings in theoretical work, formalism, a defensive attitude, and lack of attention to ideological upbringing work weakened the party's ability to act and its ties with the masses and opened the doors to so-called bearers of the revival.

After April 1969, we drew consistent conclusions from this and set up a clearcut program of the development of ideo-political work. It is also because of this that we were able to overcome the mass disorientation in such a short time, to revive the values of socialism in the people's way of thinking, and to develop their initiative. The ideological front, the mass word of hundreds of thousands of communists, have strikingly contributed to all the successes we have achieved in the following period. In this respect, too, we followed up the rich experience provided by the party's history.

Already in February 1948 Comrade Klement Gottwald compared the role of ideological work to the "party's long-range artillery." But it is an even apter metaphore for the tasks which confront us today: neither more, nor less than to influence and orient the overall social psychology more substantially than to date. This is an essential condition of the turn which we must push through in society's life.

But even the turn which we are fighting for in the material sphere will not take place suddenly. Scientific and technological progress will not arrive and emerge at the very moment when new machinery and equipment is installed in the production halls. One must strive for this progress immediately, now, in everything, at every work place. This is no illusion,

either. This is shown by the experience of hundreds of innovators, improvers, and inventors, of whole collectives which have really adopted this task as their own. Herein lie the foundations of man's socialist awareness, of his discipline and orderliness, as the prerequisite for the full use of modern technology for the benefit of all society. The higher the demands placed on us in mastering scientific and technological progress and the more we need investments and innovations in technology, the more important is the awareness of responsibility as regards social needs. From this follows the essential need to deeply understand and grasp the trends of social development, of life in our country, of what is happening in the world. How our people understand the advantages of socialism and its historical supremacy over capitalism is no longer decisive only for the firmness of their convictions; it becomes the key source and main driving force of their determination to cope with new tasks. It also shows their true patriotism, and their class and international convictions.

A significant role in this process must be played by the social sciences, which we expect to provide timely and very thorough analyses of, and replies to, the important issues of our social development.

Several thousand people work in the sphere of the social sciences. They are an army from which we justly demand far more than we do now, both in the sphere of enhancing the effectiveness of propaganda, and elaborating the long-term issues of further building the developed socialist society. I think that rectification must be sought in planning, and in the entire organization of work in the working places of social sciences--and this must be done as speedily as possible, without further delays. Only this road can raise the overall efficiency of the front of social sciences in the search for new approaches to the solution of problems, and at the same time enhance political-educational activity.

The cogency of educational, information-propaganda work depends on the way it replies to questions which stand in the center of the people's attention and interest. This is what finally determines their correct orientation and their ability to support the party's policy and to realize it by practical deeds. Barren enlightenment work, the circumvention of vital problems, and the discussion of topics which are scarcely interesting for anybody, not only diminish the credibility of those who act in this manner, but regrettably also the truthful nature of our policy. This means playing into the hands of our enemies, who intend to denigrate the very substance of our political power by various slogans. We cannot permit the initiative to be left to the adversary in such issues as freedom, democracy, human rights, and so forth.

Socialism Cannot Be Destroyed

What Mikhail Gorbachev stressed during his meeting with the Stachanovites and their new generation, also applies to us: "We are striving to make more known about all spheres of society's life. The people must know about

all that is good and bad, so that they can develop the good and relentlessly fight the bad. It is necessary to eliminate all sugar-coating from our socialist family, from our socialist society, very energetically."

At the same time the fight against sugar-coating must not be waged in the way it used to be waged by rightwing opportunists, who denigrated everything.

If it is necessary to point this out again, it is not merely in the nature of criticism addressed to the ideological front. It applies to all those who were entrusted with responsibility for a certain sector, for leadership of a collective. Trust in people always comes back, multiplied by the growth of their confidence and active support of the party's policy. This is an important part of the development of socialist democracy, as well as a weapon in the fight against bureaucracy.

The propaganda aggression conducted against us by imperialism is not an end in itself. It was precisely the critical years that revealed its main goal. The campaign against the ideological values of socialism has developed into an attack at the very foundations of the political system, the economy, and defense ability of the socialist society. The campaigns of misinformation, which were a prelude to this for many years, have also become the main weapon of the attack.

These are lessons we must never forget or lose sight of, particularly today, when the psychowar has become an official policy that is centrally directed by the NATO staff under the patronage of the White House. The strategists of these subversive operations themselves concede that the ideological dispute is not the main thing. The mission of psychowar, as one of them wrote, is "to achieve military aims without making a direct mass use of military means."

One can scarcely put it with greater precision. As regards the role played by these campaigns in the eyes of the Western public, the nail was hit on the head by American scientist Noam Chomsky, who wrote in the English newspaper the GUARDIAN among other things: "Why does one need a cold war? It is the means of accomplishing a feverish mobilization of the population in support of an aggressive social policy."

For years state subsidies for imperialist propaganda have been growing more rapidly than subsidies for militarist preparations. There is no economizing, particularly as regards the modernization that is underway in the technical facilities of bourgeois propaganda. In this way the apparatus charged with manipulating the Western public and organizing ideological subversion against socialism is gradually acquiring qualitatively new possibilities. The basic measures dictated by the revolution in the communications and information-documentary technology of propaganda must not be underrated; this is all the more true since every--and it is no exaggeration to say every--issue is today the sphere

of an ideological clash if it reflects, however distantly the historical conflict of our era--the conflict between socialism and capitalism.

The states of the socialist community formulate their domestic and foreign policy in a clear and comprehensible manner. They do not threaten anybody, they do not foist their political system or their way of life on anybody. Proof of this is also the draft of the new edition of the CPSU program. Although it is the CPSU's program, it objectively reaches beyond the Soviet Union's borders and becomes the program not only of the communists and the progressive forces but also of the human race as a whole. Not one capitalist state, not even the most developed and richest, and not one political party--if it is not guided by the scientific Marxist-Leninist view--is capable of formulating and realizing such a program.

It is a program of social justice, of a high culture, education, humanism, happiness, and brotherhood of people irrespective of the color of their skins and of their race--a program of certainty and world peace. That is what imperialism is afraid of, that is where it cannot compete with socialism.

The draft program justly stresses that: "Against the young world of socialism, oriented toward the future, stands the dangerous and still strong exploitationist world of capitalism, which nevertheless has already left its peak behind it. The more historical developments undermine the positions of imperialism, the more hostile is the policy of its most reactionary forces to the peoples' interests."

From this deep historic truth we must draw the conclusion that the hostility of these forces toward the socialist countries will still multiply. This hatred often darkens their sight, so that they are incapable of seeing the realistic situation. They do not reflect on how to live and coexist, they reflect on how to destroy socialism. But socialism cannot be destroyed. Whoever attempts to do so, would simultaneously destroy himself. "We have come to the conclusion," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said in Geneva, "that the time has come when we must learn the great art of coexisting, in view of the threat of a general nuclear danger."

We Will Multiply the Effectiveness of Our Ideas

Comrades, the conclusion of the CPCZ Central Committee document, which was adopted 15 years ago and confirmed shortly after that by the 14th Party Congress, stressed: "The lessons learned in the great trials, struggles, and harsh battles all commit our party, every Communist, every honest citizen of our country with a socialist way of thinking, to protect and develop socialism and never again to permit it to be threatened by anybody, regardless of whether the threat is concealed in the most beautiful words and slogans. This is our revolutionary, national, class, and international duty."

The decisive guarantee that we will continue honorably fulfilling this commitment lies in the firm ideological, organizational, and act on unity of our party and the intensification of its leading role in the life of the entire society. The inseparable condition for this is the consistent implementation of democratic centralism, the development of intraparty democracy and of principled criticism and self-criticism. The experience of the critical years is a lasting warning of where the violations of any and all of these principles and norms can lead.

The other reliable pillar on which we base all our certainties and resolutions is our close alliance and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. We are advocates of a comprehensive coordinated policy, so as to multiply our strength and the efficacy of our ideas. Let each of us do everything possible to make full use of the extremely valuable impulses provided by the CPSU documents that are being prepared for the 27th Congress both in the deliberations of all communists in the coming period, which will culminate in the 17th CPCZ Congress, and in the struggle for fulfilling the tasks of the further development of our socialist society.

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FOJTIK SPEAKS ON PARTY IDEOLOGY

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["Full text" of speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the national theoretical-practical conference with international attendance on the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the 'Lessons From the Criticial Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress,' on 9-10 December 1985 at the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Prague: "Basis of the Party's Principled and Creative Policy"--words between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] The "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" is undoubtedly one of the most significant documents in the CPCZ's history. Not many documents equal it in theoretical significance and practical impact. A whole period has passed since the adoption of the Lessons at the CPCZ Central Committee session on 11 December 1970. During this period our society has traversed a considerable part of the way in building developed socialism. There have been great changes in the world during this period, too. The tasks we are resolving today differ substantially from those we were facing 15 years ago. But the Lessons remains a living document; and we do not exaggerate when we say that future generations, too, will turn to it for knowledge and succour. He who would like it to be covered by the dust of the archives will just be disappointed.

What is the basis of the fact that time has not made the document outdated, that it remains topical and urgent to this very day?

This is undoubtedly due above all to the nature of events from which the Lessons draws conclusions for the work of the party and the socialist state, for the further development of socialism in our country. The document generalizes the experience acquired by the party and the people in the deepest crisis experienced by our society since the revolution, a crisis in which it escaped catastrophe only by a hair's breadth only thanks to the international assistance fo fraternal socialist countries. For the most part, the party had to suffer its way to the conclusions that are summed up in the Lessons; through these conclusions it has realized, and realizes even today, the value of socialism, and also what must be done to develop it and safeguard its achievements.

The firmness and strength of convictions and of the foundations of the people's world outlook and character, and the validity of life values which they profess, have all been verified in struggle. A struggle was taking place during the critical period, in which--as became apparent in the end--everything was at stake: the very existence of socialism; and whether the fruit of the work of millions, and the sacrifices made by the best sons and daughters of our peoples for the freedom of our fatherland and the establishment of a more just society, would be wasted or upvalued. The paradox of the times was that the enemies of socialism had to resort to a ruse if they were to carry out their feat of destruction and lead the people astray from the path of socialism: they had to play the role of "revivalist," "reformers," of "improvers" of socialism. And they had to choose their political language accordingly. Socialism was already rather firmly rooted in our society. As a matter of fact, for a long time many people failed to realize that the embrace of counterrevolution can be deadly. In the complicated struggle, which was deliberately camouflaged by the rightwingers, it was not always easy to distinguish friend from foe, to separate wheat from chaff; and real metal from veneer. The disorientation of the public and the manipulation of it were one of the main weapons of rightwingers. The protagonists of "democracy" and "open policy" made all the greater use of it, the more frequently they resorted to machinations of cabinet politics, to backstage intrigue, to organizing pressure groups, to terrorizing the public, to inciting and unleashing chauvinist anti-Soviet waves, and so forth. They perfected and developed the skills of two-faced policy particularly during the period from September 1968 to April 1969.

It was the merit of the Lessons that the mask of rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces was torn off, and their true features and real intentions and practices revealed. The mirror which the lessons set before the rightwingers was as merciless as truth itself is relentless. The Lessons gave back their original and proper meaning to the basic ideas without which one cannot orient oneself in the life of the society; and freed truth from the layers of lies which the revisionists and their publicist lackeys had been accumulating for years in order to harm the good name of socialism in our country and in the world. But the Lessons did not stop here. It subjected to uncompromising criticism also the errors and mistaken steps of those honest party members and citizens devoted to socialism who had succumed to the rightwingers' demagogy. The document tellingly showed what a great danger to socialism lies in a retreat from the revolutionary doctine of the workers class, of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; and where indifference to its principles, kow-towing to bourgeois ideology, or succumbing to its various streams and concepts can lead.

The Lessons played a significant role in the unification of the party--cleansed of the rightwing opportunists and of passive, formal members--at the political platform of the CPCZ Central Committee's sessions in April and May 1969. The document helped orient and speed up the normalization of the party's and society's life and the process of consolidation; rectify in a relatively short time the damage caused by the counterrevolution, revive the Marxist-Leninist character of the party as the true political vanguard of the workers class and the working people, and open the field for the full implementation of the values of socialism in our society.

The Lessons was able to play this constructive and creative role because it proceeded from a principled analysis of the counterrevolutions' activity and simultaneously from a comprehensive analysis of the party's policy and of society's development during the sixties; because it was not satisfied with describing and characterizing the forming of the bloc of opportunists and antisocialist elements, but revealed the background and fertile medium from which the critical situation gradually emerged and grew. The identification of the substantial connections between the internal and external conditions of the onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces in our country at that time, of the inability of the party leadership of that time to grasp these connections and the dangers connected with them or to ward off this onslaught by an appropriate policy in economy, in the social sphere, and in the field of ideology, this identification provides a clear and unambiguous reply to the basic question which we have no right to forget, either today or in the future. Because it concerns our long-term prospects, the decisive conditions of a successful solution of the problems of our further socialist construction, the development of all social spheres, the realization of those programmatic ideas which give purpose to the existence of the communist party and the entire communist movement--the most humane and most progressive movement ever known in history.

The question is, just how much the party as a whole, and its leading officials in particular, realize their responsibility to the people of their country, to the international workers class, to the world socialist community, and to the revolutionary and progressive forces; and to what extent they are acting accordingly. Understandably, this responsibility has its specific weight in the society in which the party is implementing its leading role in the mechanism of state power. The responsibility increases steeply in a situation in which the political opposition, which can moreover rely on an increasingly efficient support of the international reaction, starts to arise in consequence of the difficulties which can grow from serious mistakes in implementing this party's role. For a certain time, every socialist country necessarily has latent hostile forces which are longing for revenge, and which imperialism logically strives to make use of for a global anticommunist "crusade" and for a general revenche for the revolutionary and progressive changes that have taken place in the world since the Great October Socialist Revolution. As a rule, there is no chance which our adversaries would not utilize. It is this permanent threat on the part of the interlinked international and domestic reaction which must urge everybody to high revolutionary vigilance, which must spur everybody not to neglect it in any way. However, the main thing is to expand and deepen the contact with the broad people's strata and to unify them for creative activity, based on purposeful, conceptually well-thought-out, and principled policy of the party.

The pre-January party leadership did appeal for vigilance; but essentially it did not go beyond mere words. Its weakness and helplessness, covered by half-baked administrative interventions, its pragmatism which stood in shart contrast to the declared principles--which were doomed to remain mere phrases, as cannot be otherwise in such instances--merely stimulated the rightwing opportunities and antisocialist elements to become bolder and freed the way for their destructive operations. As shown by the Lessons, in January 1968 the CPCZ

Central Committee plenum reacted in the correct manner to the need to eliminate shortcomings in the party's activity, which deprived it of the people's confidence and support. However, even at that congress a rightwing revisionist group was formed against the forces which proceeded from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, relied on the resolutions of the 13th Congress, and defended the need for continuity with the revolutionary past--against those who were honestly endeavoring to find a way out of the complicated situation and to resolve the [word indistinct] issues; the rightwing revisionist group strove to achieve a revision of the party's general line under cover of a rectification of mistakes. As was confirmed by the course of events, the group aimed at disrupting the political structure of society and at changing the CSSR's foreign orientation. Because of its heterogeneity, disunity, and weakness, the post-January party leadership was incapable of realizing the conclusions of the January plenum. First of all, it would have had to stand up most resolutely against the above group. On the other hand, the group was able to act more and more aggressively; it won one position after another, and it developed "a purposeful attack against all basic values and norms of socialism" and "systematically tried to make the party and the entire political socialist system disintegrate."

In this way the people's initiative and the hopes that the January plenum had evoked were wasted, and even abused by the rightwing forces. Herein lies the tragedy of the post-January development, for which full responsibility is borne by the rightwingers in the party leadership. As noted by the Lessons, "the broadly based onslaught was made easy by the fact that a dubcek--who was initially trusted by the party and the country--gradually began to withdraw from Marxist-Leninist position and to get in the two of the rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces, until he finally became their symbol."

The former first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee was able to become the symbol of the counterrevolution only because he passively and helplessly looked on, while anarchy was growing in society and while the seemingly elemental stream of events was weakening the leading position of the workers class and its vanguard, the communist party, of which he was the most responsible figure; while the mechanism of state power disintegrated and the erosion of socialist awareness progressed, while the sallies against the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and against alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union multiplied and exacerbated. He justly became this unfortunate symbol because of the general attitude he maintained in an absolutely purposeful manner toward the political battle of that time. He persistently ignored the duty to mobilize the party and the people for a selfless struggle for the further development of socialism and for its consolidation, and he prevented the unmasking and discrediting of revisionist and antisocialist elements. Whether consciously or not, he supported those who were creating an atmosphere of pressure and fear and, on the pretext of fighting "conservatism," eliminating cadres devoted to the party and socialism. In fact, he kept a second iron in the fire from the very beginning; and in the end he staked his all on it. Actually, he was not the only one to do so.

Usually one keeps silent about such inqualified subjective motivation of the opportunist political platform, or else one tactfully circumvents it. However,

the nature of the post-January development has imbued this subjective aspect with a special, and far from secondary, significance. If we want to fully understand the events of those times, we cannot fail to take account of it. The so-called men of January, those who sensed an opportunity for satisfying their ambitions, were in fact concerned with distracting attention from the danger from the right and with foisting on the public the nation about a threat from "conservatists" (the well-known affair of General Sejna was of particular service here). The witch hunt they unleashed (which later found expression in the instruction to prepare the internment of "most exposed conservativists") was, of course, not merely a matter of settling personal accounts; it was also a specific realization of the counterrevolutionary political line of the right wing. The prerequisite of an "anti-February"--and this slogan was voiced immediately after the January plenum--was "to call to responsibility" not only those who had been guilty of violating the law, but also all those who had contributed to the victory of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia and who were not willing to do public penance and renounce the revolutionary past, portrayed by the rightwingers as one of the "darkest periods" in our history.

Renegadism is a term from the political dictionary. One becomes a renegade when one becomes alienated from one's class, betrays one's party, and prepares to desert to the other side of the barricade. Like any treason, renegadism is always condemned; usually the renegades' reward is merely contempt. Not wanting to lose the opportunity of carrying out public activities, the right wing, had to carefully camouflage the amorality of its perfidy. We were able to witness that virtue did not just consist of necessity alone. Our rightwingers decided to present their betrayal as an expression of high morality, as the manifestation of the highest courage and devotion to socialism--but of course, to socialism in its "new" and "authentic" meaning. They declared themselves fighters for "progress"; and they called everybody whom they did not like, or who opposed their attempts to deform the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and to replace them by revisionist fabrications which were mostly quite mechanically taken over from outside, an enemy of progress, a hopelessly backward person, the defender and adherent of fessilized notions outdated by life, and--this was particularly impressive--of bureaucracy.

I have already said that our adversary knows how to make use of his opportunity. In this instance, too, it was not difficult for the enemies of socialism to adopt the stand of its boldest adherents. They were aided in this by the way the pre-January party leadership coped with the issues that cropped up after the criticism of so-called personality cult. Both the party and the broader public justly felt that many of these issues--particularly the implementation and functioning of the power mechanism, the management of the national economy and state, and also guarantees that the various misfeasances would not be repeated--have been resolved inconsistently. This was grist to the mill of the reaction; this past, essentially defensive, policy provided it with the opportunity to raise the banner of the January plenum to start to thwart its conclusions. The months of chaos that followed cast the country back and showed that the rightwingers do not intend to go forward, that they were not concerned with developing socialism and consolidating it in our country or with increasing its prestige in the world, but that they were mainly interested in establishing social structures that would deprive the workers class and the people's masses of the achievements of socialism and incorporate our society

in the sphere of capitalism. THe rightwing representatives could conceal this main intention as much as they liked, in the end their deeds exposed them. In fact, the laudatory patting on the back handed out to them by the West was sufficiently eloquent even at that time.

It was only the CPCZ Central Committee plenum in April 1969 which established conditions for resolving the issues, the neglect of which had provoked a deep crisis in our country. The April plenum, which elected Comrade Gustav Husak to the highest function in the party, initiated the development that followed up the line of the party's revolutionary activity. This development not only crossed the plans of the reaction, which strove to prevent the normalization of the situation at any price and to preserve for itself the hope that socialism would disintegrate; it also gradually helped realize the pivotal ideas of the Leninist strategy of socialist construction, freed of the deformations of rightwing opportunism and dogmatism. The Lessons substantially contributed to this healthy and necessary development, based on Leninist, principled policy which consistently proceeds from the creative theory of Marxism-Leninism and which pursues the basic interests of the workers class, of the people, and which sees its highest mission in serving the working man.

Currently the CPCZ is preparing for its 17th Congress. The stocktaking which it is carrying out shows that it took the right road after April 1969 and that it has neither deviated from it, nor left this correct, Leninist direction that is elaborated for each 5-year period at the party congresses. As is known, this is true not because our society has not been threatened by any danger in the past 15 years; not because the development we have undergone has been free of problems and difficulties; and not because we have avoided making any mistakes. The successful progress, manifested in the growth of our sciety's economic and spiritual potential, in the achievement of a better standard of living for the people, and in our strengthened position in the socialist community and in the international forum in general, is based on the fact that "the lasting and immutable values of socialism," as the Lessons sums up, have become a firm and untouchable base of the party's political strategy and its principled policy. The revolutionary continuity of our policy is based on these values; and we proceed from them in resolving the problems posed by life and by the need for constant progress and continuous development in all spheres of our society's life.

These lasting and immutable values of socialism, which are listed in the Lessons include the following:

--the leading position of the workers class and its political vanguard, the Communist Party;

--the role of the socialist state as the instrument of the power of the workers class and the working people;

--socialist social ownership and the corresponding system of national economic management, based on the principle of democratic centralism;

--Marxist-Leninist ideology and its implementation by means of all the instruments of mass media; and

--the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and their consistent implementation in foreign policy, particularly in our relationship with the Soviet Union.

To proceed from these binding values, to strictly respect them, and not to permit doubt to be cast on them or any violations of them--this is the primary duty of the party. According to the way the party fulfills this duty, one can judge the principled and consistent nature of its policy and assess its loyalty to the goals which it proclaims and ot its historic mission, and also the responsibility it feels toward the workers class, toward the people.

We have heard time and again that warnings against revisionism and various ideological deformations which affect the political and theoretical foundations of the party's policy can be harmful exhortations which erect a barrier against bold and creative thinking. Loyalty to the principles of our policy is sometimes even qualified as a "dogmatic" or "conservative" attitude. These chaotic arguments revert to an old and outdated dispute which has long since ceased to apply to our reality. The level of development gained by our society during the last 15 years presents the question in a completely different way: how should one combine, as oranically as possible, loyalty to the principles of our revolutionary doctrine--on which no doubt must be cast if the prospect of socialism is not to be endangered--with the real, not merely declarative, creative search and discovery of adequate answers to the problems of the further comprehensive development of our society, particularly its economy and the modernization and increased efficiency of its material-capital assets base.

At one time the counterrevolution explained the reasons for its onslaught by the essential need to remove all barriers to "creative thinking," among which it naturally included first of all the Leninist principles of the revolutionary transformation of society. This manifested the absolutely reactionary nature of the rightwingers, their hypocrisy, the basic manipulative element of their policy. Actually, this really corresponded to the specific nature of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia.

To this day its peculiarities are for some people a hindrance to comprehending its essence; to this day many people are unable to imagine counterrevolution in any way other than as a bloody, uncontrolled raging of reaction. The brutality with which counterrevolution as a rule unleashes terror is, without doubt, the most distinct aspect of its activity. This, however, is only the external and accidental aspect. The existence of counterrevolution is determined mainly by its essence, and this is the disruption of the foundations of socialism to which inseparably belong its political and ideological values, including the principles of revolutionary theory. The most typical feature of the Czechoslovak counterrevolution of the end of the sixties was, without doubt, its stealthy nature, the endeavor to arrive at its objective with a minimum of risk, through the unguarded back door, absolutely unnoticed, covertly. In this connection one could philosophize about our "national

character," which some equate with petty bourgeois carefulness, scheming; with the wish always to come to a sure thing without much effort and without sacrifices. However, let us not forget what one of the spiritual inspirers of the antisocialistic forces, Professor Vaclav Cerny, unintentionally disclosed: The scum of the political underground was already prepared and looked forward to lamp posts with communists [handing from them]! The "200 Words" pamphlet was a direct appeal to begin repressions. Of course, the determining aspect of the particular nature of counterrevolution in our country was the fact that its organizers could not lean on any uncontrolled explosion of mass dissatisfaction, the reason for which is want. They did not have any Kronstadt of ours at hand. The majority of them was sitting pretty, but of course they thought that they did not have enough, that they were "unappreciated," and the positions of power which they held they regarded to be precisely the most suitable springboard for getting higher and in a position to attack socialism. The demand for the "pluralization" of the political system fully corresponded to their notion of further development, which on its own was to force the escalation of further changes. True, many of them, as it was, were afraid of changes, but because they lost faith in the cause of the workers class they tried at any price to demonstrate their agreement with "everything new." And so as not to be suspect of insincerity, they started vying to outdo one another in radicalism.

These paculiar circumstances, under which the counterrevolution in our country was being prepared and took place, determined also the role of the /ideological sphere/, especially of /theoretical/ thinking, the /mass information media/, and the /cultural-artistic/ institutions.

The process of destruction originated in the ideological sphere. In it was born, if one can express it that way, the "projects" of that process. In it was realized in an "ideal form" what later practice was to conclude and which, with this or that deviation, was also realized in practice. With the passing of time that has elapsed since the ideological disputes which started developing at the end of the fifties, this was particularly obvious. Of course, the critical discussions were elicited by the need to reassess from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and in the interest of the further development of socialism quite a few matters from the party's and state's past activity, matters which were subservient to the so-called cult of personality--a matter which did not concern Czechoslovakia alone, as it is known. To our rightwingers it was clear from the beginning that they must avoid the fate met by revisionists in the Hungarian People's Republic; getting into league with clearly reactionary antisocialist forces would not have been favorable for them. Obviously this circumstance also had an influence on the further development of their activities, but we know that in the end they did not avoid that connection anyway. But they made use of a fairly long period--practically a whole decade--to work out their revisionist concept into a homogenous--though full of contradictions--platform of so-called democratic socialism, of "socialism with a human face," the Czechoslovak "model" of socialism whose fundamental idea to a considerable extent infiltrated society, especially the intelligentsia on which it particularly concentrated (in harmony with the notions that "modern times," the period of scientific-technological revolution, elevates the intelligentsia as a leading social force, which to it was to be one of the main proofs of the obsolescence of "classical Marxism").

Let us try to summarize, at least concisely, what constituted the ideology of our revisionists, what actually inspired so much our rightwingers to an attack on the foundations of socialism.

Let us begin with philosophical concepts. In this way we will remain true to chronology and at the same time we can show right at the beginning the general foundations of the theoretical thinking of revisionists, pursuing, as it was so tellingly depicted by Z. Brzezinski at the end of the fifties, the "ideological erosion" of social consciousness. The brevity to which we are forced, forces us, of course, to a certain simplification--from which, on the other hand, can especially stand out what was most important in the revisionists' views.

What, then was most characteristic of /philosophical revisionism/? It was, above all, the effort to discredit the revolutionary ideology of the workers class, to cast doubt on the very justification of its existence and the role it has in the implementation of the historical mission of the communist party, in the implementation of its leading role in socialist society. The criticism of so-called Stalinism, of "Stalinist dogmatism," was for revisionists only a pretext for an attack on the Marxist-Leninist weltanschauung, dialectical and historical materialism, and, in particular, on the "algebra of revolution" on materialistic dialectics, which revisionists of all stripes were always substituting for with sophistry and ecclecticism, with heaps of various "methodological approaches." The degradation of the revolutionary role of the workers class was for the rightwingers the necessary preliminary stage for a frontal criticism of the entire social system of socialism, especially the party's role in it. In this criticism they saw the prerequisite for the elimination of the "party's power monopoly," destruction of "communist totalitarianism." The counterrevolution germinated precisely from this idea, and one has to say that protagonists of philosophical revisionism were well aware of that and chose the tactics and the manner of expression accordingly.

They were proceeding in two basic directions, seemingly contradictory, but purusing a common objective, as I characterized it above.

On the one hand, they attacked "ideology" as a collection of fetishes and myths, a "false conscience" of society. They matched science against ideology. By this they defined the truth as the product of theoretical thinking, stripped of any influences of social conditions, independent of class struggles, above the party, something like distilled water without the slightest impurities. It was an antihistorical scheme, a fruit of a downright intellectual doctrinairiness, in the background of which there was for a "creative personality" the quite unacceptable idea of service to the workers class, to the cause of revolution, with which the working man frees himself from the oppression of capital. We witnessed then how, on the basis of this doctrine, they were disseminating various treatises on the necessity to destroy "naive consciousness," "everyday and commonplace consciousness," and "noncritical consciousness" all the way to "everyday fetishized reality." Marxism-Leninism was pillorized like some sort of religious belief, codex of dogmas, which is submitted to belief, and the party as an organization raping everyone by its discipline, not tolerating anyone "not toeing the line."

Another main direction was the criticism of so-called scientism. Revisionists proclaimed that with the fall of Stalinism began the age of science. At the same time, however, they accused "classical Marxism" of scientism, positivism; and for this alleged grave sin they particularly had it in for Engels. Their perception of science was, as a matter of fact, very characteristic. When eliminating "fetishes" and "myths," they discovered that one of the sources of "dogmatic thinking" is admitting objective laws of the development of reality, casual contexts [pricinne souvislosti] of objective reality. It seemed to them that this reduces the "unpredictable role" of the subject, that "critically thinking personality," having the particular gift of unfallible conscience and intuitions, a matter which, understandably, they had to regard at least as an offense against man.

There is no doubt that there were rational reasons for criticizing dogmatism, passing off the basic precepts of Marxism-Leninism as the absolute truth, to the concrete application of which in the historical process one can be indifferent. Their position also had tendencies to reduce the role of the subject to a passive product of social conditions, mechanically determining human activity. Out of the denormations of the creative theory of Marxism-Leninism stemmed also grave errors that had to be rectified. However, revisionism constituted a path leading from mud into a puddle--a deep one at that. V. I. Lenin more than once noted that revisionism is not only an attempt at infiltrating the workers' movement with bourgeois and petty bourgeois views, but that it also has its gnoseological roots. To them belong absolutization, hyperbolization of individual phenomena, certain realities; in other words, noncomprehension of materialist dialectics, insufficient appreciation of it, the inability to assimilate it. And really, revisionist vulgarisms, no matter how beautiful and colorful the garment they put on, always operate with isolated facts or a number of them, regardless of time and place, of the specifically historical conditions of their existence and development. The truth is always concrete--revisionists never comprehended this well-known observation by Lenin; their "scientific" method remains that of superficially comparing and constructing Analogies. An abstract way of thinking in contradictory schemes breeds, as a rule, moralizing and radicalism as regards notions about what should be and what must not be.

Revisionists, of course, were knowingly making use of that. It is enough to recall the Kafkaesque anniversary in 1963: what hullaballoo, then also with international participation, they drummed up around Franz Kafka's 80th birthday, which he did not live to see--a German-writing writer originating from a Prague Jewish family. That really was a classical example of the antihistorical, abstractly doctrinaire, and moralizing manner in which the work of the writer can be interpreted. Even the well-known existentionalist philosopher J. P. Sartre had to note then that it is incorrect and historically unjustifiable to misuse Kafka's work, brought to life by specific conditions, against the socialist state. Describing feelings of a "critically thinking" dividuum, believing that he is being raped by the very existence of social institutions, and to generalize those feelings as a part of general estrangement, uprootedness, absurdity of existence, depressions in the face of the "state's authority," "supraindividual might," meant nothing else but philosophizing from the positions of defeated reaction, of those who were chased out

of the political scene by a national, democratic, and later by the socialist revolution and who must have really felt like they were in a "strange house" in the postrevolutionary conditions, in the new social situation. The radical criticism of the so-called personality cult was misused by the spokesmen of the society, which was stripped of its former power and social privileges and thus also of its gloss from which, as an elevated class or stratum, it was profiting, and with its political disqualification being regarded as a wrong, as an undemocratic and inhuman act, and its dissatisfaction being accepted as a generally valid emotion. That, actually, was the first criticism of Victorious February and social changes it brought. Due to its concelead nature it did not permit for a long time any differentiation between those who, by exposing shortcomings, were striving for their elimination and strengthening socialism and those interested in discrediting party policy.

Revisionists tried to create a theoretical rear of "ideological erosion" also in other disciplines of social science.

Thus many /historians/,even in party institutions, began with great enthusiasm to besmirch the revolutionary posts of our nationa. They were systematic in this and called this activity of theirs "reassessment of values." What the party accomplished in the complex and sharp ideological struggle in the preceding period, especially between 1945-48, was to disappear now. Revisionists depicted the history of the CPCZ as a chain of errors. The fifth CPCZ Congress, when Klement Gottwald was elected to the head of the party, was particularly a thorn in their flesh. They were passing off the party's bolshevization, that is, its Leninization, almost as a tragedy for our further development, although it is quite evident that without the process of volshevization our party would not have been able to implement its mission, to load our people to the victory of socialism. They also attacked the komintern, the 1950's in our country, and the 1930's in the USSR . These were sweeping [pausalni] attacks, whose purpose was to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the socialist changes and the role of the communist party in them.

The "innovations" of revisionists in historical science and the "audacity" of their "creative thinking" had to, obviously, manifest themselves in the fervor with which they began reviving myths and legends spread at one time by bourgeois historiography about the origin of the Czechoslovak Republic and the era of the pre-Munich Republic in general, about its political and spiritual representatives. It might seem that their nonclass attitude, which in no way prevented them from passing themselves off as "Marxist historians," was the expression of their dullard nationalism, that they were committed to the effort to construct some sort of "national model" of socialism. However, there was something more to it, to the essence of their attitude: In addition to their desire to deny the communist party its historically fought for right to the political leadership of society, to deny the historical continuity of socialist revolution with the main development trend of the history of our nations, they were interested in proving that we belonged to the West, actually predetermined by history itself. Right from the beginning there was in it the thorn of anti-Sovietism and a cosmopolitan orientation. After all, the question was formulated as a problem of our national existence in the "global context," saying that it is necessary to reassess our foreign-political orientation.

Only in that way, allegedly, could we "again"(!) gain "world appeal," overcome our alleged "provincialism." In the second half of the 1960's, various periodicals were full of similar contemplations, zealously followed in the West.

The writers' congress in June 1967 presented this problem in a combative, politically explicit form. At that time the "intellectual elite" was already going over to an overt attack. It no longer claimed the "righting of an error" (a matter, in view of its lack of tolerance--which was only hypocrisy, of course). Full of self-confidence it wanted to call the party to account for the entire period of socialist construction.

It was perhaps on no other issue that our revisionists were so much in agreement with the enemies of socialist Czechoslovakia. No wonder that by this they demonstrated where they belonged. And the present casts on that stance of theirs a particularly sharp light. The "liberation of the people of Eastern Europe" which, as a rule, each new American president proclaims in his inauguration speech and for which these exist dozens of ideodiversionary and espionage institutions in the West, is every increasingly less thinkable as the result of a war encounter. The hopes of those clinging to this program are focused on such a future "unification of Europe," which will incorporate in a peaceful manner the people of the socialist states, including the people of Czechoslovakia, in a "Western Commonwealth." This is the idea of F. J. Strauss or John Paul II, as well as of many social democrats and liberals in the West. Also, revanchists are getting used to it, people who, understandably, have their own plans for it. What they very much like is when former proponents of "democratic socialism" in Czechoslovakia openly condemn the expulsion of Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia and make the future "reconciliation" within the "framework of the European Commonwealth" conditional on the rectification of this alleged wrong.

The party sees in history an inexhaustible source of material for an upbringing in socialist patriotism and respect for nations of other countries. By educating through history, the party reinforces, especially in the young generation, the pride in the revolutionary and progressive struggles of popular masses in the past, which they waged for national and social freedom; in the socialist epoch which constitutes the brightest and most important period of our modern history. By their attacking that period, revisionists and rightist opportunists exposed themselves as people to whom the interests of the people and their ideals are alien, no matter how hard--precisely with phrases about these ideals--they tried to worm their way into their confidence and lead them astray from the path which, through the socialist revolution, they embarked upon. Just to illustrate the ideological position of the rightists, truly quiet alien to our people: They proclaimed 1963 the year of Franz Kafka, and then they dared with contempt to ignore the fact that 1963 was more of an anniversary year for Julius Fucik or Karl Marx. These are concrete facts that sometimes say more about reality than extensive sociological studies.

As is known, the main question of the revolution is the question of power. It is understandable why our revisionists were paying extraordinary attention to this question. The "Lessons" graphically show the course of action taken by the rightists to rid our /political system/ of stability and the ability to

unite the working people for creative activity and the implementation of the program of building socialism; they show the manner in which the rightists were disintegrating the party to eliminate it from decisions on key questions concerning society's development, especially the development of the economic base; and they show all that its exponents were doing to paralyze the activity of state and managerial economic agencies and to pave the way for anarchy. Here, too, the rightwing relied on its own ideologists, sociologists, political, scientists, theorists of the state and law, and so forth. Here, too, it needed apologists to supply it with basic arguments that would at least outwardly make its disruptive activity assume the semblance of a "struggle for improving the political system of socialism" and for "democratization."

However, because of the great importance of this area, the revisionists took great pains to camouflage the goal they were pursuing in it. They were assisted in this by the fact that--due to the lack of authority of A. Novotny and the entire party leadership of that time and serious mistakes in applying the party's leading role, which were manifested, above all, in direct interference in the powers of legitimate managerial agencies and in administrative approaches--voices demanding more democracy and a greater scope for people's initiative were growing in strength and in numbers. The situation was developing in such a way that in the second half of the sixties the issues of "democratization" became the most important issue; for a steadily growing number of people it appeared to be the key to the solution of all problems in society at large.

Of course, one can scarcely reproach the rightwing for having tried to seize the initiative and deal with the issue of the development of democracy in its own way. One could say that even here, and precisely here, it was taking full advantage of the vacuum that arose. It exploited this vacuum at variance with the conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Congress just as, later on, against the spirit of the January [1968] plenum. The political system of socialism must always discharge at least two main functions. On the one hand, it must permit the development of the working people's activity and initiative and create for this development the most favorable conditions within the existing specific historical possibilities, so that the power of the workers class and the working people can be implemented increasingly fully not only through elected representatives and executive apparatuses that are under their control, but also directly, in various forms of self-administration, the importance of which increases in a law-governed manner, parallel with the socialist society's development. On the other hand, this system must unite society on the platform of a program, the political line of which respects the leading position of the workers class in society. The organized nature of the socialist society, its socialist order ensuring the general validity of laws and norms that are intrinsic to this society, and the authority of the socialist state--these are key categories of the political system of socialism, categories which must be respected if democracy in the socialist society is not to be merely a formal affair.

The rightwing was concerned neither with the development of the working people's initiative, nor with strengthening order in society, nor with uniting society on the basis of the party's policy proceeding in its strategy from Marxism-Leninism. If it did raise the question of people's activity, it was only to pit this activity against democratic centralism, which is the fundamental

principle of the political system of socialism. And it was precisely here that it finally exposed itself: All the talk of its ideologists to the effect that it is high time to "create our own political system," accompanied by boasting that "no one has to learn to be a communist because even the Hussites had been communists" (P. Kohout), severed only to cover up a long-planned attack aimed at liquidating the political system in which the workers class holds the decisive position, corresponding to its role in society, and which--although with shortcomings and imperfectly (I am thinkinf of the quality of central management, the standard of planning, and the like)--unites and multiplies society's forces and concentrates its resources on the solution of the key tasks of its development.

In this question, just as in other questions, too the aforementioned abstract-doctrinaire and ahistorical mode of thinking that is typical of revisionists became woefully evident. It found its expression in schematic comparisons between the model of a democratic system, a model made up of confused petit bourgeois notions of pure democracy, and the reality which they criticized, a reality in which they deliberately ignored its positive aspects and exaggerated the negative ones. This was, incidentally, the oasis of the rightists demogoguery. Presenting themselves as the messiah, they were promising that once they had full power, they would make people happy with their model, which they would easily introduce once they did away with the party's "power monopoly" and restored "political pluralism," with the leaders of KAN [Club of Committed Non-Party People] and K-231 [Organization of Former Political Prisoners, named after the paragraph of the Penal Code on the basis of which they were centenced], with politicking members of the clergy, with returned political emigres, and the like.

The rightwing's demagoguery also showed itself in the manner in which it was pitting against each other the general principles of the political system of socialism that are crucial for the socialist nature of the entire power mechanism and its specific forms. It is clear to everyone who has mastered the elementary foundations of dialectics that the inception and formation of the political system of socialism in any country inevitably depends on the specific conditions of that country. General ideas and principles do not exist outside of time and realm, outside historical reality. He who would dare ignore this reality would not only fail politically, but no one would take him seriously. The question can only be raised in the following way: Are the two, mutually interlinked and inseparable aspects of the matter appreciated; is there full respect for that which is fundamental and generally valid and for that which determines the most suitable form commensurate with the specific unique features and conditions of the existence and development of the political system in the country concerned? There is no doubt that mistakes do occur in practical life in this respect and that these mistakes must be uncovered and set right. However, just as there exist absolutely essential general features of bourgeois democracy and of the political system that ensures power for the bourgeoisie and its leading role in society regardless of the form in which this role becomes manifest in one capitalist country or another, there also exist generally valid features of the political system of socialism, the removal of which inevitably means the negation of this system, no matter how emphatically one refers to specific national conditions and traditions in covering up this removal. He who accuses, for example, our party and our people

of having taken over the "Soviet model" because we carried out the socialist revolution and rebuilding of society in keeping with the Leninist teaching on revolution and building socialism, making use of the experiences acquired by the CPSU and the Soviet people, shows that he either does not understand the matter and does not know what he is talking about or, which appears to be the case more frequently, that he deliberately distorts historical reality. Socialism as a social system is, generally speaking, a precisely defined social order that cannot be confused with any other system. However, the forms of its implementation and the specific ways of building it are always unique and cannot be repeated. A different questions is, of course, how the general laws of building socialism are applied in one country or another under certain historical conditions. Only this can be the subject of businesslike discussion.

Precisely therein was the Leninist skill of Klement Gottwald. He used as his point of departure our conditions, and it was in accordance with them that he formulated the party's strategy and tactics in the difficult times of our people's struggles in the national and democratic revolution and, later on, in the socialist revolution. It is this legacy that we build on today, realizing that a creative approach to the solution of present tasks can only yield fruit if it relies on generalized experiences--our own experiences, as well as those of the fraternal parties, especially the most experienced of them, the CPSU.

The National Front has become a historically tested form of the political system in our country. It is a political expression of the class alliance of the working people from towns and rural areas and of Czechs, Slovaks, and all ethnic minorities inhabiting our country as their common homeland. The leading political force of the National Front is the Communist Party, which reflects the fact that the workers class is the hegemon of the alliance of the working people. The unity of the people, of our nations and ethnic minorities, is founded on the joint ownership of production assets, which permits the plan-based management of the national economy in the interest of the people and for their well-being. The firmness of this unity is also founded on the united political program proceeding from the ideas of socialism and from the ethics of realtions among people that correspond to these ideas.

Bourgeois politicians like to brag about what they call the pluralism of their political systems. This is also the edge of the criticism which they aim at us. This criticism has in the last few years grown into a broad-based and noisy campaign in which, together with other socialist states, [words indistinct] the human rights and liberties of our citizens. We respond by telling them to mind their own business. This is, in fact, the well-known case of the thief screaming "catch the thief." This campaign, too, which has become part of the long-term psychological warfare being waged by the reactionary forces of imperialism against our countries and which has its ebbs and flows according to what the barometer of the international situation shows, is a form of pressure and blackmail, an expression of the endeavor to open the way for the disruption of our social system, for backing away from the embarked upon path and renouncing the gains of the revolution, to which belong, in the first place, the power of the workers class and the working people, socialist democracy,

and a political structure of society corresponding to the socialist democracy. It is in strengthening and promoting this structure, in deepening socialist democracy, in creating increasingly broader and realistic possibilities for the self-realization of man in society and in work, for his all-round development, that our party sees one of its main obligations, the fulfillment of which, along with the creation fo material and cultural resources for the development of society, is in the center of its activity. Also therein, and precisely therein, the party manifests its loyalty to the conclusions of the "Lessons" and to their legacy. One cannot live up to this obligation by playing formal games at democracy, by erecting democratic facades, behind which various forces can assert their own interests at the expense of the people and at variance with their vital needs, in a hidden way and unhampered by any control. That is precisely typical of the so-called bourgeois democracy, which has in our conditions become something utterly anachronistic.

Had they had a chance to fully realize their ideas about the management of the national economy, the rightists would have caused immense damage. What they were able to do in a fairly short time had already revealed on what mixed up and heterogenous, politically harmful concepts they were leaning. They proved particularly in the sphere of economy, to put it mildly, their total incompetence. And here precisely were the theoreticians of [economic revisionism/, among them the especially ambitious O. Sik, literally passing themselves off as saviors of our economy, about which they had been saying for years that it was a ship with so many holes in it that it must capsize at any moment. The salvage measures which they were offering, and actually forcing upon us, can be expressed very simply: Dismantling central planning through which, allegedly, politics dictate its--what else--inadequate, voluntarist, and subjectivist views to the economy; decentralizing the economic sphere; giving enterprises the chance to go it on their own, taking upon themselves all risks of losses and advantages of profits (if they want foreign currency, let everyone individually earn it); establishing the economic mechanism on the basis of market relations; elevate the law of value to the main spring of economic development. When our revisionist economists were publishing extensive treatises or writing articles and even feuilletons--as, for example, R. Selucky, today a professor at one of the American or Canadian universities and a permanent contributor to Radio Free Europe, zealously did--they were, in essence, always repeating the same theme.

They were also, understandably, amply exploiting the shortcomings of the national economy, the complexities of the problems of economic management, the difficulties we had then, whether of an objective or subjective nature. Therefore there were quite a few people who listened to them and believed their every word, the more so since their self-confidence signalled that they had at their disposal an instrument which would restore our economy's health as soon as they were given a chance to do it, by changes in the power system of course.

What were their mistakes which could almost have become tragic? Certainly not in that they were criticizing tough administrative centralism begetting bureaucratism and often truly subjectivist decisions that yielded considerable losses to our national economy. Also not in that they called for more independence for enterprises to behave like managers [hospodari] and produce with the lowest possible costs items in demand on the market. In this they were in agreement

with all those who were sincerely interested in the development of our socialist economy, and they were not the only ones who strove for it. This criticism was contained in party documents of those times, especially in the resolution on economic reform adopted by the party Central Committee prior to the 13th Congress. Already then, however--and in this a role was obviously played by our revisionists, who at that time had considerable influence in central agencies--the party document lacked measures proposing improvements in central management and planning. That created scope for a possible decentralization about which the rightwingers dreamed, thinking that with the disintegration of the political system, the economic system of socialism woudl also be weakened.

This diletantism of revisionists in economic issues (and it cannot be called anything but diletantism if we do not want to use a sharper expression) manifested itself above all in two respects: first, in ignoring the relationship between politics and economy in the light of the tasks that had to be resolved at home, in our national economy; second, by haughtily ignoring that relationship in the light of our position in the world as a country which, as the consequence of the revolutionary changes in the postwar period, became a component of the world socialist community.

Of course, one has to immediately note that this incomprehension of the relationship between politics and economy and of the grave errors that arose from this were not the results of some sort of lack of education of our revisionists, even though that also cannot be excluded in some cases, but was the expression of their gradually abandoning the class, Marxist-Leninist positions, as some of them later openly admitted. For example, O. Sik in one of his books he published as an emigree abroad, writes that "approximately in the 1958-1959 period" he began his political rebirth and decided in favor of the "struggle for a fundamental change of the system" (not only economic!). And that he had to chose his tactics accordingly. "I myself," he writes, "and all reformers in their time for years (!) had to proceed very carefully and tactically when we wanted to change anything at all." Another one--also a "reformer"--who concentrated his political work toward a "fundamental change of the system" in work among the creative and artistic intelligentsia, E. Goldstuecker, declared that from the moment he returned from jail and was rehabilitated, he thought of nothing else but how to take revenge.

The idea of revenge also inspired another national economic expert, E. Loebl, who was spreading Sik's views in Slovakia, sometimes almost in a [word indistinct] form. As many people still remember, Loebl devoted much energy to providing that in a modern economy the workers class is actually politically and socially written off, that an era had started in which the intelligentsia must have the main word, that it is high time to put an end to its servant-like status. This person is worth mentioning as a prototype of a renegade: His fate in life was, without doubt, a complex one, and he was also a victim of unlawfulness, but nothing can justify the road on which he got so far as to become one of the most ferocious anticommunist and anti-Soviet instigators, an outright CIA exponent, and, moreover, to crown the irony of history, an ideologist of a reactionary organization whose objective is the restoration of the clerical-fascist Slovak State--the World Congress of Slovaks. Also,

this man was very much insulted in his time when RUDE PRAVO wrote about him that he is no creative Marxist, that his views about the departure of the workers class from the political historical scene have nothing in common with Marxism. He regarded this to be an attack on his honor and an impertinent intimidation and stigmatization.

In the Marxist-Leninist conception, politics is a concentrated expression of the economy and the political system is its superstructure. From this arises its dependency on the economy; it must strictly respect the objective laws of its development, a matter that defines, determines the field of its decision making. Subjectivism and voluntariams are truly inadmissible; they necessarily crop up in breakdowns in the economic sphere which, if they are not correctly analyzed and eliminated in time, can elicit tension in society, political conflicts, and a crisis situation. No socialist state is immune to that, because this is contingent not only upon the implementation of a certain system of management, but also upon the standard and the political and professional maturity of cadres. Precisely with the socialist revolution in which power is being transferred from the hands of the bourgeoisie and its helpers into the hands of the workers class and its political representatives, politics acquires a qualitatively higher significance. With the socialization of the production means, the socialist state as an instrument of the workers class power becomes the main subject of the management of society. The role of the socialist state here is irreplaceable and the nature of its activity is determined by the manner in which the party, as a political vanguard of the working people, implements its leading role, how it leads society politically, how it elaborates its program, strategy, and tactics to achieve the objectives determined by that program. It is obvious that in this activity it cannot lean on limited little groups of people, on bureaucratic apparatuses, or managers, but must base its activity on methods that proceed from a principle that is universal, generally valid for all socialist societies, from the principle of democratic centralism.

Lenin, in his polemics with Bukharin about the relationship between the state and trade unions and about the management of the economy, and about democracy, stressed that politics must have priority before the economy and that this idea is a part of the A-B-C of Marxism. And it was precisely about this A-B-C of Marxism that our revisionists knew nothing. Therefore, their prescriptions for a "fundamental change of the system" were unacceptable, and as soon as they had the chance to implement them, the problems in our national economy began to multiply and aggravate. The old, not overcome difficulties were joined by new ones, more serious, more ominous ones: A road was opened leading to the growth of inflation, to icnreased prices accompanied by speculation and noninsurance of jobs. The social certainties of the working people were imperiled. And although the impact of all measures that were to yield the improvement of the situation was aimed against the workers class, against the working people, the rightists had the cheek to mask their activity with phrases about "workers policy," which had to be evidenced by their proposals for decentralization and setting up "enterprise councils." Their ideas about so-called production democracy were only a mantle for, under the label of "workers policy," taking away from the working people their basic achievements won in socialist construction. The models which they chose for setting

up the "enterprise councils" and for the "production democracy" could have been a warning in itself. This attests to the great swindle which the workers class was to vote on.

The naivity and the lack of seriousness as regards the notions of the economic revisionists is especially obvious in their concepts that concerned our external relations, the assessment of the prospects of our economy, in which they also did not take into account the fact that our future depends on how much the positions of socialism in the world strengthen. THey did not orient themselves toward such development. The nonclass attitude to modern day capitalism--at which they were looking almost as if the development of its production base took place on the basis of the premonopoly stage, in an undisturbed, free competition in which there is only the law of supply and demand in effect; as if the state-monopoly capitalism had not come into being; as if there did not exist the hegemony of the omnipotent financial and banking aligarchy with expansive tendencies typical of imperialism--also strongly influenced their notions about an ideal "model" of the economic mechanism of socialism. From this also stemmed their willingness to accept the social democratic theory of the convergence of the two economic systems, of course with the first step of the convergence having to be taken in reality only by us. Thus they were strengthening the conviction of many people about the fact that if we were to achieve progress in the economy, we must actually return to the incentives of work performance valid in capitalism, and in accordance with that to motivate man's activity, his interests.

It was resignation not only to the previous methods of the socialist economy's management, but also to one of the primary duties of the party and the socialist state--to molding the system of the new man's needs, a rational way of life corresponding to the values of socialism. It was a loss of faith in the possibility of realizing that key task of socialist revolution, if we understand by it not only basic changes in the political and economic spheres, but also in the social and spiritual spheres, changes in the totality in which occurs the molding of a new man, a responsible manager, and an aware, culturally mature citizen capable of administering public affairs.

Those 15 years that have elapsed since the elaboration of the Lessons provided many proofs about the unfounded and abberant nature of the revisionists' views. Those years then particularly shook up those hopes of theirs for some sort of interlinking of our economy with the economies of the capitalist states, with the hope that Czechoslovakia would, perhaps, initiate a process that might lead to the elimination of the "two systems' ills," that mankind would finally embark on that so much hoped for "third road" proclaimed by theoreticians of social democratism. In the meantime imperialists unleashed an economic war not only against the socialist countries, but also among themselves, and its further course will obviously markedly and with no small risks influence international relations. Our answer, fortunately, is not a theoretical affair. We have embarked upon the path of economic integration and ever deepening cooperation with the states of the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union. We also lean on long-term programs, whose core is scientific-technological development and structural changes which will lead to raising the effectiveness and quality of production, ot a substantial growth of labor productivity.

We are profoundly convinced that this path will be successful, that we will hold our own in competition with capitalism, that also here will socialism prove its advantages. We base this conviction on a realistic assessment of possibilities, on what we have already achieved in developing this cooperation, but mainly on what we can achieve if we utilize the untapped resources which we have for this cooperation and the activation of which is within the power of our common system.

The rightists, as the Lessons shows, spread their nets far and wide. They also attached great importance to the /sphere of culture and the arts/ for two reasons: first, because they were trying to win for their cause its most prominent representatives and, second, because they knew what an important role culture and the arts play in the man's life, how far-reaching they can influence his ideas about the world, his position in life, moods, and feelings, the psychological atmosphere of society.

The attacks of revisionists against so-called ideologization in cultural and artistic activity did not mean at all that revisionists themselves did not want to exploit this activity for their ideological plans. However, they tried to knock this effective ideological weapon out of the party's hands. As is known, they succeeded to a considerable degree in doing that. That was also the reason why in the process of consolidation (in a complex, for many also a painful, but successful process) they yelled so much (and with them also their proponents adn patrons abroad) about the violation of freedoms, gross interventions, harassment, as if all of a sudden, when their capters came to an end, the deluge of the world would occur. A great part of creators [tvurci] comprehended early on what it was all about. These were people who had the development of culture and the arts truly at heart, people who wanted--in harmony with the profoundly democratic tradition deep-rooted in our country as the consequences of the role of culture and the arts in the struggle for national renaissance and freedom, closely connected with the social struggles of the working people--them to serve the working man and enrich his life with genuine values. They realized that they were the subject of undignified manipulation from the side of those who were actually drifting on the periphery of culture and the arts and who in more than one instance not only did not represent anyone, but were puppets fulfilling tasks entrusted to them via various Tigrids and company.

However, also in this sphere the rightists did not work without an apparopriate rear, which in this case was very ramified and linked with various institutions abroad. I have mentioned the conference on Kafka already. That was one of the characteristic episodes; it was in its own way a symbolic episode, because it signaled the background. The propaganda whipped up around Kafka's works was to definitely orient our aesthetics toward "modern art," which according to its revisionist interpretation [word indistinct] in contrast to the "tranquil" realistic art (passed off haughtily as an external description of reality and therefore "insufficiently artistic," belonging definitely to the past)--was to elicit the "feeling of existentional uncertainty." This corresponded with the philosophy of estrangement, with the assertion by the leftists that the realization of socialism actually deprived everyone of his illusions about socialism. Everything, allegedly, collapsed. Therefore, the

form should also correspond to rhe relativization of values. "Destruction of naive consciousness," of "pseudoconcreteness"--that was now the task also for artists. How could "some sort of socialist realism," "patriarchal-conservative principle of populism" possibly fulfill this role?

The state of chaos which the revisionists at one time evoked and spread in esthetics is, unfortunately, still reigning in the heads of some of our journalists writing in the cultura-arts columns and of theoreticians paying tribute, for instance, to structuralism. Apparently this is also caused by endeavor not to be considered obsolete or conservative and to support all that is new, for some people see this support in the search for new forms, regardless of what they express, in search for the purpose served by art, even regardless of whether it still is art or not. At a time when various refuse is reaching our society through serious channels under the name of culture or art, when the esthetic perception and grasp of art (and the aspect of the mind is particularly important here, since in rationalizing life one often loses the sense of understanding that things actually serve) is threatened by the commercialized pseudo-artistic products, at this time attention to the development of culture and arts in harmony with the needs of our socialist society and with its /upbringing/ [word between double slantlines published in widespace] tasks is of extreme importance. Our party is aware of this, and it will act accordingly--here, too, in keeping with the Lessons--even though we must count on our adversaries maliciously presenting our care for the healthy development of culture and arts and for their fulfilling their truly humane mission as a violation of "human rights"; this was again shown at the recent Budapest forum which was convened within the framework of fulfilling the commitments following from the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

One of the most binding and topical conclusions of the Lessons is the generalized experience of the /role and activity of the communications media./

If one must not underrate ideological work in general, then it is particularly harmful to insufficiently appreciate the role of the mass propaganda and information media--the role of the press, radio, and television. It was absolutely no coincidence that, as the Lessons state and document, the ideological struggle in the sixties "grew over," as the critical sitaution gradually progressed, "into a direct fight for power in which the rightwingers fully involved the communications media."

Neither the political nor the economic system of a socialism can function in a healthy way if the appropriate ideological work--in the sphere of theory, propaganda, and agitation, in the sphere of everyday mass political activity--does not correspond to their activity. Their entire activity has a place in the communications media, which represent a significant source of information that has today become indispensable for man's orientation in the events happening in the society in which he lives and also in the world; likewise, they represent the instrument of the society's democratization, unification, and enlightenment, in the best sense of the word. If the growth of the people's political culture--this term is being increasingly used, and it can only be welcomed because it has a certain deep sense--is one of the important conditions of the overall development of our society and the prerequisite of

enhancing the people's participation in the solution of social issues, regardless of whether they concern the activity of state agencies and social organizations or the national economy, then the role of the communications media, and together with it their responsibility, is and will be growing.

I believe that I can justly state that our party is aware of this fact (which we may formulate as a logical thing) and that it devotes appropriate attention to the activity of the communications media. At the last session of the party's Central Committee, too, Comrade G. Husak reaffirmed this when he said that the mass communications media "represent a significant force which we must make better and more qualified use of, seeking and implementing increasingly effective and inventive forms of influencing the broad public."

The main thing to which we must attend in the communications media is that they should make the policy of the party and state more and more convincingly accessible, so that the people will understand it and identify themselves with its goals; so that they will be willing to implement it in their respective places actively, selflessly, and in the conviction that it is right; and so that they will not be indifferent toward things standing in the way of this policy, which corresponds to the people's interests and to the needs of the society's further development, toward everything threatening this policy. It is only thus that one can unify all honest people who are thinking of the common interests, who are thinking that we should progress in all sectors, multiply our forces, create new values, and enrich and embellish our country. Herein lies the deeply constructive task of the journalists, of the publicists as the close aktiv of the party on which the party is relying in ideological work. For this reason our journalism enjoys full support in the struggle for consolidating the values of socialism, in the principled criticism of all bause which is harming our cause and, time and again, if it is not exposed and rectified, which also discredits our policy and our ideals.

It is thus inappropraite to accuse almost the entire journalistic community of political unreliability when the communications media point out the irresponsibility of certain people, or to become indignant about how dare those editors do this, about things being nearly as bad as in 1968. We do not believe that the deformations of the post-January period could be blamed on the fact that the newspapers, the television, or the radio at that time criticized real abuses and shortcomings; that the deformations could emerge because the press, the radio, and the television wrenched themselves out of the party's management and control, because the rightwingers got hold of them and strove, with their aid, to disintegrate the socialist social system in our country and our fraternal international ties with the people of the USSR and of other socialist countries; because one attacked honest cadres devoted to the party and socialism on the pages of the press, on the screen, and in radio programs; and because the newspapermen were dispatching such stories in order to help rightwingers acquire functions and to make unjustified propaganda for them; in short, because they disoriented our public. Principled criticism, without which we could not progress, without which we would hopelessly lag behind and thus pave the way for new conflicts and tensions, this criticism has nothing in common with the above activities. Those who identify this kind of criticism in our present communications media with the antiparty manners of rightwingers in 1968, act demagogically.

Today everybody can be sure that the party has taken to heart the conclusions of the Lessons on the role and activities of the communications media and that it will strictly hold on to them. Let us recall what the Lessons say in this connection:

"The communist party and the socialist state must control all tools for enforcing their political, class, and ideological goals. The communications media, the press, radio, television, and films, are an enormously important instrument of power and of mass political upbringing, an instrument which must never eschew the management and control of the Marxist-Leninist party and the socialist state if the cause of socialism is not to get into serious danger.

I think that there is no need to comment on these words, that they are absolutely clear. Perhaps one could merely add that the party should keep in the center of its attention both upbringing work and the growth of the journalists' cadres, their political and professional competence and qualification, and also the material-technical base of the communications media which is so rapidly developing in the wrold.

The Lessons, and we are recalling its 15th anniversary these days, is a document which proves that, after undergoing a serious crisis, our party has found sufficient strength for a self-critical analysis and for a courageous and resolute course so as to rectify the mistakes and overcome the consequences of the crisis. It has thus proved that it is aware of its basic duties toward its own workers class and the people of its country and also toward the international workers class and the communist movement. On the basis of the experience won in that harsh test, after the CPCZ Central Committee's session in April 1969 it took the road of Leninism, the road leading to the revival of the values of socialism, to the consolidation of the social system, and to this further development.

Under the party's leadership, our people are trying out the program of building developed socialism; its further specification, together with a preview up to the year 2000, will be worked out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. As stated by Comrade Gustav Husak in his concluding speech at the CPCZ Central Committee's 16th Session, the congress preparations are underway in a working, favorable atmosphere. "Our party is marching toward its 17th Congress as a strong party, one that is politically, ideologically, and organizationally united, a party with a high action ability and firm ties with the people. It is critically analyzing the achieved results, drawing the correct conclusions and lessons from them, formulating exacting and realistic tasks, and organizing the people's creative forces for their fulfillment. It is proving that it is the motor of the society's movement."

Our successes always were, and will be, founded on the party's ability to creatively implement the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and on loyalty to this doctrine. Marxism-Leninism leads us to a realistic way of thinking and simultaneously to high responsibility to the future; it leads us always to think of tomorrow and not to lose sight of our goals. And it strengthens in us the conviction about the inexhaustible strength of liberated man. We must never forget that the substance of socialism lies in the people's lives,

creative activity. We must establish conditions for an increasing number of people to adopt a conscious attitude toward the tasks and problems brought by life and to join in the solution of these tasks and problems, regarding them as their closest concern and life task--this must be the first and foremost concern of the party, of its leading agencies, of every functionary and every party organization. The viable and topical nature of the Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress will also be manifested in the way in which we will approach this duty and fulfill it.

We are facing great tasks. But it is their greatness, and the awareness that we must resolve so that our society can further develop in the spirit of the noble ideas of socialism and communism, that are giving us the necessary energy. In our work we are encouraged by the example of the Leninist CPSU, by its bold and creative approach to the basic issues of social development in the USSR, and also by the battles for social progress and peace in the world. We are drawing invaluable incentives from the significant documents adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, particularly the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. The program document of the Soviet communists generalizes the experience of generations of fighters for progress and socialism; it represents a rich arsenal of Marxist-Leninist ideas and confronts progressive mankind with an attractive picture of socialism and communism. For our own party and our people, too, the project of the new edition of the CPSU Program is a significant inspiration. It is in harmony with our historical experience and it corresponds to our highest longings.

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POLICE, SECRET SERVICES ANNIVERSARY NOTED

Politburo, Internal Affairs Officers Meet

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In a few days it will be 41 years since the establishment of the Citizens' Militia [MO] and Security Service [SB]. On the occasion of the coming aniversary, in one of the units of the MO's Warsaw garrison, there was a formal meeting of the PZPR's provincial executive committee with Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR's provincial committee Marian Wozniak with office party members of the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs [SUSW].

During the meeting M. Wozniak thanked SUSW officials for their selfless work in protecting public law and order.

Gdansk Celebrations, Kiszczak Issues Order

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 1,2

[Text] On the eve of the coming 41st anniversary of the establishment of the MO and SB, celebrations, concerts and youth rallies are taking place in the entire country, while deserving officials of the MO and SB are presented with national and departmental honors.

In Gdansk during a formal ceremony the SUSW flag was decorated "for services to the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and several score officials of the Internal Affairs Ministry received awards. Participating in the ceremony were deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Provincial Committee Stanislaw Bejger, Navy Commander Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, representatives of the administrative authorities, prosecutory organs, the judiciary and social organizations.

In Bialystok province in the city of Mochnate, the elementary school was given the name of standard bearer Waclaw Przyczyn, an SB official killed while heroically defending the people's government in 1946. In Warsaw on the 4th of this month, a ceremonial concert in which members of the Internal Affairs

Ministry participated was organized. Ceremonial meetings devoted to the anniversary of the establishment of the MO and SB also took place in Walbrzych, Zielona Gora and Chelm.

Special Order by Minister of Internal Affairs

On the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the MO and SB, Internal Affairs minister and general of arms Czeslaw Kiszczak issued a special order in which he expressed appreciation and gratitude to the MO and SB officials for their selfless service, discipline and support. "I am sure," Kiszczak noted, "that you will not spare your further efforts to contribute, by you exemplary service at every post, to fortifying the country's security and law and order, confirming your regard for the proud ideals of our socialist fatherland."

In directing his compliments to all officials, soldiers and employees of the Internal Affairs department and the MO Volunteer Reserve, Kiszczak recalled that we are on the eve of a momentous event in the public life of our country--the Sejm elections. He stressed that MO and SB officials, in participating together with other citizens in the elections, can express their patriotism and at the same time declare themselves in favor of the program of reform, dialogue and understanding laid out by the PZPR's 9th Extraordinary Congress, in the spirit of socialist ideals, to which theyh have always been and will be loyal.

New Police Installed With Praise

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] On the eve of the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the MO and SB, the official installation of this year's officers took place on 6 October in Warsaw at the seat of MO's Motorized Reserve [ZOMO] of SUSW. During the ceremony, outstanding and deserving policemen were awarded national and departmental honors.

"All of us serve one primary cause--the good of the socialist fatherland. . . We turn all our efforts toward fortifying security and order and keeping the peace for residents of the capital as well as the entire country," said Col Jerzy Zraznik, deputy chief of SUSW, in extending congratulations to those honored and compliments to all the police. Also taking part in the ceremony, in addition to ZOMO authorities, were Col Jerzy Chometowski, general director of the Internal Affairs Ministry; Brig Gen Edward Klosowski, SUSW chief, Prof Mieczyslaw Szostek, chairman of the Warsaw National Council; Stanislaw Bielecki, Warsaw vice-president, and representatives of the people's Polish Army, internal affairs services of socialist countries, prosecutor's offices and provincial courts, as well as representatives of ORMO, fire departments, Warsaw industries and social-political organizations. Families of the newly installed officers also came in great numbers from throughout the entire country.

Warsaw Police Receive New Flag

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] The central Warsaw police received a new flag on the eve of their holiday, the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the MO and SB. It was presented to them last Saturday during a ceremony at the monument to those "who died in service and defense of People's Poland." The flag was funded by contributions from the central Warsaw community and industries in the district and is an expression of appreciation, as was noted, for the police's difficult and often dangerous duty. It is worth remembering that their predecessors began this duty the day after the liberation in the almost destroyed city.

Participating in the ceremony were Politburo member Albin Siwak, SUSW chief Brig Gen Edward Klosowski, party and administrative authorities of the district, veterans, retired MO officers, school children and scouts.

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PRESS PERSONNEL CHANGES, EVENTS FOR AUGUST 85

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 60-62

[Excerpts] 1 August Zbigniew Bozek was named assistant editor in chief of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA.

1 August Leszek Miloszewski was named assistant editor in chief of KRONIKA in Bielsko-Biale.

1 August Pawel Janikowski was named assistant editor in chief of WYBRZEZE and recalled from his position as secretary of that publication.

1 August Jan Krauze was named assistant editor in chief of CHLOPSKA DROGA while retaining his previous duties as secretary of that publication.

5 August in Warsaw the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Renewal accepted the national list of candidates to the Sejm. The national election convention adopted the list and turned it over for consultation with the electorate. The names of two journalists are on the list:

--Krystyna Zielinska-Zarzycka, journalist, publicist, Polish Radio commentator, author of articles and commentary on economic issues. During the occupation, a participant in the resistance movement in the ranks of the Polish Workers' Party in Warsaw. University education. Member of the PZPR, formerly the Polish Workers' Party. Born in 1924.

--Edmund Meclewski, chairmain of the "Wisla-Odra" Association. Publicist, journalist and commentator in the field of international affairs. Participant in the Warsaw uprising, soldier in the Home Army. Social activist. Member of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Renewal. Sejm delegate during the sixth through eighth terms. University education. No party affiliation. Born in 1913.

12 August Mieczyslaw Alaba was named editor in chief of WIADOMOSCI SPORTOWE.

12 August Zbigniew Chomicz was named assistant editor in chief of RADAR.

15 August Rajmund Cieslinski was named assistant editor in chief of WIADOMOSCI SPORTOWE.

19 August a conference of managing editors of the central press, press agencies, radio, television, local newspapers and radio and television stations took place in the PZPR's Central Committee. Current problems of party publicity activity were presented by Bodgan Jachacz and Jerzy Majka, directors of Central Committee departments, and Witold Gadomski, Edward Kuczera and Czeslaw Rowinski, assistant directors of Central Committee departments. After discussion, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Jan Glowczyk summarized the meeting.

22 August Henry Laskowski was named assistant editor in chief of FILM.

29 August, 1945 the first issue of the people's movement newspaper, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, appeared. After a brief interruption in the years known as the years the errors and distortions, it was reissued on 20 January 1957. Today it is edited by 85 editors of both sexes. DZIENNIK LUDOWY has a daily circulation of 200,000 and the Saturday-Sunday edition 500,000. The oldest journalist is seniority and age is editor Jozef Glogowski, assistant editor in chief, and the youngest is editor Dorota Swiderek.

31 August Tadeusz Janik (in connection with his retirement) was recalled from his position as editor in chief of SPORT.

In August a new periodical called STUDIA SPOLECZNO-POLITYCZNE, published by the PZPR's Academy of Social Sciences, appeared on the readers' market. The first volume of STUDIA has a circulation of 500,000 and 265 pages. Aleksander Owieczko manages the editing of the new publication. He indicates in an introductory note that STUDIA is continuation of ZESZYTY NAUKOWE of the Higher School of Social Sciences and the editorial staff has set as its goal "Marxist analysis of the processes and phenomena occurring in the country's socio-economic and political life.

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BRIEFS

POLES REPEAT MISTAKES -- Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee Secretary: "...What a pity that those who dub themselves the moral voice of Poles, as well as those whom, by virtue of their knowledge, we call the makers of public opinion, emit only fainthearted warnings against a repetition of the same old mistakes harming the state. They find it increasingly convenient to blame the authorities for sins of commission and omission instead of taking a candid, reasoned and sagacious position on the genuine menace harbored in the appeals for action against Constitutional principles, against the law, against the state. Must every generation of Poles repeat anew the same mistakes without profiting from the lessons of history? [From interview by Boguslaw Morawski, SLOWO LUDU, 31 Aug-1 Sep] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Sep 85 p 2] 1386

POOR WORK ORGANIZATION BLASTED -- Prof Dr Przemyslaw Wojcik, political scientist: "Surveys indicate that 30-40 percent of blue collar workers, as well as engineers and technicians, must, after working for 8 hours at a state enterprise, moonlight and do odd jobs in order to somehow maintain their standards of living. Their working time then becomes markedly lengthened, which on the one hand refutes the notion that we are a society of idlers and, on the other, makes a mockery of our system of society . For a man should derive a decent living from 8 hours of work. But if he has to work 10-12 hours daily, where are we then? Already in the 19th century capitalism realized that shorter work hours are more productive than a 12-hour work day. Then also consider that additional hours have to be spent on commuting to and from work. These are consequences of a poor organization of labor and a faulty system of management of the economy. [From interview by Maria Supranowicz, ITD in Polish 25 Aug] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Sep 85 p 2] 1386

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETS PRESS REPS -- On 1 [October 1985] the Press Spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense Brig Gen Prof Leslaw Wojtasik met with a group of press, radio and television correspondents from socialist countries. The conference dealt with the coming 42nd anniversary of the formation of the People's Polish Army. Gen L. Wojtasik briefed the journalists about the history, traditions and the present of the Polish Army, on stressing the contribution that it, together with the entire Polish nation, had made to smashing German fascism. The participation of military units and institutions in the country's socioeconomic life and in bringing up the rising generation was also mentioned. The press spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense

also answered the questions of journalists relating to, among other things, the program for celebrating the army anniversary. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AT PZPR POLITBURO -- The Association of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations -- the largest Polish rural organization, whose traditions reach back for more than 120 years -- plays an important role in the development of agriculture. This year, for the second time in the organization's history, the anniversary of the establishment of agricultural circles is celebrated. On this occasion Marian Wozniak, a member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Province PZPR Committee, met in Warsaw with the Association's activists from Warsaw Province. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

SED DELEGATION VISITS -- During its sojourn in Poland the delegation of the ZENTRAG Publishing and Printing Enterprise of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, headed by Director General Werner Wuerzburger, was received by Candidate Member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk. The talks dealt with strengthening the cooperation between the publishing houses and printing plants of the RSW PKR [Workers' Cooperative Publishing House "Press, Book, Distribution"] and the ZENTRAG. The talks were attended by RSW Chairman Wieslaw Rydygier. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

IRAQ AMBASSADOR IN GDANSK -- The Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq Hikmet A. Sattar Hussain was received by Candidate Member of the Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Gdansk Province PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger. He also paid a visit to the Chairman of the Province People's Council Wlodzimierz Zwierzykowski and the Gdansk Province Governor Brig Gen Mieczyslaw Cygan. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

TARNOW DEFENSE COMMITTEE -- The Tarnow Province Defense Committee held a session. The sociopolitical situation in the region was discussed, as was the implementation of the recommendations and postulates voiced at pre-election meetings. [Based on PAP communique -- By (bc)] [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 5] 1386

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF CULTURE --(PAP) Upon the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed citizen Tadeusz Zachariasiewicz to the office of undersecretary of state at that ministry. T. Zachariasiewicz was born in 1923 in Lwow, in an intelligentsia family. He was graduated from the School of Political Sciences at Jagiellonian University in Krakow. He has a record of nearly 40 years of work in managerial posts in the printing industry. Among other things, he was production director at the FOLLIT Printing Plant in Krakow (1946-1950), and for the subsequent 20 years he held the post of chairman of the MLODA GWARDIA Labor Cooperative of the Printing Industry in that city. Starting in 1970 he was the director of a printing plant in Krakow which during that period grew into a leading plant of its kind in this country. In addition, since 1982 he has been chairman of the Council of the POLIGRAFIA Association of State Printing Industry Enterprises as well as an active member of the National Cultural Council. He is a member of the PZPR. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

KULIKOV, SIWICKI MEET IN WARSAW -- First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Committee for National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Countries Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov during his sojourn in Poland. During the meeting, which was held in an amicable atmosphere, the current political and military situation in Europe and aspects of further cooperation between the Polish ARmy and the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries were discussed. Minister of National Defense Army Gen Florian Siwicki was present at the conversation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 1] 1386

CULTURAL GOALS STATED -- The further development of the publishing industry, the dissemination of culture among children and youth, the battle for the purity of the Polish languge and the protection of the Polish landscape, which also is a cultural good, as well as the assurance of adequate participation in culture for disabled and elderly persons -- such are the main tasks facing Polish culture, as outlined by Minister Kazimierz Zygulski during the all-Polish inauguration of the Year of Cultural Activities and the Artistic Season 1985/1986, held in Gorzow Wielkopolski. Cultural activists, artists and representatives of the authorities and youth and cultural organizations met together in the auditorium of the Juliusz Osterwa Theatre. On presenting to cultural activists greetings from Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, K. Zygulski pointed out that the current year will be particularly important to Polish culture. It is the year of elections to the Sejm and preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

ELECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL STATUS CONNECTED -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "...The elections to the Sejm will be highly significant not only to the domestic situation and to progress on the road of renewal and national consensus but also to Poland's standing in the world. This will be a mirror reflecting the attitude of our society toward the Polish raison d'etat, toward issues relating to assuring our national security as well as conditions for peaceful development. This event will be watched by both our friends and those interested in making Poland merely a tool in their game against socialism. We should bear this too in mind when making a choice on Election Day." [From interview by Leslaw Tokarski, PERSPEKTYWY, 20 Sep] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

RELIGIONS REPRESENTED IN SEJM -- Prof Dr Adam Lopatka, director of the Office for Religious Denominations: "...Given the same number of deputies, it can be expected that the proportion of members of the political parties will diminish. The number of nonparty members among deputies will increase. And probably Catholic and Christian deputies will account for a larger proportion of nonparty-member deputies. It can be expected that a couple of deputies maintaining liaison with the Episcopate will also be elected to the Sejm. It is likely that some of the deputies to our Sejm will derive from churches and religious associations other than the Roman Catholic Church -- Protestants, Russian Orthodox, citizens of the Mosaic persuasion, and also Moslems. Let's bear in mind that Poland maintains relations with about 40 countries in which

Islam is the dominant religion." [GAZETA PRACOWNICZA, 1 September] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

OPPOSITION TO SELF-RULE NOTED -- Prof Marian Blazejczyk, attorney: "The declarations of the gmina administrations in favor of self-rule should be counted among the proverbial fairy tales, although of course here and there administrators show that they realize the inevitability of implementing the Constitutional principle of the self-government participation of the working people of town and country in governing. While visiting a gmina where I happened to participate in resolving conflicts between the village self-administration and the rural population, I asked the gmina chief why did he, contrary to the facts, proclaim himself an ardent chamption of rural self-government. He answered with a disarming candor that, were he to talk otherwise he wouldn't be a gmina chief. Verbal support of self-rule thus does not mean actual support, as facts demonstrate. [KIERUNKI, 8 September] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Oct 85 p 2] 1386

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATORS MEET -- (PAP) The role of rural self-government in resolving political and socioeconomic problems was the topic of a conference of village councils and village administrators in the region, held in Skierniewice on 4 October. The conference was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Prof Boleslaw Struzek. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 8] 1386

NOWY SACZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE -- (PAP) Security, public order and social discipline were the topics of the deliberations of the Nowy Sacz Province Defense Committee. It was found that, among other things, the principal factors in causing crime are alcoholism, parasitism and educational negligences as regards children and youth. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 8] 1386

SD PREPARES FOR EDUCATION CONFERENCE -- The seat of the SD [Democratic Party] Central Committee in Warsaw was the site of a conference of scientific associates and academic instructors at higher schools and scientific research centers who are members of that party. The conference dealt with the situation at higher educational institutions and the state of the preparations for the Third Congress of Polish Science. The state of these preparations was described by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee Prof Jan Kostrzewski, who also is chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It was established that the congress will be held on 8, 10 and 11 December. The Chairman of the SD Tadeusz W. Mlynczak took part in the meeting with the scientists. [Based on PAP communique, drafted by (wko)] [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p2] 1386

MINISTERS' ADVISOR VISITS JAPAN--Tokyo (PAP). While visiting Japan, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, an advisor to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to T. Togo, the deputy director general for Europe and Oceania at the Foreign Ministry. He also had numerous meetings with leading representatives of Japanese political and economic circles -- those receiving him included S. Katsumate, deputy president of the lower house of the parliament, and M. Ichibashi, the head of the Japanese Socialist Party. He conducted talks with prominent figures in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party -- former Prime Minister T. Fukuda and the current Foreign Minister, and also T. Yahiro, the chairman of the Japanese-Polish economic committee. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 34, 25 Aug 85 p 7] 9909

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIAN MEDIA--Sofia (PAP). A delegation from the Polish Committee for Radio and Television visited Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian Radio and Television Committee. There was a discussion of the present state of cooperation, and several new proposals were presented, which were included in a working protocol signed by the chairmen of the committees, Miroslaw Wojchiechowski and Stefan Tikhchev. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 34, 25 Aug 85 p 7] 9909

CONSTITUTIONAL ROUND TABLE CONCLUDED-- A "round table" conference devoted to the role of constitutional law in preventing the inflation of law and raising its quality has concluded its proceedings. On that occasion a press conference took place, during which Salvador Maria Lozada of Argentina, the first vice chairman of the IACL [expansion unknown], and Sylwester Zawadzki, the chairman of the Polish section of that association, reported on the course of the proceedings. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 34, 25 Aug 85 p 3] 9909

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS DELEGATES--On 19 October, the Presidium of the SD [Democratic Party] Central Committee met in Warsaw with the 9th term deputies who are SD members. The influence of the election campaign for the Sejm and of the results of the elections upon the process of normalizing life in our country was emphasized. The need to continue activities aimed at further developing of the reconciliation process was pointed out. Emphasis was placed upon the need for a detailed analysis of the citizens' demands voiced during the election campaign, and the need to maintain continuing contacts with the voters. It is one of the fundamental conditions for increasing the parliament's prestige in society. The working discussion dealt with issues associated with the next meeting of the Sejm, which will inaugurate the term. Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, the chairman of the SD Central Committee, took part in the meeting. (PAP). [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 85 p 5] 9909

BLOC PRESS ATTACHES, CZYREK MEET--On 19 October, a meeting took place at the PZPR Central Committee between Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the press attaches from the embassies of the socialist countries and the press, radio, and television correspondents from those countries who are accredited in Warsaw. J. Czyrek, while answering many questions, presented a political assessment of the electoral campaign for the Polish Sejm, the course and results of the elections, and the party's tasks arising from the current sociopolitical situation in the country. The meeting was conducted by Bogdan Jachacz, the head of the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio, and Television Department. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

NOWE DROGI HOSTS CUBAN VISITOR--Maria Luiza More, a member of the collegium of CUBA SOCIALISTA, the theoretical-political organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, visited Poland from 9 to 20 October at the invitation of the editors of NOWE DROGI. At the editorial office of NOWE DROGI, talks were held, with the participation of chief editor Stanislaw Wronski, on developing cooperation between the two editorial offices. The Cuban guest was informed about the ideological and political activity of the rty, and in the Warsaw, Poznan, and Torun provinces she met with

representatives of provincial and plant party echelons. Talks were conducted at the PZPR Central Committee with Bronislaw Ratus, the head of the Science and Education Department, and Jan Bysztyga, the deputy head of the Information Department. Minister Adam Lopatka, the head of the Office of Religious Affairs, also met with the Cuban guest. The Cuban delegate was received by Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

MEETING WITH BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS--Leszek Brojanowski, the deputy chairman of the OPZZ [National Agreement of Trade Unions] met on 19 October with Maria Marikian, the deputy chief of the Foreign Department of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. They discussed matters related to the preparation of the 1986 plan for cooperation between the trade unions of Poland and Bulgaria. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

PROSECUTOR GENERAL VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague (PAP). During a visit to Czechoslovakia, a delegation from the office of the Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, was received on Monday by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Assembly's Chamber of Nationalities. During the visit, the delegation will exchange experiences in prosecution work and it will discuss the problems of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation and legal assistance. The occasion for this is the talks with leading representatives of the office of the Prosecutor General of Czechoslovakia, and Prosecutor General Jan Fejesz. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 7] 9909

BLOC EDUCATION MINISTERS TO MEET--The sixth conference of the education ministers of the socialist countries will take place in Poland from 18 to 22 November. The main subject will be the role of the school in the contemporary ideological struggle. On 23 October, Minister of Education and Upbringing Boleslaw Faron informed journalists concerning matters related to the preparations for the conference. [Text] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL MEETS--The next plenary meeting of the Main Council for Science and Higher Education began on 23 October at the Warsaw Polytechnical School. The members of the Council were informed of a report on the work of that body that had been prepared by its chairman, Prof. Roman Ciesielski, in connection with the draft amendments for the laws on higher education and academic degrees and titles, and also the new laws on the office of the Minister for Science and Higher Education and on research and development units. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

LABOR'S CULTURAL ROLE EXPANDED--A meeting between representatives of workers' associations and cultural creators, and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Waldemar Swirgon, was devoted to the problems of strengthening the workers' cultural social movement and restoring cultural sponsorship by work establishments. The situation, the directions of the program, and the determining factors for the further development of this movement were

discussed. There was a favorable assessment of many valuable initiatives undertaken by it in the area of spreading culture. The participants in the meeting included Witold Nawrocki, chief of the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Tadeusz Sawic, secretary of the National Council of Culture, Pawel Szymanski, deputy chairman of the OPZZ [National Agreement of Trade Unions], and Edward Golebiowski, deputy minister of culture and art. The RSTK movement was represented by Michal Krajewski, Pawel Soroka, and Marian Kasprzyk, among others. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Oct 85 p2] 9909

SIWAK VISITS BRATISLAVA--Prague (PAP). Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Slovakia. At the Polish consulate general in Bratislava, he participated in a meeting of the social and party actif of Polish construction workers and other Polish workers working in Slovakia. He also visited a Polish work force building a refrigeration plant in the city of Dunajska Streda. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 7] 9909

SOCIAL POLICY MEETING ON SELF-MANAGEMENT--A 3-day scientific conference on "Self-Management and the Self-Organization of Local and Milieu Societies in the Process of Satisfying Social Needs" began on 24 October in Halina, near Warsaw. It was jointly organized by the Institute for Social Policy of the University of Warsaw, the Collective for Social Policy of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council, and the PAX Federation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 5] 9909

SESSION ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS--The 26th session of the program radio commission of the International Radio and Television Organization, OIRT, took place in Warsaw. Representatives of the radio systems of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Cuba, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the USSR, and OIRT Secretary General Genadiy Codr, participated. A representative of the Yugoslav radio system participated in the proceedings as an observer. Representatives of the embassies of Afghanistan, Mongolia, and North Korea were guests at the session. The participants in the session discussed the problem of cooperation among radio organizations during the period since the meeting that took place in Sofia in 1984, and adopted action programs for the coming years. Jan Grzelak, deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and head of the Polish Radio collective, was elected chairman of the program radio commission of the OIRT for the next term. Bogdan Jachacz, the chief of the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio, and Television Department, met with the chairmen of the delegations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

PATIENTS BLAMED FOR 'SHORTAGE' OF DOCTORS--Mieczyslaw Skapski in GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI (21 October): "Every time I go out into the so-called field I find out that there is a shortage of doctors there. But after all, in Poland we have 19 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, which does not put us in the worst place in the world. France and Great Britain both have 15, and Japan has 13. Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, and Ireland also have fewer doctors than Poland. We know from somewhere that Sweden or Finland has a health service at the highest level in the world. Perhaps because the average Swede visits the

doctor 2.1 times a year, and the Finn twice? The Pole actually does this 6.5 times." [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 6] 9909

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH TEACHERS' UNION--(PAP) On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the activities of the Polish Teachers' Union [ZNP], Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met with the leadership of the union -- President Kazimierz Pilat, vice presidents Michal Langowski and Jan Zaciura, and secretary Zbigniew Cierpka. Minister of Education and Upbringing Boleslaw Faron participated in the meeting. The activities of the union were described, and attention was also called to the difficulties with which Polish education is struggling. Expressing congratulations and best wishes for the union and the teaching profession, the deputy premier emphasized the importance that the party and state authorities attach to the pedagogical and educational work of teachers, who are already preparing young Poles for life in the 21st century. This requires continually improving the work, increasing professional qualifications, adopting modern teaching methods, and actively participating in political and social life. At the same time, Deputy Premier M. F. Rakowski expressed acknowledgement and thanks to the leadership and members of the ZNP for their consistent participation in the implementation of the education policy of the party and the government. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

CABARETS RISKY FOR TV--From the interview that Hanna Galska conducted with Eryk Lipinski in ANTENA: [Question] "Perhaps you know what to do to make television funnier?" [Answer] "Television does not have to be funnier. Many programs that are considered serious give rise to amusement. One therefore cannot say that television is sad. On the other hand, it is a mistake to speak of entertainment in television. There have been and there are many such entertainments. After all, a lumberjack from Hajnowka is amused by one thing, and intellectuals by another (...)." [Question] "And how do you interpret the lack of cabaret on television?" [Answer] "It is a result of the deep division that has arisen in our society. With a lack of tolerance again, it is risky to appear in a cabaret, since it can always be perceived in two different ways -- by the government, as showing that one is a member of the opposition, and by the audience, as showing that 'one is with the government.'" [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 8] 9909

PRON, ROMANIAN DELEGATION MEET--From 21 to 26 October, at the invitation of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council, a delegation from the National Council of Romania's Front for Democracy and Socialist Unity [FDIJS] visited Poland. The delegation was composed of Ion Sirbu, secretary of the FDIJS National Council and deputy chairman of the Workers' Control Council for Socioeconomic Activity of the Central Committee of the RCP, Konstanca Turcu, chairman of the FDIJS District Council in Braila, secretary of the District Committee of the RCP, and Nicolae Mares, member of the FDIJS National Council's commission for foreign relations and an advisor in the Foreign Ministry. The delegation was received by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the PRON National Council. Romanian ambassador Ion Tesu participated in the talks. There was an exchange of views on the subject of the state of relations and the development of cooperation between Poland and Romania,

including cooperation between PRON and FDIJS. The Romanian guests visited Krakow, where they became acquainted with the achievements and current activities of the councils and elements of PRON in that region, and met with the city's political and administrative authorities. The delegation was welcomed by Jan Dobraczynski, the chairman of the PRON National Council. Jerzy Jaskiernia, the secretary general of the PRON National Council, also met with it, and informed it about PRON's current tasks following the completion of the electoral campaign and the Sejm elections. At the end of the visit, an agreement was signed on cooperation between the PRON National Council and the FDJIS National Council for the years 1986-1990; the PRON representatives were invited to pay a visit to Romania. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

ZSL HOSTS HUNGARIANS--On 25 October, Roman Malinowski, the president of the NK ZSL [Chief Committee of the United Peasant Party] received a delegation visiting Poland from the National Council of Production Cooperatives from Hungary, headed by Laszlo Hosszu, secretary of the Provincial Union of Production Cooperatives. R. Malinowski informed the guests about the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland in the context of the Sejm elections that had been held, and also the role and place of the ZSL in the political system of our country. Kazimierz Oleslak and Roman Szarek, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the NK ZSL, participated in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' JOURNALISTS HOSTED--A 6-week course for young journalists from the developing countries ended on 25 October at the House of Journalists in Zaborowo. The course, organized by the Center for Training and Improving Cadres and the Center for Journalistic Studies of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" RSW [Workers' Cooperative Publishing House], is Poland's contribution to the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) adopted in 1980 at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade. The young journalists participating in the classes represented the countries of Benin, Gambia, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen, Afghanistan, China, North Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua. They listened with great interest to lectures about the political, social, and economic problems of Poland. During numerous meetings and discussions with sociopolitical activists, scholars, and prominent journalists, they became acquainted with the theory and practice of journalistic work, both in the press and in radio and television. The young journalists learned about the history and the present of Warsaw and its vicinity, Torun, Lublin, and Krakow. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

'RURAL' UNIVERSITY RE-OPENED--In the town of Gac, in the Przemysl province, the Ignac Solarz Cooperative People's University resumed activity after an interval of many years. Ignac Solarz, a prominent rural and cooperative activist, educator, and teacher, was murdered by the Nazis in 1940. This distinguished rural university, with a rich tradition, was founded in 1932, and even then gathered people striving for the social advancement of the Polish village. In spite of repression by the reform authorities [Pilsudsky's followers], it not only expanded professional knowledge, but also taught social activism and an appreciation of the values of national culture, and

instilled moral principles. The participants in the ceremony of the reactivation of this institution included Franciszek Hawer, vice president of the NK ZSL [Chief Committee of the United Peasant Party], representatives of political and administrative authorities from several provinces in southeastern Poland, young people organized in the ZMW [Rural Youth Union], and alumni. Ignac Solarz's widow Zofia was warmly welcomed. Roman Malinowski, ZSL President and Deputy Premier, and Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent a letter with cordial greetings to the first class of students and to the alumni. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 7] 9909

FRENCH COMMUNISTS VISIT--A study group from the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, headed by Jacques Dimet, a representative of the Central Committee's Foreign Department, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The group was informed in particular about the process of the implementation of the economic reform in our country, the activities of worker self-management bodies at enterprises, and party work. The delegation visited and conducted talks at enterprises in Warsaw and the Gdansk province. The delegation of French communists was received by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Gdansk. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Wlodzimierz Hausner, deputy chief of the Economic Department, participated in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

PZPR CC HOSTS INDIAN COMMUNISTS--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Unii Krishnan, a member of the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party and that party's representative on the editorial board of "Problems of Peace and Communism," visited Poland. The guest had talks at the Foreign and Agricultural Departments of the PZPR Central Committee, the Office of Religious Affairs, and the Office for International Cooperation of the OPZZ [National Agreement of Trade Unions]. In the course of these talks, the two sides informed each other about current problems in the activities of both parties. U. Krishnan was also informed about some aspects of the current sociopolitical situation in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

SEMINAR ON TEACHERS' PARTY EDUCATION--A nationwide seminar of organizers of party education among teachers took place at the Center for Party Courses of the PZPR Central Committee. Its participants discussed the problems associated with the socialist and secular nature of Polish schools. There was also a discussion of selected problems in the educational work of schools and shelter-educational institutions. The contents of the seminar will be the subject of ideological meetings of the basic party organizations active in education. Representatives of the Department for Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee and the Ministry of Education and Upbringing participated in the work of the seminar. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

OPZZ, PEACE COMMITTEE COOPERATION--On 26 October, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the chairman of the OKP [National Peace Committee], met with Alfred Miodowicz, the

chairman of the OPZZ [National Agreement of Trade Unions] at the headquarters of the OKP. They informed each other about the activities undertaken by the OKP and the OPZZ in Poland and in international forums on behalf of the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear war. Forms of cooperation between the two organizations were also agreed upon. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

COOPERATION WITH FINNISH JOURNALISTS--On 26 October, at the Main Office of the Polish SD [Association of Journalists], an agreement was signed on cooperation between Finland's Union of Journalists and Poland's Association of Journalists for the years 1986-1987. The document refers directly to the program for cooperation in culture, science, and related areas during the years 1985-1987, contained in the intergovernmental agreement between Finland and Poland that was signed on 12 September 1984 in Warsaw. It is planned that both unions, acting jointly in the spirit of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act, will inform each other about the activities of their organizations, exchange experiences and materials, and also provide direct assistance in achieving concrete agreements on cooperation between individual media organizations in Finland and Poland. The agreement also provides for an exchange of Polish and Finnish journalists, as well as for rendering assistance in the fulfillment of the official duties of Finnish correspondents in Poland and Polish correspondents in Finland. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Finnish Union of Journalists by its chairman, Antero Laine, and on behalf of the Polish Association of Journalists, by Klemens Krzyzagorski, the chairman of the Main Office. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT PROSECUTORS MEET--A conference of provincial prosecutors and prosecutors from the military districts and the branches of the armed forces has taken place, devoted to an assessment of the work of the Polish Prosecutor's Office so far in 1985 and to a discussion of the tasks and courses of action for 1986. During the discussion, it was emphasized, among other things, that the increase in criminal penalties for particularly serious crimes, together with the substantial expansion of preventive action, is yielding the first socially desired results in curbing the growth of crime. Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, indicating the main directions of the tasks in 1986, emphasized the need to continue raising the level of the efficiency of prosecution activities, and in particular the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of the work. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

PZPR CADRE POLICY DISCUSSED--The Department for Cadre Policy of the PZPR Central Committee and the editorial board of NOWE DROGI organized a discussion on 28 October, devoted to the realization of the "Main Goals of PZPR Cadre Policy," adopted in October 1983 at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Representatives of work establishments, party and youth echelons, trade unions, science, and the state administration took part in the discussion. During the discussion, practical experiences in realizing the goals of cadre policy were considered; a great deal of attention was devoted, among other things, to the criteria for the selection and evaluation of management cadres under the conditions of the renewal and the reformed economy, to the creation and utilization of a cadre reserve, to the creation

of young cadres, to planned rotation, and to the efficient flow of cadres for optimum utilization of them. The discussion was chaired by Wladyslaw Honkisz, the chief of the Department for Cadre Policy of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Stanislaw Wronski, the chief editor of NOWE DROGI. It will be published on the pages of NOWE DROGI. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

HUNGARIAN CONTROL COMMISSION VISITS--At the invitation of Division General Tadeusz Hupalowski, the president of NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control], a delegation from Hungary's Central Commission for People's Control arrived in Poland on 28 October. The delegation was headed by Jozsef Szakali, the chairman of the commission. The guests are learning about the functioning of NIK and the activities of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, in both the central and the regional structures. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

ZSL HOSTS SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPERT--On 29 October, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, the president of the ZSL [United Peasant Party], received Prof. Mikhail Kozyr, the chief of the Department for Problems of Agricultural Law of the Institute for State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who was visiting Poland at the invitation of the PAN [Polish Academy of Sciences] Institute for State and Law. They discussed the problems of the food industry in Poland, and Polish-Soviet cooperation in the area of agriculture and the food industry. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

FRG AMBASSADOR VISITS AUSCHWITZ--FRG Ambassador Franz Pfeffer paid a visit to Tadeusz Salwa, the mayor of Krakow, and to Jozef Gregorczyk, the secretary of the PZPR KK [expansion unknown], and met with Prof. Jozef Gierowski, the rector of the Jagiellonian University. The ambassador visited the site of the former Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka, and laid flowers under the Wall of Death and the Monument of the Victims of Fascism in Brzezinka. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS--Jans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice of the GDR, is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Justice. The purpose of the visit is to make an evaluation of the state of cooperation to date between the two ministries, both in the area of improving the law and legal practice and improving cadres, and also in personnel exchange and the development of forms and methods for developing it further. (PAP) [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

MONGOLIAN MINISTER VISITS--Mongolian Minister of Construction M. Cerendondog, the chairman of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Society, visited our country for several days at the invitation of the Council of the Society for Friendship with Peoples and the Polish-Mongolian Friendship Society [TPPM]. The Mongolian guest, who was accompanied by Mongolian ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary U. Czajdzilsuren, met with the TPPM actif at the Polish-Mongolian Friendship Club in Warsaw, and next paid a visit to Z. Pilecki, the deputy chairman of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council. During his visit, M. Cerendondog conducted talks with St. Kukuryka, Minister of Construction and the Construction Materials

Industry, and visited the Concrete Industry Enterprise in Kozienice and Fabex-Zremb in Warsaw. At the end of his visit to Poland, he was received by J. Lewandowski, deputy chief of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee. W. Bek, the president of the Polish-Mongolian Friendship Society, participated in the meetings. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

BIALOPODLASKI REGIONAL AFFAIRS INSPECTORATE--On 29 October, the Main Regional Inspectorate [GIT] completed a comprehensive inspection of the Biala Podlaska province. The inspection group was led by the head of GIT, Brig. Gen. Edward Drzazga. It was established that the local authorities are fulfilling their tasks in satisfying basic social needs in a relatively correct manner. There have been 168 people punished in official and disciplinary proceedings, including 7 people discharged from managerial posts and another 7 suspended from duty. The GIT inspection group submitted a request for the punishment of 14 individuals to the Biala Podlaska governor. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2] 9909

OPPOSITION PRESS FLOURISHES, OTHERS LINGER -- The underground "opposition" literature is published with money from foreign sponsors, although -- unfortunately -- from the Polish Church as well; that is the reason why its content, political and ideological rhetoric, and artistic value are the way they are and not something different. The people who create it consider themselves, or pretend to consider themselves, the saviors of Poland, and unconsciously or consciously mislead their readers. What remedy is there for this? Perhaps it could be a response in the form of books published through the regular press. A fundamental difficulty appears here, however: the state of our printing industry is such that one has to wait several years for the publication of a book. There is a shortage of paper, the printing presses break down, and there is no money for spare parts. Recognized authors thus have to wait, and those making their first appearance have to wait even longer. [Letter from writer Halina Auderska, president of the League of Polish Writers, originally published in ZWIAZKOWIEC, No 31/85] [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 34, 25 Aug 85 p 3] 9909

SATIRIST ON NATIONAL SENSE OF HUMOR--The Polish public loves to laugh at others, but not at itself. In order to be successful on the stage, one must mock others. Even if one speaks of national shortcomings, everyone thinks that it is not about him. Poles prefer an allusion to a joke that is told frankly. [Letter from satirist Tadeusz Drozda, originally published in ANTENA, No 33/85] [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 34,25 Aug 85 p 7] 9909

CSO: 2600/99

YOUTH PAPER RIDICULES DISSIDENT STOJANOVIC

Zagreb POLET in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 85 p 9

[Article by Ivan Lovrinovic: "Who Finds Yugoslavia Too Cramped?"]

[Text] Does the social situation have to develop in the direction where only after a major escalation of nationalism will a systematic beginning be made and the disturbances seriously corrected which have actually produced it? The recent nationalistic outbursts unfortunately seem to confirm that assumption, and similar experiences date back even to the beginning of the seventies. What good is historical experience, then, and is it possible to tolerate the status quo in the ideological sphere for such a long time. More and more frequently the LCY is provocatively called upon as being the most responsible for the present situation, and many people are in its name sullying the achievements of the revolution to date, and they interpret any possible condemnation by society or the competent institutions as a lack of democracy, as a party monopoly, as a persecution of intellectuals.... Having seized upon the "worker constitution," the technobureaucracy today, after having enjoyed the blessings of self-management to its fill, has put the system of self-management in the defendant's box now that the bills have come in. With primitive ideological and theoretical charges which take as their point of departure that it lacks this and it lacks that, the salaries are low, all the way to the accusation that this system is the result of the desires of the people who used to be at the top of the party. People have today become irritated by theoretical dissertations on the causes of the present situation, and they are and more susceptible to opinions of that kind, since they are interested first of all in straightening out the conditions of their own lives. Usually anti-communist ideologues find members of other nationalities or community spirit to be at fault for the present situation, and they look upon the process of pooling labor and investments in the development of the underdeveloped as exploitation of one nationality by another. These dangerous ideological deceptions certainly cannot be underestimated, especially today, since production relations have been disrupted to the advantage of statism and the capital relation. Nationalisms and similar phenomena cannot be dealt with, as is well known, either by the police or the courts, but only by decisive undertakings with respect to the basic production relation. The pluralism of interests is more and more being interpreted as the right to establish new parties that would supposedly acknowledge the leading role of the LCY in society. According to the ideologues of such reflections, Yugoslavia has for quite some time

now been characterized by a state of "ideological monolithism," and since the party has the monopoly of power, yet is not solving the present problems, there is a need to "refresh" the situation on the ideological front and in everyday life. The burden is that there are no pathways for democratic solution to the problem.

How the Nationality Came Into Being

It is true that the technobureaucratic forces have been consolidated even in the ranks of the LCY, but do we now have to establish another party that would deal with such opinions and tendencies as though there were no such thing as internal party democracy and the delegate system. Only when the LCY purges its ranks can it carry out a social campaign decisively. Bakaric once said: "On this question a very clear decision has to be made: Either we will go to battle against the difficulties with the Communists of Yugoslavia, or we will be an opposition and a prey for anyone." Analyzing the nationalistic outbursts, it is in general noticeable that the workers have taken the least part in them, and the offenders are actually drunk and operatives carrying out the strategy of nationalistic groups operating in a calculated way from concealment, and with their nationalistic ideologies, which are usually based on historical mythomania and religion, they impose themselves as protectors of the interests of the working class, which is absurd, since the nationality did not produce the working class and socialism, but rather the nationality came into being at a certain level of capitalism and spread as its market spread. Unity of the class aspect and the ethnic aspect in Yugoslavia is assuming the character of a social law in that there can be no disagreement between a man as the member of a nationality and the same man as a member of a class. Recently there have been tendencies and ambitions of the state to be the basis of the nationality. Instead of strengthening self-management, polycentric statism has become stronger, and its bureaucracy has alienated the surplus value and thereby turned itself more and more into the manager and protector of national capital. Phenomena of this kind, should they continue, and that is the trend they display, will inevitably cause a strengthening of nationalism, since the surplus value is being alienated from the producers themselves. Since for the present we do not have a unified Yugoslav market, the divided capital will necessitate a division of the organization of production, but of the working class as well.

Political Ambitions

As we showed in the last issue, the process of expropriation of social property is on the rise, and the manifestations of all the reactionary ideologies cannot be examined outside that context, since the disrupted production relation is nationalism's native place. Today the economy and the working class are managing an ever smaller part of income, since this is being done more and more by the state. About 5 percent of individuals possess about 50 percent of the balances of savings accounts. Recently we have been hearing more and more frequently that our citizens possess between $20 and $30 billion outside the country, which is an immense potential, which, there you have it, we do not know how to use or refuse to use to repay the debts and speed up the pace of production, which in turn would mark a turn away from concern with reactionary

ideologies. The ideological problems in activating those resources ought not to exist if they are astutely channeled. It is a quite different story with the tax burdens of that part of the population within the country. Out of the 734 billion dinars collected for budgets of sociopolitical communities over the January-August period of this year, more than 438 billion came from the turnover tax, 173 billion from customs duties and special import charges, 4.5 billion from farmers, and only 14 billion dinars from all other individuals, which represents only 2.5 percent of the entire amount. This kind of tax system has catastrophic economic and social consequences and is one of the principal generators of social stratification. It is well known that the economic power of individuals which has built up also has political ambitions in order to ensure reproduction of its capital.

Almost the entire burden of government expenditure falls on the workers in the socialized sector, whose existence is being menaced day after day.

Today the economy possesses about 800 billion dinars for current business operation, and individuals more than 2,000 billion, and the government (by means of primary note issue) about 1,000 billion dinars. Foreign credits which the economy has to pay amount to $6 billion (18,000 billion dinars). These figures should be reflected on, rather than talking about the growth of exports, output, and so on, with empty economistic technicism. Behind all of that there stand specific class and social consequences. All of this states clearly whose interests are being protected.

The System Is Turning in a Circle

A typical example of the demands for "refreshing the situation" and of offering a way out of the crisis is provided by the reflections of Svetozar Stojanovic at the round-table discussion organized by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts on 29 March 1984 in Belgrade. After having asserted that our system has been going around in a vicious cycle for 40 years now, he said: "The possibility for any sort of important innovations, even ideological innovations, has been exhausted in the framework of the modification referred to. It is not that this kind of system is unable to carry out the historical objectives it has proclaimed; it is no longer to achieve even short-term and everyday objectives, the objectives, say, of guaranteeing regular supply to the population, not to mention elementary democratization of the ruling party...." So that we might represent the totality of these reflections more clearly, we will give some more quotes: "Until recently the official ideology prevailed without objections in the picture of our quite recent history. By attacking the core of that ideological-historical syndrome, several recent books and discussions have made an important contribution to creating a more accurate historical picture, without which it is not possible to have an accurate awareness of our present situation. The time has come for great surprises for a reading public accustomed to an ideologized version of the past.... In ideologized history one's own achievements are interpreted as the result of the choice and commitment of the protagonists, and mistakes as the results of the operation of adverse circumstances. Accordingly, some of the predecessors of the break with Stalin resulted in an inconsistent explanation: They interpreted the conflict with Stalin as the result of their choice, but they

represented all the Stalinistic features of their own policy as the outcome of the operation of difficult objective conditions. Still worse, they resolutely denied that they had ever had anything to do with Stalinism.... The Yugoslav ideology has in its development described an arc from self-conscious to shamefaced Bolshevism.... But our Bolsheviks do not dare to admit that political pluralism toward the end of the war and a short time after it was only a tactical mask in the CPY's strategic endeavor to establish its monopoly.... In the Yugoslav ideology there is a great confusion because contradictory concepts have been joined together, above all the dictatorship of the proletariat and self-management."

So, these and similar theses begin on the premise that the real and full truth has not yet been stated about the war and the revolution, that the criminal and the victim are on the same level, that the former party elite was actually a kind of "network of Soviet agents," and that the "regime" was Stalinistic, and according to them there has in fact been no democratization of relations, and all the way to the assertion that further construction (presumably) of socialism is impossible without legalizing and institutionalizing the multiparty system. Bourgeois parliamentary democracy is shown to be better than socialist democracy, and the strongest arguments are that in other places you can freely swear at the head of state, and so on. That kind of democracy in essence comes down to idleness and secondary issues.

Intellectual Romanticism

At the same time tax evasion or, for example, the spread of communist ideas usually result in a prison sentence or "political hospitals," which is the most recent phenomenon, for example, in the United States. The recent scandals about the involvement of the English Secret Service in the policy of the BBC, about the sinking of the ship with opponents of nuclear weapons, the beating of black youths in the poor neighborhoods of England, state terrorism, and so on, show what kind of democracy is really involved. As a matter of fact, it is ridiculous to dwell on such explanations, since they have been provoked by adherents of an "intellectual romanticism" who do not understand the concepts and the dialectical unity between the dictatorship of the proletariat and self-management. This is a failure to understand the role of the subjective factor in the development of self-management. It is true that today the situation in the LCY is such that there will be no true action until a clear differentiation is made, but in no case is there a need to establish an "Alliance of Socialists" as Stojanovic would like, and therefore to eliminate all those from the party who have gone astray. For decades now the Democratic and Republican administrations have alternated in the United States, but fundamental social contradictions will never be resolved with their philosophy. The problems of building socialism are not solved overnight, but its road is truly the difficult road of socialism, along which reaction and revolution come into conflict from time to time.

Cramped Yugoslavia

Stojanovic goes on to say: "So, the opportunities for liberalization and democracy should for the present be sought in a reform of the present one-party

system. The way it is now, it represents the principal cause of the crisis we find ourselves in and the greatest obstacle to getting out of it." He goes on to recommend that the LCY should have its own "LCY Council," and that true political pluralism cannot come about "...without passing through transitional stages and arrangements," or abrupt and radical moves have to be made by young party members, of whom he says in regret "...there are very few of them who are unreservedly Eurocommunist in their orientation." At the end he concludes: "Yugoslavia was until recently too small for the ambitions of our leaders, so that they concerned themselves above all with world problems."

It is obvious that recently we have had a process whereby the opposition principally troubled by socialist Yugoslavia has been unified. It is clear to the workers that all kinds of mediation by various structures and tutelage of the working class have brought this situation about. Yet there also exists this kind of tutor's explanation to the working class that it has nothing to rebel against, since this is its own self-management, and then there also exist the workers' councils and the delegate system as ways of solving problems. Since this is self-management, they say, it turns out that they are revolting against themselves, which creates in a segment of the working class an internal tension and "state of madness," since it forces it to then think about itself and its own behavior as the cause of the problem. It is evident from an analysis conducted by the trade unions that in over 30 percent of the cases the workers' council has committed illegal acts incompatible with its role. In a goodly number of cases it has turned into a transmissino belt for technobureaucratic interests. It sounds absurd to be told that if one wants to replace a delegate at the federal level, it takes at least 8 months, while at the same time we need to prune the excessive normativism. The only bright point in the economic policy today has been the growth of production, which until recently has been approaching negative rates, which is very disturbing. No one is going to bring us self-management if we do not fight for it ourselves, however much this might sound like phrasemaking. The Yugoslav nationalities and ethnic minorities were not brought together by an idyll of history, as Bakaric would put it, but by their common future.

7045
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SOCIAL SCIENTIST DISCUSSES WHY SYSTEM WILL NOT CHANGE

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 86 pp 24-28

[Interview with Dr Dusan Bilandzic, professor at the Zagreb Faculty of Political Science]

[Excerpts] [B.] We are in an almost Kafka-like situation. For almost half a century of our liberated development the world has changed unbelievably, entirely new social structures have arisen; since the war a million of our people have completed a faculty education, but the question is whether these big changes are dictating a change of our world view, whether our views of the development of society are changing in a philosophical sense. For me the basic question is whether the world view with which this movement entered the revolution and lived for a long time afterward has collided with the development of society, such that our vision, our views of the future should be concerned. It seems to me that the thinking based on a model type [of society] has...entered a crisis.

All revolutionary movements, the communist one explicitly, have had some conceptualized model of social development. Before the war, at the time of the armed revolution, and directly after the war, our vision was state socialism, a social system which was said at the very first step that with its establishment the hired-labor position of the working class will be eliminated. But because we were compelled to carry out a forced state accumulation of capital and realize the industrial revolution which is characterized by so-called machine production (and this type of organization, regardless of whether it is done by a bourgeois or socialist state independent of the will of the people, reduces the individual worker to being part of a machine) the entire process of industrialization is inevitably carried out with the aid of a strict hierarchical governing mechanism. This cannot be avoided, regardless of constitutions, declarations, and party programs, the worker remains in a hired-labor position. This model-method of thinking which seeks immediate realization regardless of whether the historical assumptions in the development of production forces and the consciousness of the people have been achieved, leads to strengthening a repressive apparatus, increasing the power of the hierarchical structure. When we nevertheless threw out this model which we had once said would liberate the working class..., when we threw this out not only as a bad...but also as a potentially counter-revolutionary solution, we created a new model, a dialectical negation of the first model. We changed the model but the world view remains the same; methodologically, we are not turning away from the idea of

the model. Just as before we declared that we have a final solution, so [now] we want to achieve self-management in the same short time, as a solution valid for all times. With the economic reform, we are throwing into the model of social ownership and self-management also the law of value to rationalize the self-management model. The changes put forth in the Law of Associated Labor [ZUR] are also a model view of society intended to overcome the despotic rule of etatism but also to eliminate the tyranny of the law of value. This tendency to see social development...as a process of changing models has not changed in all this time. Is such a view of society now in a crisis in the middle of the 1980's?

After Tito a dramatic criticism broke out over the present model of social relations which was so radical in some areas that the belief is beginning to be created in some parts that some big turning-point can be expected very soon in Yugoslavia. To be sure, there are still several taboo subjects but, seen as a whole, the present model of the social system of the country has been exposed to criticism without precedent not only since the war but [to a degree] not remembered even in former Yugoslavia. But the system largely stands firm, almost nothing is changing. Now, on the one hand, is strong criticism possible and, on the other hand, a fascinating resistance of the system toward changes?

Neither one of the two dominant models in the world, neither Soviet state socialism nor a multiparty system and reprivatization of the means of production, are a solution for us; we have tried both and thrown them out and there is no longer a possibility of accepting either of these two options. If therefore both these models are blocked and a third does not exist even in the imagination, then we cannot easily come out of the present [situation].

Of course, it should be said that this model is not good, that there are many defects, but we cannot throw out old clothes before buying new ones; no matter how tight or patched they are, we must continue wearing them. Our central question is whether there is a basis for the present model, if it cannot be radically changed into some other one, to be able to change within itself. But discussion about whether changes can or should be made within the system is so politicized, an unhealthy political climate has been created in which the clashing sides mutually accuse each other of desiring a return to the old, to some previously rejected models. This climate is to be feared more than the possibility that under normal circumstances, without some moves from outside, we will move to a Western or Eastern model.

I do not know why [such a climate has been created], but I have some indications which can help in searching for the reasons. In the past, through political struggle, through changes of the system, quite a few unreal, as well as real, fears, sometimes even panic, have settled in, namely, that someone will try to impose his solutions. For instance, one of the central questions of our further development is certainly the law of value, around which disputes have continued since the October Revolution. We have had two large attempts to apply this law of value in our system. After the conflict with Stalinism the prevailing thesis was, especially with Kidric and Kardelj, that a society which chokes the law of value by state intervention inevitably leads to

Stalinism, so that the only salvation for the revolution of self-management is in alliance with the law of value. At the time of the economic reform (the second time) the idea of the law of value was again revitalized: Outstanding party leaders believe in it almost inrestrictedly. But in both cases the ideological impetus was dispersed, the mechanism of goods production was not put into operation, after brief shocks the state apparatus recovered and slowly returned the rights, temporarily taken away, of the state to govern through directives and regulations. This is the basic distribution of forces up to now. There is still a very lively tension between those who think that application of the law of value leads to formation of the capitalist economic system minus the bourgeoisie and those who say that eliminating the law of value in fact leads to state socialism. Thus, there is no basis to assume spectacular changes will be made within this mode. This ideological burden also blocks really possible changes within the system and makes impossible even small shifts because it is thought that these lead either to a capital-type relation or to state socialism. Thus, I do not see the possibility of making some new model, as has been done up to now. Although there will always be those who will long for this, this model approach to the problems of social development is steadily sinking. Changes will be more the result of pragmatism and the result of the relations of forces in conflict around the question of the further road of development rather than around some conceptualized model.

It is certain that orientations (and, I repeat, it will not be any spectacular changes) will come from the administrative structure, from forums, from those who today have social power in Yugoslavia. But they, too, are conditioned by a whole series of accumulations of history and by the real problems of today. I cannot accept the thesis that it is a question of an...oligarchy which holds the system together only for the sake of its selfish interests in maintaining itself in power. One such narrow view of things was that of a well-known intellectual who presented to me his model of the way out of the crisis and the organization of society; I would be happy if I could live there [in such a place]. It was like some wonderful blue island!

An even greater mystification is when an outstanding Marxist asserts that one should just permit the working class to be on the political scene and it will draw all the solutions out of its subconscious, for the federation, the political and economic system, for the party.

A contradictory situation is at work. Also the new laws which have been enacted confirm how alive and tough is the tradition of regulating social relations by party directive and state regulation. But these forms of regulating society...are in serious crisis. Their power is weakening from day to day, among other things, because enormous changes are arising in the social consciousness; people, regardless of whether they are directors or ordinary citizens, are accepting these changes in a pragmatic, I would almost say, speculative, way, to the degree that they correspond to their interests. As these factors are being revived--and even those who are sending directives and making regulations are conscious of it--an area of spontaneity is opening up which is now somewhat larger for the first time since the war.

After liquidation of the faction at the beginning of the 1970's the concept of associated labor was formed with two main slogans; all income to the workers, to the OOURs (basic organizations of associated labor)--which is more radical than the earlier demand, [namely] the factories to the workers--and: all power to the delegate assemblies, which means that the process of decision-making should be transferred from the state-party structures to them. But everything was done in opposition to these two program goals. It is very easy and popular to say how the administrative [bureaucratic] sector worked against this. But I think that two other reasons are important. If the discussions and decision-making on social development want to be transferred to the delegate assemblies, then the delegates must constantly lead the dialogue, accept and also reject concepts offered to them. The political structure could not accept this because it was afraid that such a democratic discussion would open the door to renewing the discords from the political crisis of the 1970's. The discussions were blocked also because at the time we introduced the delegate system, the ZUR, and OURs, it was clear that the great men of the revolution were leaving the scene and the belief prevailed that when they leave there will be a new political situation which will activate all the potential opposition, so this was felt to be the most painless way for the transition period.

[DANAS]: There is the opinion that short terms of office but also collective work [leadership] as we practice it contributes to our bad situation, because allegedly they do not allow [enough] time for serious actions?

[B]: Long [terms of office] inevitably transform those who hold power in their hands into a separated social strata which subordinates the administration of the social processes to...--I will not say to their vulgar interests--but to their vision of social development which can, but does not have to be, good. Such a style of political life, which has no mechanism for questioning at least...daily policy, supports a static situation at the expense of dynamic development. Those who hold power, not from low impulses, but because of the specific position which separates them out can become too enclosed and not see changes in society. At the beginning of the 1950's in that violent wave of anti-Stalinism, we tried to go toward democratization, we did quite a bit, but when democratization opened up possibilities also for opponents (and in democratization this is inevitable), we stopped. Also at the beginning of the 1970's we did this. A defect is built into the political system which blocks promotion of the best and most capable, which is probably largely the result of our historical development. A society which has not passed through and experienced a bourgeois-constitutional stage carries with it an authoritarian and autocratic legacy and needs a longer time to overcome this in its growth.

Individuals, even also influential individuals, simply long to solve social problems as if it is a question of a Gordian knot. But this cutting [of the knot], this is constantly living with an undemocratic mentality.

[DANAS]: In the last few years and in recent months even more so, we have sitnessed certain radicalizations in inter-nationality relations. How did this exceptional wave of nationalism come about; it is really, as some say, like a time bomb?

[B]: I would not venture to judge precisely how strong this wave [of nationalism] is or how long it will last. But it is entirely certain that the following thesis does not stand up; namely that it is a question of republic-provincial oligarchies which want, through nationalist policy, to get support in their regions or to acquire a monopoly in interpreting nationalist interests. Because this would then mean that the masses are nationalist. And one does not need to say how absurd this is. I would agree that the national factor is more manifested but very differently colored: from natural, normal national feeling of chauvinism, and within these there are...differing tendencies.

But seen historically, it can be said that a paradox exists: In contrast to all bourgeois parties in former Yugoslavia which were nationally colored or nationalistic, the Communist Party was almost cold toward national feeling and showed that only such a party [as it] could solve the national question of Yugoslavai. Although it advocated national states (since it believed that without national liberation there is no social liberation), it gave to them the strength of a view beyond the horizon of national states, toward the horizon of a world proletarian revolution. Secondly, the CP of Yugoslavia cultivated the unrealistic hope that nations would die out.

[Increased nationalism notwithstanding,] Yugoslavia will remain here where it is. Serbs will be there where they are now, Croatians also, Slovenians, and others also, more or less mixed, but remaining where they are now. Only the system of linkages and relations among them will change; at times a little more sovereignty to members of the Federation, at times more power to organs of the Federation--such moves are possible. But it is certain that Yugoslavia is threatened...neither by big-state hegemonism in the old form nor by republic separatism.... It is sufficiently in the interest of each Yugoslav nation to live within Yugoslavia.

/9274
CSO: 2800/157

FAILURE TO UTILIZE FINDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES DEPLORED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with Ramadan Garo, deputy chairman of Committee for Science and Technology, by Thimi Nika: "Scientific Studies Are Not an Aim in Themselves, They Are Executed To Be Put Into Practice"]

[Text] [Question] Now that we have successfully fulfilled the 7th 5-Year Plan for economic and cultural development, it would be of interest for our readers to learn about the most fruitful achievements of scientific research work in the most important sectors of the economy and about the way in which these studies have helped concretely in fulfilling the tasks of this 5-year plan.

[Answer] The characteristic feature of this 5-year plan is the raising of the quality of studies and projects to a new level and their enrichment with new scientific developments and advanced technologies.

Among the concrete achievements which have influenced the growth of industrial production during this 5-year plan, mention may be made of the discovery of well-known minerals and their more complex and efficient treatment, as well as the expansion and utilization of existing production capacities. Work has been done on the designing of over 20 projects or expansions in mineral enrichment and for an increase in the level of recovery of copper; a number of results have been achieved in steel production and work has been done to compile geologic, tectonic, and metallogenic maps. In the light and food industries, in addition to the study, designing, and reconstruction of a number of factories and projects, work has been done to introduce synthetic yarns and fibers in textiles, to improve the technology of oil refining, to process raw agricultural and residue materials, etc. In the field of chemistry, studies and plans have been made for doubling the production of sodium carbonate, expanding the production of sulphuric acid and phosphate fertilizers, enlarging the chemical enterprise in Durres, etc. A number of new products have been produced, such as pesticides, solvents, reagents, and other chemicals. In the machine industry, hydroturbines for small hydro-electric stations have been designed and produced; grouping of the production of parts according to technological similarities has been achieved in the "Enver Hoxha" Tractor Combine, etc. In the area of energy, studies and designs have been executed for lines and substations, for the replacement of

oil heaters with coal pulverized heaters, etc. In construction, advanced structures have been assimilated for large buildings for hydrotechnology, industry, public needs, and communications, and new technologies for construction materials have been studied and designed.

In agriculture, a number of varieties and hybrids have been created in grains, industrial crops, vegetables, an fodders, with 10-30 percent higher yields, and a number of new technologies have been introduced in production. In animal husbandry, all the needs of the country for genetic material have been satisfied and cattle breed improvement during the 5-year plan increased from 70 to 85 percent, etc.

[Question] The scientific work plan is part of the single state plan. Non-fulfillment of the scientific work plan certainly damages fulfillment of the economic plan as well. Comrade Ramadan, can we make this idea concrete? In concrete terms, who bears responsibility for this non-fulfillment?

[Answer] Despite the scientific achievements which I mentioned just now, scientific research work has not responded properly to all the tasks assigned, particularly in some areas, such as prospecting for oil and gas, where the research and design work is not at the required level. The indices of loss and impoverishment in some mines are still too high. There are many cases where, in technological design work, antiquated blueprints are used which have unsatisfactory technical and economic indices. In agriculture, scientific work still has shortcomings in regard to some industrial and fodder crops, vegetables, pastures, and, especially, in arboriculture, as well as in animal husbandry, with respect to breed improvement of goats, efficient feeding, apiculture, etc. This has its basis both in shortcomings during planning of scientific topics and the level of studies. The necessary attention, which is devoted to the economic plan, is not always devoted to the preparation of scientific topics. This has led to an omission of many important problems and, at the same time, to an inclusion of premature studies or fragmentary studies. As a result, on the balance sheet which is being drawn up for scientific work during the 5-year plan, there are a number of completed topics which are not implemented because they are premature or require large investments which the economy is unable to make today. These include, for example, the study of a production line for elevators and studies devoted to the enrichment of Katjeli chromite and of barite and fluorite. Institute No 2 has designed a number of projects which, at the moment, they have the time to execute.

There have been insufficient topics devoted to the struggle against corrosion and the introduction and expansion of some technologies in the light and food industries, such as those relating to bread, milk, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

In fulfilling the scientific work plan, delays are permitted, because of a poor accounting system and lack of control by the ministries and the scientific organisms themselves. Last year, many studies on the list of the Council of Ministers, were delayed and some of them were not concluded

according to the plan. The Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Ministry of Education and Culture appeared in the worst light. These manifestations of non-fulfillment also occur in studies designated by ministries and institutions. On the 6-month balance sheet this year, on the list of the Council of Ministers alone, about 20 percent of the topics have been delayed.

[Question] It happens that a study is completed and, nevertheless, it is shut away in a drawer and does not see the light of application. What is the obstacle in a case like this? Is it bureaucracy, study bias or the tendency to become involved in science for the sake of science? What aims do you have for the next 5-year plan?

[Answer] Sometimes, studies are prevented from being put into practice by bureaucratic attitudes or by tendencies not to cause oneself difficulties and by weakness in the organizational aspect and in planning. There are studies which are not applied because they have no clear economic benefit, some are technologically backward or are premature for our conditions. Among the studies which have still not been applied are those of the Ministry of Energy on the production of laundering substances for the textile industry and on the production of lubricants for railroad car axles.

There are completed studies which are not put into practice because their economic effectiveness is unknown, such as those devoted to fire-clay, agave, gorse, and the production of mohair and silk, by the Institute of Study and Design of Light Industry and the Food Industry. The economic benefits of the production of micro-computers by the Ministry of Industry and Mines are also being delayed.

Through lack of knowledge of economic effectiveness or through lack of accomplishment of thorough and varied studies, there have been cases of projects with high norms of investment by research and design institutes for enrichment factories, for example, or for construction in the agriculture sector. With more thorough work by these institutes, the investments have been reduced. These facts make it necessary to re-examine the value of projects and special efforts must be made to combat tendencies to import materials when they can be obtained within the country. The State Planning Commission recently acted correctly when, after a comment made by the Committee for Science and Technology, it stopped the importation of a factory to make coal dust briquettes and thus brought savings to the economy.

In the next 5-year plan, as in this one, studies will have a primarily applicable character, in support of tasks of the economic plan. At the same time, studies will also be carried out to prepare for the future and long-range studies will be made for the compilation of the draft plan of the 9th 5-Year Plan.

12,249/9599
CSO: 2100/12

SOFTWARE EXHIBITION IN BUDAPEST

Budapest OTLET in Hungarian No 49, 5 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by P. Sz.: "Software Mirror"]

[Text] Vibrating screens, softly humming printers and tempting video recorder pictures received computer technology experts for four days at the Intercontinental Hotel. Among the dozen computer technology exhibits a special place was occupied by Software '86, for here the software products were not only displayed, they were competing too.

Fifty-six exhibitors, 100 business deals signed and 20,000 visitors. The balance of the software fair held for the second time this year could be summed up so briefly, but going beyond the statistical data this fair was also a faithful mirror of the future and present of domestic computer technology.

Even today the Hungarian software market is ruled by products prepared for individual orders despite the fact that there are already thousands of micro and minicomputers. One could prepare program packages for these machines which could be used in several places--adapted to the needs--and thus reduce the costs of development to a minimum with the purchase of software. By putting programs satisfying the needs of many users on the market software becomes truly a commodity which not only can be purchased and used economically but also can be compared in price and quality. This favorable trend, the fact of software "becoming a commodity," could be observed at this year's Software fair.

The stands of exhibitors had 250 different types of software from simple record keeping programs to complex operating systems. It is true that only 22 of these could be purchased on the spot. Most of the programs were developed for microcomputers but 10 percent were for minicomputers. The assortment was a good bit broader than the offering of earlier years and for the first time there were microcomputer programs suitable for production control. An official competition anticipated the rivalry among several similar products. The value and utility of the products of firms appearing at the exhibit could be certified at a competition involving real monetary awards from the Ministry of Industry. A committee made up of famous experts awarded three products with a first prize, three with a second prize and five with a third prize. It is an interesting phenomenon that of the 11 prizes seven were won by economic work

associations, small cooperatives and individual developers, easing out the famous--and large--software manufacturing firms.

One of the first prizes--attaching to the names of Pal Rudas, Tibor Boros and Pal Boros--went to a database management program called dAcess III, which the creators first sold in the FRG, and with very great success. It is characteristic of the success of the program, sold more than 250 times on the West German market, that a number of famous computer factories--including Atari, Apricot and Siemens--want to buy it.

The professional public could meet for the first time with a production control system developed in the Szekesfehervar factory of Ikarus. At present the system, developed for larger machine factories and plants using production lines, is used in the final assembly halls of the factory in Budapest and Szekesfehervar. With its aid it will be possible to provide daily "rations" of work with an evenly paced delivery of parts and subassemblies. According to a survey by the manufacturers it will be possible to reduce lost time by 15-20 percent by using the program package.

The Compudrug small cooperative, known abroad primarily for its chemical program packages, also appeared with several new items. One item of software received with great interest makes possible the computerized processing of the patent system on professional microcomputers. At present users can retrieve 11,000 Hungarian patents with its aid. Their database system named VIOLA makes the intermediary databases of the domestic chemical industry accessible to users.

Many people also looked up the exhibit of the Data-Manager small cooperative. The reason for the great interest was that this undertaking, formed in the recent past, offers complex service for computer technology users, from consulting to machine acquisition and running programs. What distinguishes it from other firms formed for a similar task is that the small cooperative, consisting of a few people, does not manufacture or develop but only gives advice. It selects the machine type and software best suiting the needs of the customer, and so really acts as a sort of manager.

One had to wait until the last day for the most significant business deal of the fair. This was a contract for nearly 200,000 rubles signed by SZAMALK [Computer Technology Applications Enterprise], Metrimpex and the leaders of the Soviet ELORG. According to this contract the Soviet and Hungarian parties will fill a framework contract with mutual software deliveries in 1986. This deal will probably be a milestone in the history of the computer technology of socialist countries for there has not yet been an example of software deliveries of this magnitude in the trade of the two countries.

8984
CSO: 2500/165

DIRECTOR OF SCIENCE ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION INSTITUTE

Budapest HETIVILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 50, 14 Dec 85 p 55

[Unsigned article in "Portrait" section; the two paragraph biography is followed by an interview with Gyorgy Paris, director of the Science Organization and Informatics Institute]

[Text] When we inquired about his jobs he proudly noted, "Never in my life have I taken the job of another, I always went into a position that did not exist before." Gyorgy Paris was born in Budapest on 15 November 1934. He attended the Fasor Evangelical Gymnazium and then graduated from the Imre Madach Gymnazium. In 1958 he completed his studies in physics at the Lorand Eotvos Science University. He felt attracted to geophysics and wrote his diploma thesis on geophysical measurements. Following this, in 1959, he went into the Factory for Geophysical Measuring Instruments as head of the isotope laboratory. Here he dealt with development of instruments based on radiocactive principles useful in deep drillings. Following the reorganization of the factory he went into the Central Research Laboratory for Optics and Precision Engineering and from 1965 he was scientific secretary of the Technical Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. "I worked with such physicists and academicians as Gyorgy Szigeti, Erno Winter and Tivadar Milner. These years left deep impressions on me, even today," he said about this phase of his career.

There was a new change in 1968, he became a colleague of the Science Organization Group of the Academy. When the office and the Academy bodies separated Gyorgy Paris, 36 years old and without an advanced scientific degree, became chief of the natural sciences main department of the Central Office and in 1974, at the request of Karoly Polinszky, he transferred to an assignment as main department chief in the Ministry of Education. In 1980 he left this job to head the Science Organization and Informatics Institute, formed then, and he has been director of it since as a chief ministry adviser. He is the official apostle of the school computer program. He is chairman of the informatics committee of the Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge and a member of the national presidium of the Janos Neumann Scientific Computer Society. He holds the Neumann Medal of the above named society and the Prometheus Prize of the Lorand Eotvos Physics Society. His hobbies are excursions and travel. He is raising five children.

[Question] Why did you decide to leave research and become an organizer of science?

[Answer] That was 20 years ago. What happened was that I could not realize my research ideas so I had no other choice but to change careers.

[Question] Are you satisfied with what you have been doing since?

[Answer] Organization is vital to me, I always liked to get things moving, but it is certain that developing instruments is not the same thing as dealing with science organization, because these achievements do not appear in a tangible form so often it is only after a long time that it is proved whether my measures were correct. And actually I am always dissatisfied. Although it would not be true to say, for example, that the results thus far of the school computer program do not inspire me.

[Question] You became an institute director after having been a chief official in a ministry. Was this a career step or a fall?

[Answer] In no way was it a fall. I have been doing the same thing since 1974; then I was chief of a main department in the Ministry of Education, now I direct an institute. In certain respects I am more independent than when I was in the ministry.

[Question] What do you regard as unconditionally your own merit? Is there some achievement in domestic computer technology culture which would not have been realized without you and your institute?

[Answer] I would prefer to say that certain things were accelerated because the institute embraced them. We had a significant part in seeing that regional computer centers were formed in higher education and in seeing that the teaching of automated engineer design spread in the country. Together with many other institutions and organizations we were also initiators of the school computer program. We spread the research competition system in higher education.

[Question] What are you responsible for as a director?

[Answer] Essentially for everything which the institute does. I am responsible for national coordination of programs connected with teaching computer technology. I am also responsible for seeing that we get better, and cheaper, computers for the school computer program. We also do the technical take-over of computers coming into the program from abroad. I consider it important that the institute has prepared a number of proposals pertaining to the research work of higher education institutions, proposals which were accepted, and so it was our task to see that what was contained in them was realized. I am also responsible for taking care of the administrative affairs of those going to work abroad from the universities and colleges belonging to the Ministry of Culture.

[Question] Do you not feel that it is a contradiction that essentially you are proposing things for the realization of which there is not sufficient money available?

[Answer] Everything is relative. The government has now decided on the program to spread electronics, and it appears from this that they will provide for this purpose three times the earlier expenditures. Of course, one could really ask: Why just this much, why not four or five times as much? But we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that at this moment the country can bear just this much of a burden.

[Question] What is your opinion about those brakes which put obstacles before the domestic spread of computer culture?

[Answer] To this day I do not understand why education still has to pay an 11 percent turnover tax on computers. A duty has to be paid on equipment obtained from abroad, although it is true that if the education ministry brings it into the country itself then the duty is disregarded.

[Question] Do you feel any responsibility for the fact that the experts creating software are more or less idle here--or are being exported?

[Answer] There are tasks for the solution of which there are no suitable machines in Hungary, and so some of the programs can be prepared only abroad. Another problem is that we have too many types of machines here, and this scatters the developmental capacity. And, unfortunately, the people making software are interested primarily in research and development and not in producing "mass products."

[Question] From whom did you learn the most?

[Answer] It was from Academician Gyorgy Szigeti primarily that I learned humanity. From Tibor Erdey-Cruz, once first secretary of the Academy, I learned precision and work discipline. But I might also mention Karoly Polinszky, Ferenc Erdei, Bela Kopeczi or Pal Tetenyi, the present chairman of the National Technical Development Committee. Every one of them was a strict boss and set high requirements.

[Question] Do you work with a computer?

[Answer] However odd it may sound, I do not, personally. But we do use computers widely in our institute and the workers in the institute secretariat themselves use computer word processors.

[Question] Are you trained on computers?

[Answer] Yes, but in my work I use only the results provided; not everyone can be a professional computer technician.

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YOUTH ISSUES CONTINUE TO DEMAND PRESS ATTENTION

Kozakiewicz Book on Youth Reviewed Well

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Sep 85 p 4

[Review by Zbyslaw Rykowski of book "Mlodziez w okresie przelomow" [Youth in a Period of Upheavals] by Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, Ludowa Spoldzielnia Wydawnicza, 1985, 10,000 copies, 291 pages; passages in slantlines in boldface in text]

[Excerpts] Professor Mikolaj Kozakiewicz is a unique phenomenon in our political life. He gained popularity owing to his public activities at a time when public activities were not popular. He is a member of the political establishment, but he is independent. He has not shared the fate of many other professors who either limited their participation in the institutions of the authorities to adorning and legitimizing themselves with honorific titles (and opportunism) or, discouraged by the failure of the game, given the perpetuated rules of that game, quit and returned to their ivory towers.

Kozakiewicz proclaims the need for the existence of a constructive opposition within the system, construed as the right to criticism, which should always belong to individuals and organizations and be utilized by them, and at the same time be respected by those criticized. He not only promotes installing such a corrective mechanism in our political system but also shows how opposition is to be practiced in accord with the principles of that system. In countless interviews, comments and articles he has restated his position. His attitude, which formerly might be viewed as naive and quixotic, nowadays is respected for its consistency, and pertinacity.

Kozakiewicz has won for himself a position which it would be difficult to deprive him of without harm to the credibility of the democratizing tendendies.

The latest book by Mikolaj Kozakiewicz bears the title, "Youth in a Period of Upheavals." It might seem that thereby that "homo politicus" is resuming his professional his professional role of an educational and pedagogical sociologist. But already the first few pages of that book convince the reader that there are no two separate Kozakiewiczes, one a politician and the other an academic. There is only one. The reader also becomes convinced that the author's known views on the organization of political life and on political practice stems from his own theoretical research and thinking.

In his book Kozakiewicz attempts to analyze the educational crisis, which did not begin in 1980 but rather had been growing since the 1960's. He accounts for the phenomenon of youth, so exotic to older people, and he explains what distinguishes young people from the rest of the society -- mentality, customs and also specific needs and interests. Above all, however, he points to the situation of youth in an "educating society" which has become subject to disorganization, including moral and ideational disorganization.

"The youth problem" will be solved neither by a paternalist policy nor by establishing a reservation that offers conditions especially favorable for the flourishing of youth. What should be cured is the cause rather than the symptoms of "the malaise of youth." Kozakiewicz states: "Given our historical situation, to me the only way out is precisely a gradual but energetic elimination of that 'societal disorganization' which underlies all the alarming symptoms, among our youth as well. For the 'youth order' hinges principally on the 'social order,' provided that that 'order' be not interpreted as squeezing the society 'by force' into a framework that has long since been too narrow for it and rejected by it; rather, it should be interpreted as a broadening of the framework (of structures, institutions, methods of action) in a manner acceptable to the society, which would receive tangible proof that a transformed Poland is indeed implementing the fundamental premises and values of socialism in acceptable ways, i. e., in ways respecting the pluralism of that society, its national and individual aspirations, the feeling of human dignity and lastly the real and paramount role of the individual in the state."

Proceeding from this premise, the author condemns pedagogical moralizing and sermonizing tendencies. The concept of forming the moral domain as cultivated by Polish schools is condemned to failure in view of the universal reign of a double morality. The author champions the sovereignty of the teacher. He opposes make-believe school self-government and its demoralizing facadism. He defends the primacy of youth, but he also has no illusions that the school can be an oasis of self-government. "School self-government may undergo a renaissance once genuine self-government (rather than selfwill and anarchy!) is reborn throughout the country in every domain of life and at all levels."

The book consists of three parts, each different in form. Part One contains studies and essays on theory. Part Two supports and illustrates the author's statements by presenting biographies of particular young people who chose (or were steered toward) various directions of life. Part Three, the least interesting, contains reprints of the author's interviews with educators and young people from the West; they are intended to persuade the reader that the educational crisis is not solely endemic to Poland.

Historian Considers Notion of Patriotism

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Sep 85 pp 4,5

[Interview with Professor Marian Marek Drozdowski, historian, by Waclaw Opacki (text unauthorized following abridgment): "Dialogue"]

[Text] [Question] From time to time we are told of the necessity of taking an offensive in the field of patriotic education. But I believe that this is not something that can be rushed through. Let me ask you whether you too think that patriotism should be mentioned with special tact and caution?

[Answer] Caution is imposed on us by the fact of the instrumental exploitation of this concept. Nearly everyone speaks of patriotism, and nearly every ideological and political orientation presumes having a monopoly on patriotism, regardless of whether it indeed does or does not actually represent a patriotic movement.

[Question] What then do you consider to be a patriotic attitude?

[Answer] It is an attitude of respect for those national traditions which are sympathetic toward our being open to the cultural accomplishments of mankind, as well as toward tolerance and respect for others combined with a feeling of responsibility for our own country, society and community given the particular existing political and social conditions.

[Question] Is the patriotic tradition an element of education?

[Answer] Undoubtedly yes, but on the other hand it will not replace the propagation of the toil of gaining that knowledge of the reality which one must have the courage to gain on his own. It is thus necessary to know how to compare different sources of knowledge of the reality so as not to become confused and not to say later that "certain things had been unknown." As in the past so at present we [as a nation] paid very dearly for such a failure to orient ourselves in the reality. A genuine patriotic attitude implies understanding the interests of other nations and states as well as exploring rational compromises among them.

[Question] Is today's youth just as differentiated politically as the society as a whole?

[Answer] I think so. We are dealing with young people who accept and identify themselves with our statehood system, young people who support the so-called legal opposition but accept our Constitutional principles, and young people dreaming of another kind of statehood. Hence the richness of social life and the complex picture of the political map of present-day Poland, both among the rising generation and among the older generation. I also think that youth is more sensitized than the older generation to the contradictions between ideals and reality. Youth is not prone toward compromises, and at the same time it is demanding. For this it deserves credit, because it represents a potential force toward progress. It would like to change this world more rapidly in various directions.

[Question] And what is the basic direction?

[Answer] The dominant direction is that of greater emphasis on the primacy of the society, e.g., by making school and student self-governments more autonomous, advocating the participation of students in holding the reins of academe, etc. The ethos of democratic Polish society dominates the views of

youth, which is more resistant than the older generation toward accepting the status quo.

[Question] Is it true that, as some declare, a vacuum as regards knowledge of history exists in the minds of contemporary youth?

[Answer] No. Of course, there are primitive, materialistically minded and self-motivated individuals, but they are in the minority. Most young people feel concerned about the future of the Republic. So far, despite criticism, they have been demonstrating considerable maturity in the presence of a crisis which could have taken a much more dramatic and tragic turn. Young people gave their trust to the leaders of informal elites appealing for reason and moderation rather than for unleashing moods of hatred and unrest. It is only in marginal cases that it has been otherwise.

[Question] Does this demonstrate the social maturity of youth?

[Answer] This points to some maturity. I represent the orientation of faith in youth and respect for it. Youth has the right to ask questions which we ourselves have been unable to answer. The older generation, and not only the government, bears responsibility for the present situation. Thus, from the vantage point of time, we old activists of the Association of Polish Students and the Union of Polish Youth -- of which I was a member -- acknowledge the values of our fathers and feel proud that they had been, e.g. Legionnaires [i.e., members of Pilsudski's Polish Legion, which later defeated the Soviet Army in 1920] and fought for independence. Now we realize that the Second Republic [1918-1939] has not been merely a catalogue of disasters and defeats but also a period of accomplishments in many domains of life.

[Question] Will our present-day era be similarly re-evaluated only after the passage of, say, 10 years?

[Answer] What is authentic and valuable in our postwar achievements, and what has been accomplished by millions of people (including the ZMP members) will, years later, be appreciated in a more objective manner; it will simply sooner or later rise to the surface. Illusory successes will be rejected. This is a natural process characteristic of not only our era, and a historian who follows the history of the economy and legal institutions observes it calmly. However, the time frame of that re-evaluation is difficult to define.

[Question] Is it possible to provide an unbiased and objective picture of Poland's postwar crises?

[Answer] Total objectivity is not feasible, just as there is no objective history. Every movement and orientation stresses certain values while discarding others. Beneath the surface of the surging social emotions in our quotidian and sometimes very bitter toil, the fate of our Republic -- the homeland of all Poles regardless of their changing political views -- is being decided.

Teaching of 'Worldviews' Urged

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Andrzej Nierychlo: "Etc."]

[Text] Youth's knowledge of and views on the structure of the universe and the laws governing it (that is, the ontological aspect of world outlook) usually are characterized by inward contradictions. For on the one hand, youth has fragmentary academic knowledge of the world, gained while at school, while on the other hand its vision of the world and of its genesis is conditioned by religious education due to the influence of family environment and the at present nearly universal provision of religious instruction to youth.

At higher educational institutions philosophical interpretation of the achievements of particular disciplines is a rarity unless instruction in philosophy is concerned. But the need to plan a curriculum, on the one hand, and the need to earn credit hours, on the other, cause courses in philosophy to become yet another specific study subject in which credit hours have to be earned rather than to provide a general vision of the world.

As regards youth's views on the society (the sociological aspect of world outlook), the matter looks somewhat different. Youth has some sociological knowledge, gained while in secondary schools and at youth organizations as well as from the reading of newespapers and popular-scientific publications. On the other hand, young people are poorly informed about the relationship of religion to social questions, although they may be conversant with the problem of the role of the Church in the society.

Curriculums provide a substantial dose of sociological knowledge, but it is not integrated in an operative form and at best it is suitable for recitation during oral examinations rather than for any independent analysis of the society and its changes.

But it is the sources of youth's knowledge of the place of man in the world and the choice of a hierarchy of moral values (that is, concerning the anthropological and axiological aspects of world outlook) that are the most complex. They consist of: knowledge gained from courses in humanistics, literary and artistic knowledge, religious propositions, and lastly knowledge gained from social intercourse, from observations of family and work environment and from personal experience. A majority of young people derive, unconsciously even, their general view of man and fundamental moral norms from the assumptions of religion. Role models are most often reflections of literary knowledge. In both these cases, besides, the components of world outlook are of a declarative nature.

School curriculums completely ignore this entire sphere, most likely owing to respect for the autonomy of the individual. But is this really justified?

The foregoing -- and of necessity greatly abridged and simplified -- review of the situation as regards forming the world-outlook convictions of that part of youth whose formal education lasts the longest proves that there is a field

for action in this respect at higher educational institutions. It should also be considered that in the last few years these institutions even beat a retreat to previously unplanned positions. A similar regression is observable as regards the programs of action of the student movement, which has even literally cut itself off from any attempt to influence the world outlook of youth. It seems high time to rethink this....

Academic Self-Government Reviewed

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Andrzej Skrzypczak: "The Shape of Academic Self-Government" under the rubric "In the New Year"]

> [Text] /In the coming academic year higher educational institutions will operate on a new legal basis, defined by the updated decree on higher education passed by the Sejm on 25 July of this year along with a package of other decrees regulating the operating principles of academe. In the coming school year it is worthwhile to consider more closely the scope of the changes being introduced/

Elections of Top Administrators

Top administrators of higher educational institutions will continue to be elected. With the proviso that /the rector and the prorectors are elected by the senate and not, as previously, by the senate or a collegium of electors. This serves above all to markedly shorten the electoral procedure by not involving in it the entire school community, which in the past had complicated the implementation of the principal tasks of higher educational institutions/ rectorship nominated by the senate. This will eliminate the rise of unnecessary tensions which used to happen when the minister objected against an already elected rector. Similarly, the minister has the right to express his opinion on the candidates for prorectors, nominated by the rector-elect for election by the senate. /The deans and assistant deans are elected by faculty councils following principles analogous to those applying to the election of rectors/ This makes it possible, among other things, for the rector to influence the staffing of the posts of deans, and for the deans to influence the staffing of the posts of assistant deans, which should produce a positive effect on cooperation among administrative teams at higher educational institutions.

The former obligation of consulting student representatives about candidates for deans of students and assistant deans of students has been voided. For it turned out that quite often student representatives refused to approve those professors or docents who were known for their conscientious and highly demanding attitude toward students, not to mention the occasional impossibility of reaching a consensus among students on the academic instructors nominated as candidates for these posts.

Membership of Senates and Faculty Councils

/The share of professors and docents in the membership of collegial bodies of higher educational institutions was raised to a minimum of 70 percent. It is these most qualified and most experienced academic instructors that are decisive to the ranking and importance of the higher educational institution. It is they also who are responsible for the level of academic work and the instructional and upbringing process. Thus they should be afforded a legally guaranteed decisive influence on all the spheres of activity of the higher educational institution/

Student representatives to senates and faculty councils are /representatives of national student and youth organizations and chairpersons of corresponding bodies of student self-government/ Previously student representatives were, in theory, elected by all students. In practice, attendance at such elections had as a rule been inadequate. It is to be expected that this change in the procedure for selecting student representatives to collegial bodies will reduce electoral disturbances and at the same time assure an active participation of youth representatives in the work of the collegial bodies.

The Statute and the Powers of Top Administrators

The principal regulations governing the operation of a higher educational institution will be, as before, its /statute, passed by the senate. This will safeguard the uniqueness of every individual higher educational institution and of its choice and determination of its own research and instructional activities/ The legal change in this respect consists in that the minister is obligated to draft a model statute. (Nota bene, such a statute has already been drafted by the minister of science and higher education.) The minister also has the duty of verifying whether the statutes drafted by discrete higher educational institutions are in compliance with the law and the provisions of the model statute.

And while previously the decisionmaking rights of top administrators had been formally limited to, basically, representative and implementing functions, now /they have been correspondingly extended to the scope of their responsibility for the activities of the school and the principles of efficient management/. The need for a more precise definition of the division of powers between top administrators and collegial bodies was dictated by the limited scope for initiative by administrators, due to their numbers and the low frequency of sessions. Besides, moreover, at these sessions too little attention used to be devoted to matters of basic importance to the work of the school, matters relating to scientific research, instruction and upbringing. /Hence also the revised decree states unambiguously that the higher educational institution is directed by the rector. It is he who is responsible for the whole of its activities as well as for the quality and effects of the performance of its personnel. It is he also who determines the material-financial plans of the higher educational institution and exercises control over all domains of its activity. The powers of the deans have been similarly revised/

However, the collegial bodies retain their powers regarding matters fundamental to the functioning and development of the higher educational

institution. The senate, e.g., not only has the sole right to vote the statute and the curriculum but also determines the basic directions of activity of the higher educational institution and defines the magnitude and scope of the consulting and other services provided by the higher educational institution. It also retains broad opinionmaking powers.

Representatives of the PZPR and allied political parties operating on the campuses are full members of the collegial bodies. This assures enabling the campus branches of the party and the allied political parties to influence the directions of development and personnel policies of the higher educational institution and augments their responsibility for the directions and results of the basic activity of the institution. This should contribute to linking the work of higher educational institutions more broadly to meeting regional and national needs.

/The competences of the Main Council for Science and Higher Education remain unchanged, except that some of its decisionmaking powers were supplanted with opinionmaking powers/ The Council defines, among other things, the main directions of scientific research and of the training and development of academic personnel as well as drafts of plans of scientific research. Its legislative powers regarding higher education have been broadened by now granting to it the right to issue opinions on all implementing regulations issued on the basis of the decree on higher education.

The Rights and Duties of the Minister

The competences of the minister are defined in the decrees on higher education and on academic degrees and titles as well as in the decree on the office of the minister of science and higher education. With respect to the principal domains of activity of higher educational institutions, these competences can be summarized as follows: /The minister, exercising his supervisory powers, participates in programming the development of higher educational institutions and higher education. He monitors the effectiveness of performance of higher educational insttitutions and has the right to intervene in cases in which that performance does not correspond to the institution's possibilities or to social and state needs and tasks. The minister supervises adherence to the laws in force. He promotes the creation of material, personnel and organizational conditions favorable to the development of higher schools and higher educational institu8tions/

The paramount goal to which the entire comprehensive regulation of the legal basis of higher education and academe is subordinated reduces to /the creation of conditions for a fuller utilization of the potential of higher educational institutions for promoting the country's socioeconomic development. Academic self-government construed as the factual and formal possibility of autonomous operation of higher educational institutions should be linked to the legal system mandatory in Poland, inclusive of the entire sphere of instruction and the training of academic personnel/

The linkage of a broad and rationally structured academic self-government to the indispensable scope of influence of the state authorities on the directions of development and activity of higher educational institutions is

creating new possibilities. Their practical utilization hinges on the activism of academic communities, on their proper understanding of the interests of both the higher schools and the country.

PRON's Forum of Young Generation Discussed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Jerzy Olszewski: "According to the Laws of Youth: The PRON Forum of the Rising Generation"]

> [Excerpts] Fixed and unchanging forms of work with youth within the framework of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for Poland's Rebirth] have not so far been developed and surely never will be. By now it is known, though, that the younger members of the PRON have been cultivating unconventional methods of action, with proposals directed to the entire Polish youth irrespective of the views and organizational membership of individuals and groups/

/The PRON's program of work with youth rests on two basic assumptions. The first is the conduct of political dialogue/ during which, at joint meetings, discussants holding differing views, e.g., Marxists and Catholics, present their rationales. The freedom of speech is total. /The other goal is that of concrete and, one might say, positivist work for the country in which, after all, we live and shall continue to live/

It might seem that these assumptions are too vague. Yet astonishingly enough /they met with a lively response from youth in every community/

Controversies, But Under One Roof

/It began with an inaugural meeting of young PRON activists late last year, and this activity already acquired a specific form at the First National Meet of Young PRON Activists held on 9 June of this year in the Hall of Columns of the PRL Sejm. The formal name of that meet was the Forum of the Rising Generation/ The chief of the All-Polish Program Council for the Forum is Zbigniew Obidowski, a young man employed at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Welfare.... He stated more or less as follows:

"People, and particularly young people, often confuse the concept of politics with that of world outlook. Sometimes they simply consider them identical. But these are two separate concepts. In our movement we would like go achieve political unity, although we are not imposing it, but as for questions of world outlook we consider them to be personal. They are the private affair of every individual, and this privacy must be respected.... We want young people to understand... that the good of our country, which has lately been greatly undermined, depends on our working together. It does not matter who will extract a ton of coal and who thresh a sheaf of rye. We all share the coal and the bread. This of course is a terse summing-up of the premises of our movement."

In the meantime many youth meetings have been held in Warsaw and in the provinces, in cities and in towns.... They discuss matters of quotidian concern to them. Later, they bring to their own communities -- schools, higher educational institutions, youth organizations -- the recommendations reached as a result of these discussions.

Recently in Warsaw, e. g., was held another Forum of the Rising Generation, the 10th already. By tradition, young people gather at the PRON Building on Ujazdowskie Boulevard. Every seat there is always filled on such occasions.... Of course, such meetings could have been organized in a larger auditorium, but then they would lose their discussive nature and, besides, their organizers attach no importance to holding mere public rallies.

Talks, But Also Work

/The topics of the meetings so far have varied greatly. One agreed upon topic, "How to Live," proved to be incredibly controversial, provoking and polemical, because this concerns both moral and material values. Another topic, "Is the Polish Society a Tolerant One?" also spurred lively and nonbanal discussion. The next topic is, "How Do I Visualize Poland in 1990?"

It has by now become a tradition to determine the topic and date of the next meeting following the discussion. In Warsaw the discussion meetings are held on every last Saturday of the month -- this was the principle adopted.

/This year several joint camps were organized for youth from various communities. At these camps summer vacations were combined with candid discussion and work at harvesting, in the forests, at production plants and on farms..../

If this work is so specific, this is an assumption of the Movement and it is precisely this that is to the liking of youth. Youth likes to observe the effects of its work....

Without a Monologue, Presentation of Papers and Voting

/Regardless of the nature of the camp, meeting or one gathering or another, the discussion among youth is always lively and unstereotyped/ These meetings are not held for the purpose of presenting lectures or instruction. They are held in the absence of presentation of papers or reports or voting. Many of these meetings are jointly attended by representatives of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Association of Polish Students, the Union of Rural Youth, the Polish Scout Association and other organizations active among youth, and they also are attended by many unaffiliated young people. The discussion is sometimes very sharp and the comments are controversial. But that is exactly the point.

Young people of differing views sense at these meetings their opportunity and avail themselves of it increasingly often and with an activism at that which refutes the views that our youth lacks idealism.

/Young people live in this country and want to form it according to their own

notions. True enough, they may be aggressive, hot-tempered, guileful and overemotional, but that is all right. Such is the right of youth.

Projected 'Youth Regulations' Discussed

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Kazimierz Janik, Vice Chairman of the National Board of the Union of Rural Youth, by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "The Need for Popular Support: Concerning the Draft Decree on Youth"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What new things for youth are contained in a decree of this kind? Its discussion has been prolonged and consistently controversial.

[Answer] This is not a decree on youth, contrary to the colloquial name of that document used in its discussion. To be exact, it is "Assumptions Concerning the Draft Decree on Broadening the Participation of Youth in the Nation's Sociopolitical, Economic and Cultural Life." This act is thus intended not to isolate youth from the society by bestowing privileges on it but to promote its more active participation in all domains of the nation's life. After all, absence of proactivism always harms any generation, and hence this issue concerns the entire society.

[Question] I'm apprehensive that this decree in itself cannot accomplish it, for words are words but the implementation depends on the human element.

[Answer] Of course, this decree of itself will not accomplish these things. For the time being we want to discuss its assumptions in every social milieu....The final text of this document will, after all, hinge on the Sejm deputies. The discussion of the "Assumptions" should stimulate many new ideas as to how youth itself and its organizations can participate more actively in the life of this country, how can apathy, passivity, consumerist attitudes and selfish demands be overcome....

[Question] Does the decree resolve the question of the participatory role of the rising generation?

[Answer] The decree brings into order the principal rights and duties of youth; it is a catalogue of matters to be settled. In addition, it poses specific tasks to socialist youth associations in their capacity as spokesmen for the interests of the rising generation.

[Question] The rising generation or the members of these associations?

[Answer] The rising generation. The decree also refers to and concerns the entire youth, not just that associated in our organizations.

[Question] What will the promulgation of that decree mean to the chairperson of a local branch of the ZMW [Union of Rural Youth]?

[Answer] It will impose the duty of individualized treatment of the postulates and initiatives of youth by the officers of the organization -- of that

branch. The young man must be consulted on all decisions concerning him, on all draft documents, just as specified in Theses 20 and 21 of "Assumptions." Similarly, the organization's officers must inform the young man about the procedure for settling particular matters, and all representatives of the branch -- not necessarily the chairperson -- must participate in the decisionmaking process. This concerns not only the ZMW but also other youth organizations and groups which desire to engage in civic activities and have ideas on how to do it. The "Assumptions" also accept the conduct of economic activities by youth organizations in the form of enterprises and participation in joint stock companies, mixed enterprises and cooperatives, and it also sanctions various forms of patronage by our Union over youth-managed producer cooperatives and housing construction. This means that what our youth organizations have already commenced doing is now approved by the supreme law of the land. These provisions also are important to youth-managed housing construction, which is highly essential, in the countryside as well.

[Question] This is economic participation, but what about political?

[Answer] In imposing on the administration the duty of consulting our organizations about any legal acts concerning youth and making possible our participation ir decisionmaking, the decree makes possible the participation of youth. The utilization of that possibility is up to us ourselves, up to youth. Authority is gained by action, by activism, alone -- there is no substitute for it. The decree will mainly contribute to abolishing formal obstacles to the implementation of youth's initiatives.

[Question] How do the decree's premises concern the aktiv of youth associations?

[Answer] The decree spells out the tasks facing our associations. It enumerates our obligations, but without infringing on our organizattional autonomy. Our rights are explicilty stated in Theses 20 and 21, which name youth organizations partners of the state administration.

[Question] Won't you turn into trade unions of youth?

[Answer] This question returns to us like a boomerang; how often the representation of youth's interests is mentioned. That representation concerns also the social sphere, but not only that -- this is a question of the place of youth in political and social life, of its participation in governing. But in addition to their upbringing and ideological tasks, youth associations must also reflect the generation's social interests. This also is a political task.

We hope that this decree will not win the support of youth for youth's sake alone.... It would be difficult to speak of building Poland with the efforts of the older generations without the participation, or with merely a moderate participation, of young people who, after all, account for nearly one half of the labor force. Provided that this decree wins full public support, the Union of Rural Youth will back it.

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CSO: 2600/63

SPOILED CHILDREN, SELFISH YOUTH, CLAIMS READER

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Sep 85 p 12

[Article by Jerzy Chmielewski, Zielona Gora]

[Text] "Crisis Children." We hear everywhere the opinion that youth lacks ideals and is vain and too consumerist. But whose fault is it? Ours, of course. It is the fault of us adults, of course. It is we who raise such children. True, things are difficult and this situation will still continue. On the other hand, it is enough to look at the Polish streets and people.

When a "Polonia" tour group from Canada was asked what struck them most about the streets of Polish cities, nearly all answered that it was the freedom of the inhabitants, their fashionable and expensive clothing and their general good grooming. And above all, they were impressed by the children, so handsome and so tastefully dressed. At the same time they were surprised, considering that a crisis is supposed to exist in Poland. The PEWEX stores in Zielona Gora are mostly frequented by youth, often by kids, who knowingly inspect the merchandise and... buy it. In boutiques with merchandise of foreign origin also it is rare to see elderly customers. There too very young people enter and, when leaving, carry out some or other expensive merchandise.

Doting parents wear themselves to a frazzle, moonlight and work overtime, engage in illegal trade in hard currencies, and sometimes simply steal. They do all this in order to, among other things, show off their children, dress them showily and endow them with what may seem independence but in reality is boastfulness, arrogance and nonchalance toward their peers, and not only toward them. Restaurants are crowded with precisely these crisis children who fling money around. Whence do they get that money? The answer is not difficult. The parents are submissive and do not want to hurt their children's feelings.

But statistics do not lie. Nearly every fourth child in the senior classes of elementary schools regularly drinks alcohol and smokes (girls too). This is how it begins -- the descent to the margin of life, alienation from one's peers and the community, and drug addiction. From there is but a small step to misfortune (instances of suicide). Are not we adults mainly to blame for this situation? Are not we too absorbed in our children, in their material present, to perceive how greatly we are crippling them morally, sometimes to an irreversibleextent?

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YOUTH, STUDENT ISSUES DISCUSSED

Student Self-Government Rights

Warsaw ITD in Polish 3 Nov 85 pp 4,5

[Article by Wojciech Jedrzejewski: "The Autodidact"]

[Text] The new academic year brought a change in the operating principles of student self-government. They are set down in the "Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education Concerning the Principles for the Formation and Operation of Student Self-Government" and in the "General Bylaws of Student Self-Government." Both documents define precisely the tasks, structure and obligations of student self-government and the principles and procedure for electing its representatives.

The domain of action of self-government is the academic institution and the student dormitories and housing projects. Outside these, activities of student self-government are possible only through the mediation or under the auspices of the rector or as authorized by him.

Student self-government reflects the opinions of students on matters within the scope of its competences. It is co-responsible for the implementation of tasks of the higher educational institution as regards education and upbringing, and hence it is an organic part of academic life. To this end, it is assumed that its representatives shall be seated in the department councils and the academic senate, with the right to cast the deciding vote. A representative of the self-government of the student dormitory or the student housing project shall also sit in the senate of the higher academic institution.

Elections to student self-government bodies shall be on principles of equality and by secret balloting. The elections are valid when more than one-half of the student body participates in them, and when a candidate obtains more than one-half of the valid votes. The right to vote belongs to every student, while the right to run for an office belongs to students who do not repeat a year of studies and have not been punished by a legal verdict of a disciplinary commission or a peer court.

The self-government bodies elected include senior officers of student groups, class officers, department and university self-government councils with their chairpersons, and the dormitory and housing-projects councils together with their presidiums. Chairpersons of student groups are elected at group meetings and subsequently elect the class president from among themselves. A meeting of day-class presidents and the representative of evening-class working students establishes the department council of the student self-government. That council, in its turn, elects its chairperson from among its members.

Evening-class working students also elect their own class presidents, who, in their turn, elect their representative to the department and university councils of student self-government.

The university student representation, or the university student self-government council, includes chairpersons of the department councils of student self-government, the representative of student dormitory self-government to the Senate and the representative of working students. The university student council elects from among its members the chairperson, who, following his election, relinquishes any other duties or offices held in student self-government bodies.

At every level of its operation, self-government implements the tasks of representing the interests of students before the authorities of the higher educational institutions. Thus, the chairperson of a student group submits proposals concerning the organization and practice of the instructional process and the granting of awards and distinctions to academically excelling students. He participates in the scheduling of instructional activities and examination sessions, takes part -- upon the proposal of the concerned parties -- in commission examinations, and issues opinions on students' applications for material assistance. In his work the chairperson guides himself by the recommendations and opinions of his student group, which he consults on his decisions.

Class presidents coordinate the activities of student group representatives, while the department student council issues opinions on draft department decisions that concern matters relating to the educational and instructional process as well as to student life. The tasks of this council also include issuing opinions on the department's program of educational activities, the schedule of activities and the examination schedule, as well as the organization of contests for the top student of the department.

The university student council coordinates the activities of student self-government bodies at the higher educational institution and, in addition to its tasks ensuing from this function, it drafts the bylaws of student self-government. It also attends to allocating the school funds earmarked for student needs and cooperates in determining the rules for financing student academic movement. Furthermore, the council nominates students for membership in the disciplinary commission and the commission for appeals and issues opinions on the rules for granting awards for academic distinction. It also issues opinions on the school's draft educational curriculums.

Somewhat different tasks are implemented by the student dormitory council. Representing before the school administration the students living in the dormitory, it opines on the draft budget and financial-material needs of the dormitory and intercedes with the school administration for improvements in the condition and facilities of the dormitory. It also organizes social life within the dormitory. It co-decides on the dormitory regulations fixed by the rector, and it also issues opinions on the educational activities conducted within the dormitory. In cooperation with student and youth organizations, this council initiates cultural, tourist and sports activities, and it also organizes social work on behalf of the dormitory.

Representatives of the national student and youth organizations active at the institution of higher education as well as its rector or his representative are invited to every meeting of the department and university student councils.

At institutions of higher education that include not more than three academic departments, the student self-government council consists of class presidents and a representative of the working students. At single-department institutions of higher education the department student council operates at the same time in the capacity of the university student council.

The official term of student self-government bodies is 1 year, beginning 1 November, but in justified cases it may be prolonged, though for no longer than 2 years.

At higher educational institutions a peer court of student self-government and a peer court of appeals are established.

Student self-government may not engage in financial, business and publishing activities, and it may not establish or supervise cultural, sports, tourist or academic agendas and student radio stations.

Labor Weekly Supports Student Self-Government

Warsaw TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY in Polish 29 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Robert Zebrowski: "Polite or Defiant"]

> [Text] "Make trouble for us. Don't be passive conformists". From the vantage-point of 4 years, this dictum of the ex-rector of Warsaw University Henryk Samsonowicz sounds perplexing. Appeals for activism and an uncompromising stance have since then become offset with appeals for reason and deliberation.

There were reasons for this, because the 4-week strike in 1981 and the 2-month hiatus in studies did not contribute to stabilizing and ordering student life. As is probably natural, the university had always been a place for ardent discussions, a forum for clashing views and rationales, not only scientific ones. Nearly 25,000 young people who had, owing to their knowledge and

intelligence, achieved the appellation of university students, tried to introduce in their lives some order based on principles that could be acceptable to them. Hence, the year 1982 brought new discussions of student self-government, which gained the ministry's "stamp of approval."

At many departments students elected self-government bodies. At others such structures were merely termed "representations" of the student community, since it was thought that under the then mandatory emergency legislation using the term "self-government" was improper. The 1982/1983 academic year convinced a majority of students that self-government, as called by its proper name, is needed.

In the following academic year self-governments existed at every department, and all-school student representations also arose. The idea of self-government was accepted by an overwhelming majority of students, as confirmed by the high attendance -- about 70 percent -- at meetings to elect student representatives. Statutes of self-government as well as of the university itself, granting wide powers to all representative bodies, were approved.

Slowly, it began to be believed that one's views could be voiced publicly, that students could co-decide on curriculums and stipend allocations. evaluate their teachers and, lastly, be present, as the rising generation of the intelligentsia, in the nation's social and political life, take a position on important issues. The so-called defense of student interests began to function at the level of departments and entire universities.

The Myth of the Incendiary

Pursuant to the statutes mandatory at Warsaw University, all students constitute self-government themselves. How has this been accomplished in practice? The basis for the activities of self-governments is the elections conducted at the 22 departments of the University, at which boards of department self-government are elected, with the members of these boards becoming members of department councils, the Warsaw University Student Representation and the Senate. The elections always are equal, direct and based on secret balloting. The candidates for "officers" are nominated by the minimum number of persons required in the statute (most often 10-20) and present their programs of action to all students at a given department, who then choose among them. An officer who does not meet the expectations may be recalled by the voters. The term of office is 1 year.

We often hear comments to the effect that student self-government at Warsaw University represents forces hostile to our system of society and Poland, that it includes political incendiaries who generate conflict situations and exploit naive and politically unaware average students. It is a fact that it would have been better for the good of the state if certain "declarations" by the University Student Representation had not been issued, if certain problems had not been discussed too publicly. The lack of political experience is making itself felt. But one question has to be cleared up: whence come the incendiaries in self-government? The elections are a rather thorough screening process. For getting elected does not hinge on the candidate's program of action alone; the voters are personally acquainted with the

candidates and know a great deal about what they say and do and what their views are. And they elect those who are best for them, because this is in their own interest. Thus, in searching for incendiaries in self-government, we are dealing a direct blow to the University, because we have to assume that they are being deliberately elected by the students, and by the same token we identify students with oppositionists. Now that is an extremely menacing oversimplification.

It is obvious that not all comments by student "self-governors" should be praised to the skies. It is good that at times they meet with sharp and conscientious criticism. Let it also be properly borne in mind that the Warsaw University Student Representation is a kind of student parliament, and that in debating that parliament we are indirectly debating those who elected it. If discussion is supplanted with commands, if comments are criticized without considering the intentions of speakers, a well-known psychological law will begin to operate: aggression engenders aggression. This escalation of conflicts can be stopped only by the politically more aware party, the party which is better-oriented as to what is the authentic good of the state.

Opportunism Menaces Democracy

Student representatives change each year. If some are re-elected, that is because their activities suit the voters. This is logical, if the votes are cast hopefully. But votes can be cast in various ways: hopefully or resignedly. For 3 years I exercised various offices in student self-government. I know how difficult it is sometimes to convince people to hope that their representatives are genuinely capable of helping them and saying on their behalf what is close to the heart of all. The greatest enemy of democracy is opportunism. If students vote in the belief that "nothing will be changed anyway," this of course affords a chance to careerists and wily political gamesters. Then self-government becomes pointless, since it is not wanted by those who constitute it.

We are in a state of anxiety while awaiting the beginning of the new academic year. How will students respond to the revisions of the decree on higher education announced last July, considering that these revisions largely pertain to student self-government? But the anxiety felt by those who are accustomed bo sniff out political adventures and magnify with revulsion or gratification the rather quiet voices of the extreme opposition is different from that felt by those who are familiar with university life from inside and are aware of the recent dangers harbored by periods of change.

The anxiety felt by the former group, that is. by the seekers after sensationalism, is besides groundless: for the decree [on restricting academic freedoms] was revised in order to tie the hands of the opposition to our system of society and to imbue the higher educational institutions with a nature consonant with the interests of the state. It provides for sanctions against those who are not in accord with this. And as for those who dread disturbances inspired from without, they again make the mistake of identifying students with oppositionists. Let us bear in mind that this generation of students is the best-educated ever in our country and that, if we ascribe

political ignorance to them, by the same token we negate nearly all the achievements of the Polish educational system in recent years.

The anxiety felt by the latter group is much stronger. Within the student community, faith in the possibility of action and in the sincerity of intentions of the authorities, as well as a feeling of academic and social freedom, have been very slow in getting reborn. Residues of mistrust in any change still survive to this day, however. The student community is uncertain of its status in the society; some feel unneeded, and here much of the fault belongs to those who, owing to their precipitate attacks, often directed against unspecified enemies, pointed to some illusory boundary line between the working class and the intelligentsia. No one is studying for his own sake alone. Persons with a Master's degree are just as needed as miners or metalworkers. Unless university graduates become opportunists and conformists. Unless, while studying, they learn to turn their back to important and difficult problems, to ignore inaccuracies and distortions, to cushion their own careers, to sit still, feign loyalty and survive by writing graffitti on the doors of public toilets.

The current student generation has experienced many shocks: August 1980 [Solidarity] and December 1981 [martial law]; it began to be politically minded once the crises of the years 1956, 1968 and 1970 were summed up. This generation looks simultaneously at everyone's mouth and hands. And much hinges on it. Hence, all measures taken with respect to students matter to the society. The efforts at difficult discussion have a chance to bear fruit in the form of the attitudes of teachers, section heads, scientists and public activists. Facile and showy criticism will merely result in unwillingness to respond and escape from social intercourse.

It is very difficult to say, "Make trouble for us." It is difficult, but sometimes necessary.

Youth Apathy, Ambition Roundtable

Warsaw ODRODZENIE in Polish 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 6, 7

[Panel discussion, recorded by Mieczyslaw Komuda: "Intergenerational Struggle or Generational Succession? Editorial Discussion"]

[Excerpts] Are they naive, helpless and a lost generation?

Are they egocentric, troublemaking, irrational?

Are they badly off, or do they live better than their parents?

Do they avail themselves of the experience of the older generations, or are they taking their own road?

Are they willing to make sacrifices, or are they materialistically minded?

The condition of young Poles was discussed by: Prof. Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, sociologist and social activist; Jerzy Grzybczak, editor-in-chief of the weekly ODRODZENIE; Krzysztof Kubera, chairman of the National Youth Council for Power Industry and Mining under the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth]; and the journalists Maria Maciejewska, Mieczyslaw Komuda and Boguslaw Szostkiewicz.

J. Grzybczak: At many meetings that we attend, voices are raised expressing dismay because the young are not taking a very active part in the country's social life and are unwilling to accept their share of responsibility for rescuing the country from the crisis, and also because they demand a lot but give little. In such discussions people tend to reminisce about the immediate postwar period, when we had been dealing with extraordinary enthusiasm on the part of, primarily, young people, and it is said in an overtone of reproach that the current generation is incapable of making sacrifices, incapable of the self-abnegation and hard work needed in Poland's present-day situation.

On the other hand, youth has grievances against the authorities, because they are blind to its problems, and against parents, because they do not attend to raising youth and care little about its life; and against the school as well, because it has become self-contained as it were, with the teachers focusing on teaching the curriculum without attempting to understand the problems agitating the rising generation. Thus if young and old people sit down in the same room, it turns out that they can find no common language.

The PRON [Patriotic Movement for Poland's Rebirth] is definitely a movement of older people. This ensues from the fact that it was chiefly the richly experienced individuals who responded to the appeal of the signatories. Youth, which in that period was not unconcerned -- let us bear in mind that martial law applied at that time -- and held views other than the officially proclaimed ones, did not explicitly support the PRON's program. Despite the existence of all kinds of forums and clubs for discussion within the framework of the PRON and many other institutional forms supposed to promote youth activism, we are still dealing with only limited participation of youth in that movement and, more broadly, in the country's public and government life.

For these reasons, among others, we of the editorial board of this weekly wish to pay serious attention to the problems of youth and in the future to consider them more extensively. We begin with this discussion, of which Prof Mikolaj Kozakiewicz has consented to be the moderator.

M. Kozakiewicz: I suggest that we focus on two problems; first, on finding an answer to the question of what are we dealing with in Poland at present, intergenerational conflict or a generational succession? And hence, are we dealing with a fundamental opposition between the old and the young or perhaps with some other form of continuation of generational experiences? The other problem, which in my opinion is a crucial one, is that of pessimism and optimism when evaluating youth. The comments by the editor-in-chief were on the whole pessimistically colored. I in my latest book, "Mlodziez w okresie przelomu" [Youth in Times of Upheaval], dealing with the role played by youth in the last 5 years, demonstrate that in Poland there have always existed two

ways of viewing youth: ostentatious and optimistic evaluations and much more critical evaluations formulated at closed sessions.

I believe that at the outset it is worth noting that there is no country, nor political party, nor religious organization, to which what is happening to youth is a matter of indifference. All fairly extensive institutions, especially those responsible for the condition of the state and the development of its society, should be deeply concerned about having the successive generations identify themselves with the achievements of the preceding generations and be prone to continue the values inscribed in the institutional premises of the state, in the moral code -- values contained in the ideas of political parties or in the worldview of a particular religious doctrine or denomination. Hence also any manifestation of apathy or rejection by youth of the values essential to a given organization is bound to evoke deep anxiety. A state that has forfeited the trust of youth, and whose youth has lost faith, is bound to experience within 15 or so years a deep structural crisis -- for it is losing those who, by the nature of things, are going to steer the ship of state in the future. Hence the struggle for youth is a struggle for the future of the state, the party, the church, and any other organization in a given society. This is one consideration.

Another consideration is that youth is no fixed category. Please consider that the 5 years that elapsed since 1980 do not mean much to adults. We adults during those 5 years at most enriched our experience in some way -- experienced some disappointments. But as for those whom we had at the time called the young and who had been the most active at the universities and founded the Independent Students' Union, they have now completed their studies and are gainfully employed. Lastly, present-day university students were 14 years old when August 1980 [Solidarity] broke out. As for the secondary schools, the situation is different also. Consider that it was precisely the students at secondary vocational and academic schools who had been unusually active politically, especially after martial law was imposed. Photographs of street riots in our cities showed protesting teenagers. The present-day students of secondary vocational and academic schools had been 11 then. Hence, the youth whom we studied 5 years ago is not the youth we are dealing with now. Time passes.

Now in the light of studies being conducted in Poland at present (although unfortunately they are not published), it ensues that the aggressiveness of youth has declined -- not only that aggressiveness and activism which manifested itself in street demonstrations but also aggressiveness of attitude and judgment. The mood of youth is becalmed. Its views are increasingly balanced, particularly its views on the dramatic events of 1981. However, it is a disturbing fact that these more balanced judgments are not being accompanied by the desire to actively participate in the country's sociopolitical life. This fact is confirmed by, e. g., the stagnation in the membership of youth organizations. They lost nearly one-half of their membership and nowadays they are rebuilding it very sluggishly. This is good, on the one hand, because it means that the organizations are not resorting to force, to artificial methods of recruitment, but on the other it means, of course, that among youth there exist psychological barriers and impediments which prevent it from joining the organizations. This is of course cause for

concern to both the educational and the political authorities. For as a result of the overwhelming desire to absolutely calm the mood of youth we may cause its absolute apoliticization -- the withdrawal of youth from public affairs.

M. Komuda: I think that the apoliticization of youth that you mentioned is not a phenomenon characteristic of Poland alone. Similar trends occur in many European countries, and not just in them alone. I believe that this attitude is influenced by deeper phenomena linked to, e.g., the fact that we are living in the so-called transition era. I agree that the experiences of recent years, the experiences of Poles, are a definite factor in this. Whatever else may be said of the political events of the early 1980s, one thing is certain: they resulted in an accelerated education of the entire society, and of the rising generations in particular. This education has resulted in the revaluation of judgment on the system of society operating in this country, and it has also drawn attention to broader, global problems relating to the civilizational stage and the processes occurring worldwide. It appears that young people have benefited most from this education and drawn from it the most correct conclusions. After years of feigning moral and political unity of the nation and building upon this slogan the authority of the older generations, it became clear to the young that there are no absolute truths, that the older generation is not monolithic, that competing views exist, that everyone is on his own. The atomization of the Polish society which manifested itself in the early 1980's also applies to youth. In Poland, as in other countries of our cultural area, nowadays generations live not with each other but beside each other. In my opinion, we're too prone to speak of generational continuity, particularly in the context of great national issues. Even now the generation of people in their forties lacks experience linked to Wold War II and isn't used to treating one's own life as a tool by means of which such great issues as the existence or non-existence of one's own nation can be influenced.

M. Kozakiewicz: I agree that the trends we discuss exist throughout Europe.... despite my conviction that our crisis is exceptional, severe and complex, similar manifestations have been observed in the West as well. This concerns precisely the depoliticization, privatization of life -- confining one's interests to one's own problems alone; this concerns the gradual disappearance of vanguardism and the universal growth of conservatism.

Given the threat of unemployment, given the nostalgia for the good old times of the land of plenty (this is difficult to believe in Poland, but the land-of plenty philosophy has indeed collapsed in the West), as in any other difficult situation, a return to conservatism has set in. This is an extremely dangerous trend, because any crisis situation, any difficulty, prompts attributing its cause to innovations, to all kinds of risky experiments. This simply nourishes fascist tendencies and results in the digging up and artificial idolization of "strong men" such as Hitler, Salazar, Franco or Mussolini. In our own country one reason for the Pilsudski cult was the belief in the need for a strong man, a man who would bring order. It seems to me that the perils harbored in conservative attitudes are very real.

In my opinion, in Poland, too, we are dealing with conservatism, and of a certainty with a retreat from certain ideas which until recently had been regarded as elements of change, factors in progress. In our country the

ideological and philosophical crisis manifests itself chiefly in the renaissance of religion. We observe this renaissance even in milieux that had previously been extremely secularized. While the West is reaching to all sorts of sects and pseudoreligions, we are turning to the great classical religion -- Catholicism. But the mechanism of this turnabout is similar.

As regards Pilsudski, we must realize that to many young people he was the symbol of not only a strong man but also a man who, many believe, secured genuine independence for Poland and subsequently became the embodiment of certain longings and virtues.

I believe that it would be hard to deny that our crises, beginning with the economic one, are largely reflections of processes occurring elsewhere in Europe. I am deeply convinced that the world as a whole is at present negotiating a sharp curve. All ideologies, beginning with the liberal-bourgeois and liberal-democratic ones and ending with the socialist, are facing the need to adapt themselves to a new world, to changed conditions. One institution that has changed itself in time as needed is the Catholic Church.... However, many ideologies are experiencing a crisis, because they provide no answer to the crucial questions arising in connection with totally new phenomena such as the nuclear threat, environmental pollution, the technological revolution, etc.

Speaking of the crisis of ideologies, let us consider our own backyard. I have already stated many times that the sociopolitical crisis is linked to the impossibility of accepting the opposition. Yet the opposition is a fact, and conclusions have to be drawn from it.... according to the dogma and schema of our system, a single youth organization should operate in Poland. Yet we have always had several youth organizations, and this reflects the specific nature of our social life. At present, moreover, given the difficulties being experienced by youth organizations, this dogma should be demolished. I believe that more youth organizations should be established, so as to provide an outlet for utilizing the energy of youth in a most realistic manner consonant with the internal differentiation of the rising generation....

M. Komuda: ... I'd prefer to speak of the activism of the rising generakon -- of occupational and cultural activism, activism that is a derivative of the operation of economic mechanisms, for example. Great religions and great doctrines may undergo crises, but one has to live. I believe that Polish youth views many issues very soberly. When in 1982, following the imposition of martial law, it was "not seemly" to appear on TV and many singers began to boycott that medium, a veritable explosion of youth rock ensembles occurred on TV.... What does it mean? It means that ideologies and political stances are relegated to a secondary plane compared with the chance to further one's career, to win popularity... From this fact far-reaching conclusions may be inferred.

M. Kozakiewicz: Of course, the activism of youth need not manifest itself in the political sphere. I'm convinced that the explosion of rock music and the rise of various alternative styles and forms of life are proofs of the dynamism of youth. But so far as inferring correct conclusions is concerned, let me draw attention to the fact that youth has turned away from learning the

professions leading to so-called good posts. Nowadays it is the humanities that are popular among students -- even teacher training is undergoing a renaissance. Young people want to study and regard study as a form of activity, a way of life, and even a way of prolonging youth. Observations indicate that, owing to the crisis, youth is concluding that a distinction should be made between sources of income and sources of pleasure. Young people learn particular professions and occupations in order to support themselves properly, and thereupon opt to study in order to participate in the country's cultural life. For similar reasons, young people with a higher educational background abandon their previous jobs and become private entrepreneurs. This is not conduct that can be unambiguously condemned. In the present situation, this is logical conduct. After all, the conduct of youth mirrors the reality. The fault is that of the reality and not of youth. The same can be said of the issue of seasonal work. When a young person goes to a peasant's farm and works there like a horse 12 hours daily for 2 or 3 months and earns 200,000 zlotys during the season in order to live on that money for the remainder of the year, he can't be called a parasite. He is simply intelligent. He has figured out that, given the wage-price ratio mandatory in our country, in Poland it does not pay to sell one's work time, but it pays to sell one's labor and its fruits. Any claims against youth regarding this matter are nonsense. Once we establish rational wage relations, this problem will disappear. A stupid economy generates parasites, just as medicine has created the category of sick people and the Church the category of sinners.

Besides, a similar trend exists in the West as well. There, too, avoidance of work is observed despite the existing unemployment. This is not a paradox.... of course, it is the boring, stupid and ill-paid jobs that are being avoided. One more thing: in the West many children of intelligentsia families engage in mass self-degradation. They don't study but become nurses, carpenters, sales personnel. To their parents this is a tragedy. But the children themselves believe that they'll earn just as much and that their jobs will be more secure. I haven't yet observed this trend in Poland.

M. Maciejewska: The tendency toward self-degradation is also observable here in Poland, because in Poland there exists the magic of the scrap of paper, the magic of the diploma. And since young people dread situations in which a garbageman would have to have a Master's degree, they attend studies but, once they graduate, they secrete their diplomas in drawers and open coffeehouses or boutiques. They do so because they're aware that without money they will be unable to translate into reality their intellectual ambitions....

Those young people who back away from this practice, from this sequence, emigrate to the West. Both groups of youth believe that in Poland they can't achieve their academic and professional ambitions. This attitude didn't make itself felt only in the last 3-4 years but rather it made itself felt already in the prosperous 1970's, when many young capable people emigrated; such people continue to emigrate.

M. Kozakiewicz: Correction, please. It is true that many gifted young people emigrated out of precisely these motives, but it also is true that they account for a small proportion of the total number of those emigrating. I agree that in this country extremely gifted young people are facing the

decline of research facilities, shortages of various reagents and apparatus, and that they cannot accomplish anything substantive, because they aren't provided with the proper conditions. Not all of them are poets for whom it's enough to have a pencil, a sheet of paper and a nightingale singing outside the window.

M. Maciejewska: The rejection of higher education also occurs because the parents of the young people whom we are discussing today lack the financial resources that had been available to our parents. My parents were able to tell me to go ahead and study with their financial backing and support. But my own financial situation is much worse -- I can no longer say the same thing to my own children.

J. Grzybczak: Youth can't be reproached for lacking ambition, because it lacks financial support. My generation was in a like situation and gained its education with the help of the state and the youth organizations. My generation had the ambition to be somebody....

But isn't this also a question of idealism? Of lack of faith? Unless there's faith that we have something great to accomplish in the land between the Odra and the Vistula, we shall not move from the spot. We must thus consider what to do in order that the rising generation of Poles apprehend the reality.

M. Komuda: A fundamental problem is filling the paralyzing and continually growing civilizational gap betweeen Poland and West Europe. After all, ambitious people -- and the young are ambitious -- use the best as the standard of comparison. The rising generation of Poles is burdened by the syndrome of provincialism, which anyway, to be sure, as always been our concomitant. We have always lagged behind the processes occurring in Europe.... It was only right after the war, and for a very short period of time at that, that the conviction reigned that we had an opportunity to break with this tradition.... at the time this new and previously unknown political system in Poland had promised rapid and effective economic measures. All this, taken together, afforded a chance for not only bringing life into order but also catching up with the civilizational lag. Such hopes were fanned by the official propaganda. After 40 years we awakened to find ourselves lagging far behind not only Europe but the world, because Europe itself has lost its status of the Rome of our times. Thus old complexes have come alive again.

Hence, the young Pole feels frustrated for at least two reasons: As a European, he feels anxious about the civilizational crisis; ...he also experiences anxiety linked to his awareness of living in a backwater, on the periphery, and the daily wastage of opportunities.... The young Pole realizes that negative phenomena occur in the West, but he also is aware that the organization of life in which he functions is not an alternative in the eyes of Western youth. He would like to do something that counts, compete with his peers, but instead he faces the wall of economic nonsense, of bureaucratic structures, and hears declarations which he doesn't understand.... You were speaking of emigration. I believe that each and everyone of these young emigrants had first tried to realize his dreams in Poland.

M. Kozakiewicz: But let's not conclude that Polish youth is totally frustrated and paralyzed.... There's no doubt... that, were today a situation arise demanding a greater demonstration of patriotism and active defense of an imperiled national existence, the attitude of present-day youth would be in no way worse than the attitude of the young part of the older generations.

I'm not merely saying this on faith. Here are the proofs. Youth has already been repeatedly accused of consumerist attitudes. In 1965-1966 the so-called small stabilization, then popular among youth, was criticized, and youth itself was criticized for its apolitical attitude, its desire for a comfortable nook and a scooter. Prior to the 1968 Congress of the ZMS [Union of Socialist Youth], POLITYKA had published a lengthy article on small stabilization which demanded that the ZMS "rectify" youth -- that youth to which nothing mattered except money. Yet barely 3 months later there occurred the student rebellion. Nearly all of the rebels' demands concerned freedom of speech and democratic liberties rather than materialist issues. It was then that truth about youth made itself known. In the early 1970's I had personally taken part in discussions during which our youth was accused of being youth of the consumerist era with purely consumerist attitudes. Well, the year 1980 [the outbreak of Solidarity] was the work of youth.

Despite all its faults, this movement [Solidarity] was a just one and began with correct slogans, demanding reforms -- and these demands have remained topical to this day. Suddenly, [youth] demonstrated spontaneity, commitment, organizational ability and devotion -- in a word, the fundamental issue so far as the conduct of youth is concerned is bringing to light what is deep-rooted, creating authentic situations rather than situations artificially conceived by politicians and television. Let us then engage in genuine and honest renewal. Let us not observe youth under artificial conditions. Youth has its own defense mechanisms. I've never at any moment in my life doubted in youth. Perhaps because that would be tantamount to suicide. I believe that Polish youth is wise, moral and reflective, and that the trends which we observe and which disturb us are a form of youth's self-defense against the stupidity of the world.

B. Szostkiewicz: ... in the 1970's the influence of youth on political decisions was extremely limited. Very few representatives of youth functioned in government structures. In the 1970's we had political stabilization and the energy of youth manifested itself chiefly in accumulating material goods. When the economic boom collapsed, a certain model of life also collapsed and this resulted in bitterness. An adult is resistant to such shocks, but to a young man this is a very traumatic experience, for then his entire world collapses. Hence, in Solidarity times, on one side sat the representatives of the government and on the other very young people.

M. Kozakiewicz: In support of your thesis I can say that at the First National Congress of Solidarity the average age of the elected members of the National Commission was 33.9 years. The youngest elected member was 27 and the oldest 46.

But let's leave the issues of several years ago behind us. Let's try to return to the realities of present-day life. Few young people are interested in

politics nowadays. Thus nowadays the point is not political activism but several literally elementary issues, namely, accepting and acknowledging one's own state and only that state as the place where one wants to live, which one trusts and which safeguards one's further development (and in its turn our work safeguards the development of that state). I would consider the next issue to be the acceptance of the premises of our system of society, but that's a completely different matter and here one cannot demand of all citizens that they accept these premises. This is particularly difficult in a country that is said to be Catholic. There exist certain opposed values and philosophical premises, but there also exists an extensive domain of mutual consensus.

I believe that what I had once termed in one of my books the attitude of practical Marxism would suffice -- meaning the acceptance of some four or five fundamental facts postulated in the Constitution that define the nature of the socialist state and make possible the exploration of new implementational forms, forms that would correspond to the uniqueness of our nation.

Now what's it that repels youth about youth organizations? Precisely their desire to gain absolute adherents of the entirety of the assumptions of our system of society. Young people feel a need to belong to some organization. This makes possible meeting their needs for personal growth, exercise of various hobbies, and organized action -- but they don't want to be "processed into ideologues." This is natural. Young people at age 16-18 enjoy greatly belonging to an organized group but don't want the organization to monopolize all elements of their personality, their way of thinking, their views, etc. Yet, youth organizations very explicitly stress their worldview and ideological-political nature. So long as they act in a society as pluralistic as ours, they will always attract only part of youth.

M. Komuda: Our discussion continually reverts to the topic of youth organizations.... But let's try to... draw attention to the characteristics of youth. These characteristics include radicalism of views, impatience, glorification of success. It's a privilege of youth to view the world sharply, to see everything as either black or white. It may be that one reason for the frustrations felt by youth is the prolonged absence of economic, scientific and industrial successes.

K. Kubera: Orientation toward success? Sure. Youth is success-oriented. But can we say that older people are not success-oriented? That they achieved success and will not let themselves be deprived of it?

M. Komuda: I was speaking of the success of the economy and the state rather than of the material success of individuals.

M. Kozakiewicz: Can these kinds of success be separated? It used to be thought that if the state is flourishing then the citizens should be happy -- despite belt-tightening. I believe that this was good in the first years after the revolution, when the country was devastated and people saw how little could be demanded. Success of the state that is not accompanied by a feeling of success among a majority of citizens is no success at all. This is a basic issue; this can't happen at the expense of citizens.

M. Komuda: Agreed. Except that nowadays the state is ailing with lack of success and the citizens don't feel too pampered.

M. Kozakiewicz: You stated at the outset that youth lacks experience relating to armed struggle. I believe that the 40 peacetime years have greatly complicated the raising of youth. This is a dramatic and mordant irony. No catastrophe has, thank God, automatically facilitated achieving our goals in life, hierarchy of values, etc. My generation in, e.g., 1945, felt no uncertainty about how to proceed and what to do -- although it is untrue, contrary to what some claim, that in 1945 the entire nation had enthusiastically supported the new system of society. The communists received little support. After all there was an extremely bloody civil war. But everyone understood that somebody had to steer the state, that this country had to be resurrected from ashes. Every newly erected house was an argument in favor of communists -- because they did it rapidly and effectively. But there was no great political enthusiasm and youth organizations had hardly any large membership.

J. Grzybczak: For what counts is not numbers. Let me draw your attention to the phenomenon of WICI [a weekly that used to be published in 1944-1948 by the Rural Youth Union].... Although that organization had at its peak not more than 100,000 members, it exerted a tremendous influence on everything happening in the overpopulated Polish countryside. Thus what matters is not membership size and the mass nature of artificially formed organizations....In the 1970's youth supported the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] en masse.

M. Komuda: Because it believed in the success of the economy.

J. Grzybczak: Yes, the accomplishments were tangible; the country was open and passports were being issued. Young Poles roamed through Europe and the entire world. Suddenly, it was all over. A mood of embitterment set in, and that's why the movement for renewal was undoubtedly a movement of the young.

Generational conflict or generational continuity? Youth has always been the subject of complaints, and nearly always youth has been criticizing the older generation.... we must speak of a lack of mutual understanding which ensues from, e.g., a different way of viewing reality, different contents of the baggage of experience. Each new generation wants to make its own contribution.... Nowadays also we're witnessing discussions in which previous generations boast of their accomplishments during, e.g., the 6-Year Plan period. We're dealing with an idealization of that past. The efforts made in those times are unquestionable, but let's not exaggerate: that activism varied depending on the individual. Nowadays we know that not all who had then been active were awarded medals for true merit.

M. Kozakiewicz: I think that it's dangerous, as part of that idealization of the past, to revert to the organizational mechanisms and forms then experimented with.

J. Grzybczak: But at present I feel something is lacking: the ideas of self-reliance and comradeship, all those traits that had saturated the Polish Youth Union [ZMP], are lacking. Perhaps saturated too much, because at schools and higher educational institutions young people from families belonging to the wrong classes used to be removed from membership in the ZMP, let alone the fact that in those times questions of who was sleeping with whom were publicly discussed. Still, in the event of troubles, problems, accidents of fate, people helped each other. And nowadays what's happening? Nowadays, unless one's parents help out, the young person is left to his fate.

B. Szostkiewicz: Precisely. Nowadays young people sponge on their parents. Parents help them buy and furnish an apartment and raise children. This conflicts with the claims of the existence of a generational conflict. On the contrary, we can speak of a symbiosis of generations dictated by necessity. I believe that generational conflict manifests itself only under certain circumstances, and lasts for a relatively short period of time. It happens when young people, by virtue of their youthful vigor, participate in certain events of a revolutionary nature, always wherever a sudden collapse of certain structures occurs.... when the time of stabilization sets in, stabilization of views also sets in.

M. Kozakiewicz: Young people are found wherever sudden changes occur, because their social status is still uncertain and they hold no important offices and lack jobs, apartments, families of their own and obligations -- all this makes them tremendously disposable, free, dynamic.

M. Maciejewska: They've nothing to lose.

K. Kubera: I would say that they still don't know what they have to lose. From the statistics on Solidarity quoted earlier here ensues that young people operated within it. Why? Because their elders had experienced the events of 1956 and the 1960's and knew how to conduct themselves. They knew that they'd achieve nothing. The only older people engaging in Solidarity activities were those who had wanted simply to direct and exploit the young.

M. Kozakiewicz: Based on data which I've been able to collect, I claim that these older individuals, who acted as advisers to Solidarity, could find no common language with the young. The leadership you refer to was absent, especially toward the end of the Union's [Solidarity's] existence. The young didn't listen to the advisers, who seemed to them too liberal, too moderate, too conciliatory.

I believe that this stage of the discussion can be ended with the conclusion that it is very bad when young people aren't opposed to anything, when they accept everything, accept the existing rules of the game, sheltering themselves behind the claim that one can't punch a hole in the wall with one's head. I also believe that it would be better for societal development and the dynamics of the state if the young were to rebel -- even if they were not always to rebel wisely and in a reasoned manner.

Given the characteristics mentioned earlier (black-and-white view of the world, radicalism, extremism), the young may become the motive power of progress and exert pressure on their elders.

Now as we've stated earlier, in Poland the political mood of youth milieux has become becalmed. We also stated that youth doesn't display activism in other ways either.

M. Komuda: Or perhaps youth is insufficiently terrified? Professor, you stated that sociopolitical relations are undergoing rapid changes in the world. We're aware that the pace of these changes is dictated by, among other things, new equipment and technologies, particularly by electronics, which has become the foundation of revolutionary changes. The spread of electronics in the life of society influences both the organization of productive forces (man stands beside productive processes) and social and sociological trends, culture and art. Electronics is creating new moral values. The societies whose material foundations become saturated with electronics will differ from present-day societies as much as societies before and after the construction of the network of railroads. However, railroads took tens of years to build, whereas the gap in this case will arise within a decade. Whoever [in Poland] is aware of the processes occurring throughout the world must feel terrified. Perhaps through the fault of the propaganda, because little is being said about these matters, our youth dreads insufficiently the growing gap between it and its peers from the Western countries. Even now an educated young man can travel abroad to any country and engage in a conversation with his colleague by profession. But there exists a danger that within 15 years this will no longer be possible. For there [in the West] education, work, and all related matters will become completely different.

Now since World War II was mentioned here, and regret was expressed because people in their forties were "robbed" of that experience, perhaps we can also accept the subversive thesis that a substitute for the fear, the feeling of danger and the need for self-sacrifice that are the concomitants of war should be the fear, the feeling of danger and the realization of the need for self-sacrifice in the battle for keeping Poland a European country in the civilizational meaning of the word. What else other than fear can be proposed to the young?

M. Kozakiewicz: We can say: Let's make a better world, a better country. Let's make a better socialism. And then youth will follow us.

M. Grzybczak: Let's then consider whether proper allowances for youth have been made in the programs for renewal.

M. Kozakiewicz: As for that, the situation unfortunately resembles attempts to squeeze a fruit into a bottle through a narrow bottleneck. It can't be done. Either the fruit has to be crushed or the neck of the bottle shattered. This concerns failure to adapt our offers to the aspirations of youth. Youth organizations are, whether through their own fault or not, organizations of adults for youth. I said, whether through their fault or not, because we all know about pressures exerted and the determination of priorities. It's youth itself that should determine the priorities.

K. Kubera: As for myself, it seems to me that youth is a mirror of parents and educators.... In the immediate postwar period there existed multigenerational families.... In the 1970's the situation was completely reversed. The generation raised by grandmothers, a relatively unambitious and unrapacious generation reached jobholding age.... it has no place to send its children to, because of the shortage of preschools and a level of social services that is so low that mothers have to go to work and their children are latchkey children.

Today's youth believes that no one can help it. In view of this, young people are oriented not toward consumerism but toward earning diplomas that assure a livelihood. In the Katowice and Krakow provinces the Mining and Metallurgical Academy received the largest number of applications for admission. There were few applicants for the fields of mathematics and physics....

To young people work and work alone matters most. They're unaware of what they lose by not belonging to organizations, and that's bad. Nowadays it is mostly the vanguard, which explicitly defines itself as the communist vanguard, that belongs to the organizations.

J. Grzybczak: But the point is precisely that people should declare their identity, declare themselves to be communists or democrats. Opportunism is to be condemned most.

K. Kubera: It was mentioned earlier here that the Church adapted itself most rapidly to the changed conditions. Most youth is nowadays interested in the actions of the Church. But what does the Church offer? It offers video programs, computers, gratis entertainment. What does the youth movement have, by contrast? It has what it gained by its own efforts. There exists the danger that, if no one supports youth organizations, there will be no one left to champion issues of concern to youth and in a few years youth may become lost -- and we again will have to deal with an explosion of discontent by the young.

M. Maciejewska: Well, what do the organizations have to offer?

K. Kubera: We don't confine ourselves to organizational matters alone. We conduct sports and cultural activities....

B. Szostkiewicz: The organizations are managed by a very small number of insiders.

K. Kubera: They aren't. The point is that a large number of young people are in advance negatively disposed toward the organizations. Those who should teach youth about the organizations do their teaching improperly.

J. Grzybczak: Or perhaps youth remebers its bad experience in the past. Perhaps it remembers the fact that the organizations have salaried rather than volunteer staffs, preclude authentic discussion and replace it with speeches declaimed from a card -- whether at a party congress or at a ZSMP congress, speeches ghostwritten by instructors from the main board, edited by the

secretary and then read by the branch chairman. Perhaps also youth remembers the pomposity of officialdom and, in a word, everything that caused the youth movement to lose its authenticity. Nowadays things are different, granted, but aren't the experiences of the past the reason why at present you don't have many enthusiasts for your organization?

K. Kubera: I believe that youth, and not only youth, will always be drawn toward those who are strong. The organization in the 1970's was strong, and so everyone wanted to join it -- not necessarily in order to be active in it and contribute to it but in expectation of assistance in job advancement, allocation of housing, etc.

M. Maciejewska: In a word, a majority of the people who joined the organizations in the 1970's did it simply for materialistic reasons, to feather their own nests somewhat. I believe that in the 1970's the idea and structure of the youth organizations became compromised, and that at present it is very difficult to remedy this entire situation. You continue to view the problem in terms of bribing youth. What attractive ideas have you to offer? Because if you're proposing sports and music then what kind of a political organization would that be?

K. Kubera: Of a certainty, we shall not create solely in order to teach consumerism. We're an organization for those who want to accomplish something, to change the reality. We took part in the campaign for elections to people's councils, and our ranks include quite a large number of young councilmen. Not because they had to become councilmen, but because they strived to. As for us, we strived to place them on the electoral lists.

Our program of action is based on the platform of the last party congress. Youth's opportunities for action nowadays are very considerable -- there are opportunities for advancement and finding well-paid jobs. All this, however, requires effort and faith in one's possibilities. Yet, despite the examples provided and the press campaigns, youth isn't drawing such conclusions. A simple example: at our mine some 15 jobs are vacant, because there are no applicants for them. At the same time, 30 employees with higher educational background are doing manual jobs. Why? Because they didn't believe.

M. Maciejewska: This isn't lack of faith in one's possibilities; this is lack of faith in self-fulfillment within the framework of the existing structures.

M. Kozakiewicz: Avoiding advancement and responsibility is also a characteristic of adults. Many of them believe that the situation is so hopeless that accepting greater responsibilities means simply hastening the day of a heart attack, and that even risking a heart attack will not accomplish anything in the present situation. This is a huge social problem because, the more complex the conditions are, the better the executives and managers should be. Yet, the best people refuse offers. They refuse them for various reasons, but underlying their decision is invariably the disappointment experienced in recent years.

J. Grzybczak: Many of the negative trends which we're now discussing ensue also from the crisis of authority. In the immediate postwar period, owing to

mistakes and distortions, we demolished many recognized authorities without giving much in return. We lack continuity of power; we invariably condemn those who until recently ruled us. There are no youth leaders either.

M. Kozakiewicz. There are three kinds of authority, and youth's attitude toward them is highly differentiated. There are institutional authority, the authority of the expert and moral authority. Institutional authority should be exercised by, e.g., a teacher by virtue of his profession, a priest by virtue of being a chaplain, or a general because he commands the army. The authority of such people is linked to the institutions they represent. Now studies show that a great institutional authority in Poland is the Catholic Church led by its supreme head John Paul II. All the other kinds of authority have lost their cachet. The authority of the expert is represented by individuals who are "good" in some field.... Lastly, the third kind of authority -- the one which sorely lacking -- is moral authority, the authority of those who could suggest, advise, reassure.

I believe that youth can be reached by means of the authority of the expert and moral authority. Were the youth movement to consist of people who are respected for their competence and who at the same time provide moral role models, the opportunities for that movement would be great. For the demand for authority is tremendous, and when youth can't find genuine authority, it creates subculture idols.

Once again I say: let's accomplish a genuine renewal, keep promises, implement the resolutions of the 9th PZPR Congress and refrain from revising progressive decrees.

B. Szostkiewicz: ... If minimum conditions for an authentic participation of youth in the country's life are assured, youth will be activist...

M. Kozakiewicz: ... The point is that youth should not be impeded in manifesting what's best about it, and the youth problem can't be considered in isolation from the broader social background.

1386
CSO: 2600/134

SOVIET WOMEN COOPERATE IN LITERARY VENTURE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 5

[Passages in slantlines in boldface in text]

[Text] /The House of Soviet Science and Culture was on 3 October the site of a ceremonial summation of the results of the contest organized by the weekly PRZYJACIOLKA, the periodical of Soviet women SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA and the INTERPRESS Agency/. The contest, announced last December, and held under the slogan, "A Common Fate, a Common Struggle for Our Peaceful Home," was intended to spotlight in wartime reminiscences the fate and experiences of Polish and Soviet women who had, together with men, shared the hardships of the war while fighting in the ranks of the people's Polish Army and the Soviet Army. The jury singled out 10 memoirs, which were awarded prizes. The first prize -- a trip to the USSR -- was awarded to Maria Gajownik of Pasiek. The editor-in-chief of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA Valentina Fedotova, who was present at the ceremony, spoke of the tremendous success of the Soviet counterpart of this contest. The Director of the Foreign Department under the PZPR Central Committee Wlodzimierz Natorf, who also attened the ceremony, thanked the initiators of this project on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee. Cordial congratulations were conveyed to those present by the Chairman of the TPPR [Society for Polish-Russian Friendship] Main Board Stanislaw Wronski. Also present was USSR Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksenov.

1386
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PZPR, CULTURAL MINISTRY CONFER ON PUBLISHING POLICY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 8

[Passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] (Own information) /Under the direction of Eugeniusz Piliszek, the director of ARKAD, and with the participation of Witold Nawrocki, the director of the Culture Department of the PZPR Central Committee, and Stanislaw Zachariewicz, the vice minister of culture and art, the Team for Publishing Policy and Book Dissemination under the Culture Department of the PZPR Central Committee held a session/.

The team evaluated the draft assumptions of publishing policy for the years 1986-1990, on stressing /the unity of the principles of publishing policy and the assumptions of the party program/. The discussion also dealt with the complicated situation of the printing industry and the prospects for improving it with the necessary participation of the economic ministries. The present state of the printing industry is reflected in the abrupt decline of the share of the so-called hard covers to 7 percent from 19 percent of total production. This affects markedly the possibilities for meeting the demand of libraries as the principal users and circulators of books. /Library problems also were discussed in connection with the ongoing assessment of the draft list of titles to be acquired by public and factory libraries/.

Lists of this kind, useful to the practical operations of the library network, have played an important role during the period of the collapse of the publishing industry. Nowadays, longrange lists of this kind have to be prepared by publishers, librarians and bookstore operators. /Considerable attention was devoted to the share of native contemporary literature in the books to be published next year/. It will be higher than this year. /The discussion stressed the need for a thorough consideration of the ideological and artistic values of the proposed titles as well as of the scale of reader interest when drafting publishing plans/.

1386
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ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS NEEDED FOR NATION'S GROWTH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Dr. Tadeusz Wujek of the University of Warsaw, vice chairman of the Main Administration of the Association of Polish Educators: "How Long One Should Study"]

[Text] The development of modern civilization has caused an increase in the significance of adult education in the life of both individuals and society, since the rapid acceleration of the development of science, technology, and culture means that the preparation that a person received for life in society in his youth becomes almost anachronistic, and requires continual updating.

In this attempt by the adult to keep up with the pace of modern transformations, adult education comes to the rescue by making it possible to understand the essence of the changes occurring, and to adjust to new social and vocational roles. In almost every country, the extent of participation in adult education has grown considerably.

In People's Poland, during the years 1946-1982, the number of illiterates decreased from about 18 percent to 1 percent, and the number of people who did not complete elementary school declined from 68 percent to 8.8 percent. There was an increase in the percentage of people with an elementary education, from 24 to 44.6 percent, with a basic vocational education from 1.6 to 19.1 percent, with a secondary school education from 3.7 to 22.2 percent, and with a higher education, from 0.8 to 5.3 percent.

It should furthermore be emphasized that about 37 percent of the working population consists precisely of graduates of school forms of adult education.

The growth in the numerical scope of this type of education, however, has not proceeded uniformly, however, since it has has setbacks, especially in the 1970's, and declining trends occurred in our country during the years 1976-1982. The reasons for this situation differ; in Poland, along with the phenomena also occurring elsewhere in the world, they were mainly a consequence of socioeconomic difficulties, restrictions by industry upon its sponsorship of education, and a lack of sufficient incentives for increasing one's qualifications and knowledge. Close observation of the trends in the

development of adult education, however, permits the statement that the regression was transitional in nature.

This is because the country's economic development requires an influx of qualified personnel, capable of using new technologies, techniques, and equipment. And we have considerable requirements -- scarcely 28.3 percent of the workers have a secondary education, while in the meantime the modernization of production is giving rise to an increasingly greater need for this type of workers. Thus, objectively, the requirements of the economy, as well as the needs of social and cultural life, must cause a reversal in the hitherto unfavorable trends.

The proof of this may be the systematic increase in the participants in post-school adult education. In 1983, for the first time in the history of its activity, the Union of Institutions for Professional Improvement reached the number of 505,500 people trained; this was an increase of 25 percent in comparison with 1982. At the same time, the decline in the numbers of students in school adult education is currently less, and in the case of elementary schools for adults, in 1983 there was an increase in the number of participants.

Today in Poland the objective lack of a reserve labor force on the labor market, the desire to improve people's living conditions, and the increasing demographic explosion should bring about an increase in interest in adult education, including vocational education. Of the over 11 million people employed in the socialized economy, 35.2 percent have an elementary education. The proportion of workers with a basic vocational education increased during the years 1977-1983 from 20.9 percent to 24.2 percent, those with a secondary vocational education from 17.9 to 22.2 percent, and those with a higher education, from 6.7 percent to 8.9 percent. Furthermore, 6.1 percent of those employed had a secondary general education. The above state of affairs indicates both the progress made in raising the level of education, and the potential needs for adult education, bearing in mind the further development of the economy, its modernization, and the requirements of social life.

In light of these considerations, the question arises of how action should be taken to accelerate the favorable trends, and what should be done in order to overcome the still occurring regressive trends and ensure a correct development of adult education -- in the interest of social progress and satisfaction of the educational needs of the community.

The point of departure for answering such a question should be the statement that the correct development of education must be guaranteed by an appropriate educational policy. Furthermore, this development can only be the product of a joint effort by the state and society, central and local initiatives. The education ministry cannot be the only one responsible for it; other agencies of the state administration, sociopolitical organizations, trade unions, and education assocations must also be involved. One should also emphasize the growing role of production enterprises in providing suitable funds for adult education, which is suffering from a chronic lack of these funds.

One should think about what changes in adult education should be considered as a result of social changes in recent years, and the implementation of the

economic reform. For example, in determining the modern content of this education, one should call attention to its educational tasks, including the clarification of many complex phenomena in our social life. The education of adults should also develop their interest in public affairs, and encourage them to participate actively in self-management.

The development of this field of education will also contribute to realization of the principle of social justice -- it will make access to education easier for people who did not fit into the conventional scope of the educational system, or for whom access to education was hindered, e.g. the rural population, seasonal workers, etc.

Another important matter is preservation of the infrastructure of adult education in work establishments. This would contribute to making personnal policy more efficient by creating incentives for undertaking studies, and at the same time it would ensure proper conditions for making it easier for workers to continue their studies, and thus to raise their qualifications.

One should also keep in mind general education for adults, so that it will not remain in the shadow of vocational education. An area of particular concern should be rural educational needs -- since the progress to date there is still unsatisfactory. Perhaps one should therefore organize multifunctional adult education centers in communes.

No less important a task is organizing a system of information and educational counseling for potential participants in urban areas. This type of activity would help to identify obstacles that hamper raising the level of education and qualifications.

We think that for proper coordination of the activities of different institutions and associations, the call of the ZG ZNP [Main Administration of the Polish Teachers' Union] for the establishment of a National Council on Adult Education under the Council of Ministers should be implemented. Another fundamental issue is working out an up-to-date legal basis for adult education, preceding it with an analysis of the state of affairs existing today. The basic legal document in force today, the 15 July 1961 Sejm law, covers adult education in an outdated manner, and at the same time does not take into account the specific features of the age of the students, treating them together with children and young people.

In conclusion, it is worth while to make the observation that the development of adult education, with all of its rich variety, must be planned, since it requires the determination of priorities in accordance with the needs of the state and society. Adult education should be financed both by the state and by industry, trade unions, and other organizations, and also by those who are seeking to raise their general or vocational level.

Organized forms of adult education constitute a basic element of continuing education, the importance of which is growing throughout the world. The development of this form of education contributes to the democratization of access to education and qualifications. The experiences of the past 40 years

show that investment in adult education is very profitable, creating important prerequisites for economic, social, and cultural progress.

One should therefore conclude that the upcoming meeting of the Central Committee devoted to national education will also discuss the situation and needs of this important part of it, thinking of the adults who seek greater knowledge and skills.

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- END -

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East Europe Report

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DATA ON CONSUMER CONSUMPTION PUBLISHED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 9 Oct 85 p 9

[Article by Zsuzsa Gal: "Data Contributing To the Character Sketch of the Consumer"]

[Text] If we know what someone spends his money on--how much he spends on food, and how much on making his home comfortable, if he travels by car, or uses the bus, how much is spent on alcohol, and how much is left for books and theater tickets--then we already know a lot about the person, and we can assume much more. It is similarly useful to overview this on a national level, for which the Central Statistical Office has provided the opportunity in its just released publication entitled Statistical Yearbook of Domestic Trade, 1984. Having selected some data from this, we are quick to form a picture of how the consumer habits of the population have changed and how price structure influenced consumption last year, as well as in the previous years and decades.

In the long run, the chart of our consumption is definitely and unquestionably curving upward: last year retail trade sold five times more products than in 1950, and in such a way that practically every year there was an increase in trade, that is trade based on quantity, indicating sales isolated from price rises.

Ten Times As Much Goods

Yet taking the whole, and now we are only examining the last quarter of a century, the marketing, and purchasing of certain major commodities has grown with a varying degree of dynamism. The so-called miscellaneous industrial items, the bulk of which comprise hard consumer goods are leading the way by far; last year we acquired ten times as much in this category as we had 25 years earlier. Trade in foodstuffs trailed slightly behind the average growth, while clothing goods trailed by a greater margin. This tendency also characterized the year 1984.

The reasons are rather obvious. First of all, every family has to eat and live somewhere; the remaining portion of its income it essentially spends freely. Since during the past quarter of a century the opportunity has arisen for furnishing homes built in large numbers and for mechanizing households, it was in this period that mechanization could spread; it is natural that the bulk of the income spent freely by households went for washing machines, refrigerators, furniture, televisions, taperecorders, and last but not least for motorcycles and automobiles.

Technology Became Paramount

Presumably contributing to clothing purchases having lost their standing is the fact that supply did not keep up with the fashion, but also that people ascribe less importance to dress. Although a suede fur-coat costs less than a color television, the latter has become far more sought-after in today's Hungary. Nowadays jeans and denim jackets are acceptable wear for almost every stratum and age-group. In the restructuring of values, the stereo system, the VCR, the automobile--or on a more modest level the electric refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, the digital watch, the pocket calculator--i.e. technology, has come to the forefront.

Let's see some data on this. In 1984 the population of the country spent (see Figure 1) only a total of 57.9 billion forints on clothing, but almost four times as much, 220 billion forints, for the purchase of other industrial consumer items.

Improving Proportions

If we take the total of our money spent in stores in 1984 as 100, then out of this we spent: (see Figure 2)

In other words: out of 100 forints we ate and drank away 42 forints, while we bought industrial goods with 58 forints. This proportion--the proportion between foodstuffs, consumer goods, and industrial goods--is gradually changing in favor of the latter ones; in the 1960s more had to be allotted for food and drink and less remained for industrial goods.

These averages, these long-range curves in the development of consumption, do not yet show any sign that the population's standard of living would have stagnated or decreased during the past few years. If we examine the statistics in a little more detail, it is evident that in recent years we have endeavored to economize: We were compelled to.

Frugally

If we asked 100 housewives what category of expenses is easiest to cut, probably 100 of them would answer: Food, of course! Certainly, this is the easiest; because it is possible to devise for the family an ample and good-tasting meal for 200 forints, after which everybody gets up from the table satisfied, but it is also possible to arrange at home a feast whereby we leave several times this amount at the butcher's, the green grocer's, and the market.

The statistical reports allow us to conclude that in recent years we eat in restaurants less often and that we generally put together our menus at home out of cheaper ingredients. Last year, for example, 8 percent less meat and 10 percent more poultry was sold in shops, probably because the latter was much less expensive. Luckily chicken is not less valuable; on the contrary, it is healthier than greasy pork. We can say the same thing about fish, whose sale has also increased greatly in the 1980s; it is rich in protein and healthful nutrients.

More Dairy Products

Less fortunately, the sale of eggs and milk decreased somewhat last year--at least, looking at quantity, less was consumed. However, as a result of the growth in prices, we spent more on these two important foods than in 1983. On the other hand, the consumption of dairy products and butter also grew in volume. Sugar became more expensive, we bought less of it, which is not a problem, if we look in the mirror--the number of overweight people is above 3 million--and it is especially not a problem if we listen to the doctors, who assert that sugar provides empty calories; that is, it is fattening, but does not provide nourishment, thus it is worthless.

Decline In Vitamins

Our intake of food has not become healthier, due to the fact that in recent years we have bought increasingly fewer vegetables and fruits. Not counting tropical fruits, of which shops sold 13 percent more last year than one year earlier, it is a sad fact that last year the sale of potatoes declined by 10 percent, vegetable and fruits by 20 percent. We can console ourselves by saying that more and more people are eating what they grow themselves, that this year more was delivered to the markets and the price level was lower, so the statistics will get better, too. Nevertheless, it is frightening, but it can be confidently assumed that last year's decline in the consumption of vitamin-rich foods was primarily a result of frugality.

Mr Alcohol

One becomes less inclined to have sympathy, however, when in the course of perusing the data one finds that in spite of the fact that the price of alcohol is rising, its consumption is not decreasing; on the contrary, it is climbing. Just look at the huge amounts of money we poured down our throats during the past 15 years. (see Figure 3)

Since we can safely add together consumption in stores and eating establishments, we can state the sad fact that last year more than 50 billion forints worth of alcoholic beverages were consumed--not taking into account "private production." How much is 50 billion? It is almost as much as what the people of the country--including infants--at the same time, that is in 1984, spent on clothing. This is certainly a perversity of the consumer structure, resulting primarily in harm to the national economy, and diseases and family problems caused by alcoholism.

The 1984 domestic trade yearbook also publishes retail price indexes. It is evident from these that since 1970 prices based upon the major commodity groups have on a whole doubled; those of foodstuffs, consumer goods, and miscellaneous industrial goods were 200 percent higher in 1984 and those of clothing goods were somewhat lower in 1984. The yearly price level growth was highest--9.7 percent--in 1979, but last year's 8.5 percent rise could qualify as unusually high. The years 1977, 1978, and 1981 were more moderate, when the retail price index was 4-5 percent.

Well, what became more expensive? Almost everything. It is simpler to mention those few products which were cheaper last year than in 1970. Such are, for example, hosiery, socks, and pantyhose. The price index of this price group has also risen since 1980, when--as compared to 1970--it was only 7.5 percent, while slowly it crept up to last year's 93.5 percent level.

Looking at it in the perspective of 15 years, the 1.3 percent increase in the price of the household refrigerator may be viewed as negligible, although its price index was lower--95 percent--earlier, in 1978 and 1979. During 15 years, telecommunications equipment increased modestly, by 11 percent, and the price of woolen cloth by 16 percent.

There Are Things Which Became Cheaper

At the other end of the scale, among those commodities which have gotten more expensive to the largest degree are petrochemical products (526 percent as compared to 1970), watches, jewelry, costume jewelry (478 percent), followed by women's shoes (326 percent) and men's shoes (290 percent). Bicycles and children's shoes have gotten more expensive to almost the same degree.

Foodstuffs show the steadiest average price index at 200 percent. Again a few examples, where the 1970 price is listed first and after it that in 1984: bagged milk with 2.8 percent milkfat 3.30--6 forints; ewe-cheese 33--61 forints; margarine 29.70--53 forints; skinless wieners 42-79 forints; Gyulai sausage 80--168 forints; clean rice, unpolished, 16--32 forints; dinner rolls 0.40--0.70 forints; sugar 9.80--22.50 forints; Christmas tree candy 62--130 forints; table salt 2.40--5.80; un-bottled table wine 14.50--28.50.

Of course among foodstuffs there are also some which have gotten more drastically expensive--for example, pork chops, leg of pork, coffee--and those which have gotten less drastically expensive, these are for example most cheeses, sour cream, cottage cheese, noodles, lard and bacon.

Uncontrolled Price Is Not At Fault

One would assume that among the goods belonging to the various price forms the goods with uncontrolled prices would have gotten more expensive most radically, while those with fixed prices would have gotten more expensive to a more moderate degree. Statistics do not unanimously attest to this assumption. For example, in 1983 miscellaneous industrial goods with fixed prices became more expensive by 21 percent, while the products falling into the uncontrolled price category became more expensive by an average of 7.3 percent. In the following year, in 1984, a price rise of 9.8 percent resulted among foodstuffs with fixed prices, while those belonging to the uncontrolled price category grew by 8.7 percent. Let's add: taking as 100 the whole list of commodities bought by the population, in both years those commodities belonging to the free price form comprised 53, in other words, the majority of commodities belonged to this price form, and only 18 percent of them were fixed, 23 percent had price ceilings, and 6 percent had so-called controlled pricing.

European Data

As a comparison it is worthwhile to turn to that chapter in the yearbook which indicates the price trends in the countries of Europe up to 1983. We can see here that during the last year discussed, 1983, prices grew, as compared to 1982, by 2 percent in Bulgaria and by 1 percent in Czechoslovakia; in the GDR and the Soviet Union it did not essentially change, and while Hungarians experienced a 7 percent price increase, there was a 20 percent price rise in Poland and one of 41 percent in Yugoslavia.

Among the capitalist countries in the same year, there was an inflation of 20.5 percent in Greece, 14.6 percent in Italy, 9.6 percent in France, 8.9 percent in Sweden, 8.5 percent in Finland, and 8.4 percent in Norway. Earlier, in the 1970s the yearly price rise was in the double digits in England, Finland, Greece, Italy, and even in Sweden. Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the FRG weathered the past decade and a half with more modest increases in prices.

Examining the columns of figures we reach the conclusion that during the past 15 years the purchasing conditions have not improved much, and in certain respects even deteriorated. Neither the expansion of the shop network nor growth in their staffs has kept pace with the growth of commercial activity.

Who And Where They Will Serve You

As compared to 1970 the retail trade of commodities has quadrupled, at least figuring it in forint value. During this time, the area occupied by shops, however, has grown from 5.1 million square meters to only 8.4 million square meters, while the number of workers in stores, shops, and restaurants rose from 240,000 to 292,000. Of course, in the meantime more and more shops were transformed into self-service forms: while in 1970 a total of only 35 percent of the commodities were sold in a modern retail fashion, last year 56 percent of the retail trade was conducted this way.

Finally, while leafing through the publication of the Central Statistical Office, one gets the general impression that while prices have risen significantly, shopping conditions have become more uncomfortable and inconvenient. Strictly speaking, we can't be surpised at this, since the rise in prices produced only a modest profit for the commercial enterprises, and the changing regulatory system generally syphoned off even this; in this way it is understandable that the network of shops and the staff could only be developed moderately.

It seems, however, as if the consumer is defying all of this: In spite of the more difficult living conditions and the higher prices, as well as the increasingly congested shops, he is purchasing more goods.

Figure 1. While for clothing we spent 57.9 billion forints, on other industrial items we spent nearly 4 times as much: 220 billion forints.

Figure 2.

Key: 1. 45.9 percent for miscellaneous industrial items
2. 11.5 percent in eating establishments
3. 12.1 percent for clothing
4. 30.5 percent for foodstuffs

Figure 3.

Key: 1. The Sale of Alcoholic Beverages
2. In stores
3. In eating establishments
4. At current price/billions of forints

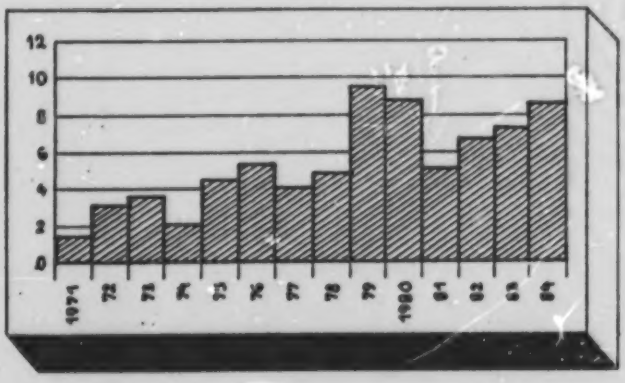

Figure 4. Commercial Price Level Trend.

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1986 ANNUAL PLAN TRADE GOALS ASSESSED

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 146, 5 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Mateusz Kujawa: "CPR Assumptions for 1986"; first paragraph is RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE introduction]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has passed the National Annual Plan, the document defining the social and economic goals for 1986. An integral part of the CPR resolution is its four annexes in which the central planners have included reports on the forecasted indicators of economic development and the principles of materials procurement (including national balances) and have made a very detailed specification of the "rules of the game," i.e., the instruments for steering the economy. Problems of import and export, tasks in the field of foreign trade and its role in shaping the growth rate and questions related to the steering of international trade occupy a prominent place in this legal document.

It should be stressed from the outset that the entire CPR document is very consistent in accenting the need "to increase Poland's share in the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, towards increasing export and raising the level of its effectiveness." This emanates from the recognition that an increase in foreign trade is one of the most crucial factors for accelerating the rate of improvement of economic effectiveness and for enabling the rapid attainment and strengthening of economic stability. In this way, the role of the foreign trade factor in the aspect of stability on the domestic market and capital spending stability is also perceived.

The scale of the tasks laid out in the National Plan for 1986 in export and import is most readily assessable if we compare relative volumes and trade growth indicators not so much with the plan for the current year as with the estimated values that really will be attained in 1985. As is known, very substantial differences unfortunately exist between these base values, especially in the area of trade with countries from the second payments area.

The total value of export in 1986 should amount to 1.8785 trillion zlotys. This represents an increase in volume of 3.7 percent over the anticipated results for the current year. Meanwhile it is expected that during the current year the growth rate of export in constant prices will be less than 1.5 percent.

Given this, how should we assess the goals of the plan for next year? Should we compare the growth rate of export with the planned growth rate of the national income, which is to range between 3.1 and 3.4 percent, or should we consider 1985 results to be a more reliable point of reference? Meanwhile, import is to grow next year by 2.4 percent to 1.7035 trillion zlotys. Evidently, the central planners assume that the income flexibility of import will be less than one unit. The multiyear average value of the index of import flexibility oscillates around 1.5, although of course there were years during our postwar history when it was close to zero. Let us also add that in the current year, the increase in import volume compared with 1984 probably will amount to more than 3 percent.

In general, however, reports on the relative values and growth rate of export and import may be viewed as auxiliary or as leaving less to the imagination. Data on assumptions in the particular payments areas seem to be more concrete. Here it should be realized that the figures on trade with the first payments area represent not only our assessment of the potential for buying and selling goods and services next year, but likewise a very close comparison with the plans of our partners. For the most part, they emanate from the decisions adopted during the coordination of multiyear socioeconomic plans with CEMA states and from the far advanced coordination of annual trade agreements.

According to the CPR, the growth rate of the volume of trade with the first payments area will be considerably greater in 1986 than the growth rate of trade with the second payments area. In export to the first payments area, an increase of 5.7 percent over the expected results for the current year is envisaged, while an increase of 6.6 percent is projected in import. Expressed as foreign exchange, the value of export should amount to about 10 billion rubles next year, and the value of import should be less than 10.8 billion rubles. For this year, the respective values are estimated at approximately 9.2 billion and 9.8 billion rubles. It is easy to calculate that the growth rate in current prices will be higher and will reach 108.3 percent in export and 109.5 percent in import. The given assumptions of trade volume with first payments area countries show that there will continue to be a negative balance in this trade and that next year it will be about 200 million rubles higher than this year's deficit.

It should be stressed that the plan assumptions strongly stress the need for a great increase in export in the area of products covered under agreements on long-term specialization and co-production, as well as joint research-development ventures. The resolution likewise indicates the need to intensify present-day forms of cooperation with CEMA countries in the form of the development of direct enterprise contacts, the creation of joint ventures, the comprehensive implementation of capital spending projects and the cementing of economic ties in border areas.

The foreign trade minister has been authorized to exceed the level of trade projected in the first payments area in the CPR within the framework of multilateral trade through the implementation of compensating or barter transactions. With regard to the steering of trade in both payments areas, the resolution likewise stresses the need for the ministry to exert influence

over the structure of export by replacing raw materials with highly processed products, in order to increase export efficiency. The resolution likewise indicates the need for the ministry to cooperate with parent agencies to develop services in the areas of product upgrading trade, transport and tourist services and the improvement of the "terms of trade" in both payments areas.

The tasks set by the CPR for 1986 in turnovers with the second payments area will amount to less than $6.3 billion in export and less than $4.8 billion in import. This means that next year trade volume should be 1.7 percent higher in export and 2.7 percent lower in import than the estimated results for this year. The growth rate indicators shape up somewhat differently in current prices: in export the increase is less than 4 percent, and the value of import remains at approximately its 1985 level.

Once again, for a better assessment of the significance of such tasks, we may compare them on the one hand with the indexes for the current year (a decline in export of 3.3 percent compared with last year and an increase in import of 3.8 percent) and, on the other hand, with the planned increase in the national income for next year (remember: ranging from 3.1 to 3.4 percent) or the planned increase in industrial production (3.2 to 3.6 percent).

It seems, however, that several supplementary indexes and pieces of information on turnovers with the second payments area contained in the document on next year's CPR lead to more concrete conclusions, especially the assessment of a provision concerning the levers for steering the implementation of the plan found in annex no 3. Above all, let us mention that the more than $1.5 billion positive balance planned for next year will be more than $250 million greater than this year's surplus of export over import. In this way, the principle of designating about 25 percent of the income obtained from export for foreign debt servicing is preserved.

About half of the import from the second payments area next year will be implemented using centrally distributed funds, while the remainder will be financed through exchange and tied-in transactions and from allowances from domestic export, as well as from the prime funds of enterprises in which funds emanating from ROD's have the greatest share. In 1986, a foreign exchange fund at the disposal of the minister of agriculture and the food economy will be created. Income into this fund will emanate from a part of the funds obtained from export to the second payments area over and above the planned volume of products taken from a list to be drawn up by agreement with the foreign trade minister and the finance minister. In order to accelerate the turnover of agriculture-food items, this fund will aid the import of raw materials, materials and spare parts for the food economy. The detailed procedure for the operation of this fund is to be developed in the near future by the three interested ministries. It is expected that this will contribute to the rationalization of the structure of foreign trade turnovers in the agricultural-food commodities area.

Among the other specific provisions of the CPR resolution for 1986, it is worthwhile to mention the decision on the export and import of health care remedies. The resolution obliges the minister of foreign trade, the minister

of health and social welfare and the minister of the chemical and light industry to outline the volume and the structure of export in this field (the Polish pharmaceuticals industry is an important exporter to both the countries of the first and second payments areas). On the other hand, all foreign exchange funds that are obtained in excess of the plan over the course of next year are to be designated first for additional purchases within the framework of the operational program for health care procurement.

It is impossible within this article to cite the forecasted volumes for turnovers of particular items, even within a limited scope. I refer those interested to annex no 4, and would like to limit myself here to relating two items on coal export. It is envisaged that coal export will quantitatively and qualitatively approach this year's volumes. An important innovation is the order to generate a balance reserve amounting to about 2 million tons that may be activated in the first quarter by the chairman of the Planning Commission to supply the national economy should especially unfavorable climatic conditions occur.

On the other hand, it is worthwhile to give greater detail on the decisions regarding the levers for indirect management in the foreign trade sphere that are contained in annex no 3 to the resolution on next year's plan. Let us state from the outset that the provisions written into the document should not surprise anyone. They do not contain any revolutionary ideas, and all the changes made in the rules in effect this year were signaled in advance many times (e.g., during the National Party-Economic Conference in Poznan).

Of course this does not mean that in view of this, one should not read carefully the sixth chapter of this annex to the CPR resolution or the passages cited in the text of other legal documents that contain detailed principles (including the 28 October 1985 RM decree changing the provisions of income tax reductions, the 15 November 1985 RM decree on tax rates for emoluments payments that exceed the norm and the 4 October RM resolution concerning the principles for creating and utilizing foreign exchange allowances). The general statement that the 10 points of this chapter express a concept for improving the incentives system in the field of foreign trade seems very adequate. However, no one should be surprised if eventual malcontents say that this concept is very weak in the area of rate-of-exchange policy and the related principles of adjustment billing, or in the provisions of currency auctions and foreign exchange credits.

No doubt the proposal creating the Export Development Bank will be well received. The concept for creating this institution was first stated officially at the Poznan conference and later was confirmed within the Sejm. It had its ardent supporters as well as its opponents that pointed to a certain level of risk for its implementation. Apparently the decision contained in the 1986 CPR resolution will end the discussion and will decide the matter once and for all.

It is clear that both in the columns of RZ [RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE] and throughout the mass media, as well as at meetings and conferences, we shall return to the CPR for 1986 time and again. Not only is it impossible to discuss it comprehensively in one article, but it is also impossible even to list properly all the questions that this document regulates in the sphere of foreign trade. The fact that next year is also the first year of the new five-year plan additionally obliges us to be realistic and honest in assessments of and commentaries on the document itself, and above all to exercise thoroughness and inventiveness in implementing tasks.

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NEW SYSTEM OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE IN RUBLES DEFENDED

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish Nos 141-142 23, 26 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Who Is Afraid of the ROR's?"]

[Text] At one of its recent meetings, the Government Presidium approved a resolution dated 1 January 1986 ushering in an experimental system of accounting of ruble allowances. Initially this system is to be restricted to 50 enterprises and it is to affect approximately 10 percent of our export to the first payments area.

The use of a system of foreign exchange allowances in export to the first payments area was proposed long ago by exporters and by Group VIII of the Commission for Economic Reform Affairs. To put it mildly, however, the idea was not received enthusiastically in some ministries.

The opponents of the ROR system are quick to advance numerous arguments. In the first place, they believe that ruble allowances make no sense, since they do not ensure the possibility of making real purchases in the first payments area. This is due to the system of multiyear trade agreements and the specification of the scope of commodities exchange in annual agreements. In the second place, the designation of a portion of ROR funds to cover the cost of trips abroad supposedly may lead to the phenomenon of mass "excursions" on public funds. In the third place, three attempts already have been made to use a system of allowances in ruble export; each time this system had to be withdrawn after a certain length of time.

At first glance these statements are not devoid of truth. However, not everything is as obvious as it may seem. Let us begin with the question of whether the funds accumulated under the ROR may be used for real import. The answer to this question is not a hard and fast one. Of course, there is no direct analogy here with the ROD, since not everything is available for purchase in the first payments area. Nor can additional orders be filled from stock in most cases. On the other hand, nothing prevents the treatment of ROR orders as a priority treaty guideline in the negotiation of annual trade agreements. Moreover, in most cases, ROR orders will cover goods that already are actually imported from the first payments area. Thus, it is merely a question of their possible re-allocation to benefit the possessors of ROR's.

As for the "excursions" abroad feared by the people responsible for the state of accounts in the field of nontrade payments, let us remember that less than 5 percent of the funds accumulated for the ROR can be expended in this way. Thus, a very small sum comes into play here.

As for the argument that something did not succeed three times, this is in no way convincing. Based on this principle, we should rule out all attempts at economic reform beforehand...

One of the crucial problems that may arise in the practical use of the ROR system, even in its initial, experimental stage, is the fact that this system was conceived as a comprehensive system (the entire first payments area is treated as a whole). Meanwhile, trade with socialist countries is actually implemented strictly on a bilateral basis. For example, the transferable ruble earned in export to Mongolia cannot be spent in any other country in actual practice.

This bilateral barrier may appear to a still greater extent in the spending of ROR funds for foreign travel. It is known that in relations with CEMA states, we have completely different situations with regard to nontrade accounts. In the case of Cuba and Vietnam, increased outlays in this field can be an outright positive phenomenon. However, the situation is totally different with regard to countries to which our tourists travel willingly, such as Hungary or Bulgaria.

Thus it seems that as long as the bilateral system of accounting is retained in the CEMA framework, the ROR should operate according to the same principles. It is possible to conceive of a system of subaccounts with a limited transfer potential. The advantage of this system would be the establishment of enterprise interest in exporting in those directions where additional export could be profitable in terms of real additional import (of goods or services).

The ROR system could be used especially extensively in the direct cooperation of enterprises. In this field, it would be necessary to use particular consistency in introducing the principle that one would have to earn the right to import or to take trips abroad. This would curb somewhat the tendency to use such cooperation exclusively for social purposes, as is now sometimes the case.

Let us then not fear the ROR's! Their virtues definitely outweigh their potential shortcomings. Their greatest advantage seems to be that new accounts should convey in an improved manner the mutual interdependence between export and import that occurs not only in the case of relations with the second payments area.

In accordance with the recently concluded agreements on the coordination of socioeconomic plans for 1986-1990, cooperation with CEMA countries during the coming 5-year period should grow more rapidly than trade with other states. The implementation of the planned tasks requires the appropriate tools. Accounts of ruble allowances undoubtedly represent one of the steps in this direction.

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TRADE PICTURE WITH ALGERIA, TUNISIA DESCRIBED

Trade With Algeria Outlined

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 143, 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by: TAZ]

[Excerpt] Based on the total picture of Poland's economic relations with developing countries, trade turnovers with Algeria may be ranked among the largest and the most profitable for Poland. Between 1981 and 1984, they rose from $56.1 million to $71.7 million (over the first 9 months of 1985 they grew to $40 million), while our high positive trade balance was maintained until 1983. In 1981 the trade balance was $43.5 million, in 1982 it was $50.6 million and in 1983 it was $40.8 million. At the same time, income from export was respectively $49.8 million, $57.4 million and $44.5 million.

The initiation in 1984 of the purchase of larger lots of crude oil (118,000 tons) helped reduce this balance considerably. With the value of export of $40.5 million, it declined to $9.3 million. Likewise this year it undoubtedly will be small due to a contract signed in September to import approximately 120,000 tons of crude. (Besides crude, we buy small amounts of phosphorites, citrus fruits and wines from Algeria). Our export to Algeria is marked by considerable variety of assortment, reflecting the extent of ties with this market and the broad scale of its import needs. This export includes coking coal, powdered milk, electrical motors and wires, road and construction machinery, metallurgical equipment and parts, various types of tools, cement, pharmaceuticals and a rich assortment of engineering services in the area of housing construction design, water and industrial construction design, mapmaking, land surveying, preservation projects and geological expeditions. Income from services rendered by nearly 1,900 Polish specialists (physicians, lecturers, engineers and the like) employed through group and individual contracts also are an important item.

Several factors have gone into making up the currently successful development of Polish-Algerian economic relations: the favorable political climate and solidarity with the efforts aimed at eliminating the legacy of colonialism, a certain parallelism in the introduction into both countries of socialist socioeconomic changes and the complementarity of both economies in some sectors. The latter is comprised of the fact that specific sectors, e.g.,

metallurgy, the power industry and construction have attained in Algeria capital spending priority at a time when we have had available considerable export potential in these same fields of interest to Algeria. The attractiveness of this market also is tied in with the payments situation of Algeria that has not demanded a credit commitment from us for some time due to the favorable oil situation. The prospects are enticing, although we also must reckon with certain problems.

The implementation of the 1985-1989 economic plan embarked upon this year shows that many developmental projects in metallurgy, construction, the power industry and oil production and processing will be continued, thus continuing to generate import needs. (Footnote) (See RZ, Nos 24-25 (4331-4332) 23 and 26 February 1985, p 4) The obvious emphasis already placed on agriculture, food processing and water management, sectors to which nearly 25 percent of all capital spending outlays will be allotted, should provide some indication of the new possibilities for placing orders there in the various groups of capital spending equipment, particularly for the agricultural-food industry.

At the same time, the changed payments situation of Algeria should be taken into account. Despite its continuing positive trade balance, this country has a relatively large, $17 billion debt, whose servicing it is trying to implement very conscientiously. Despite the continuation of a less favorable situation than that of the 1970's on the liquid fuels and natural gas market (items that still represent nearly 95 percent of Algeria's combined export income), for some time now Algeria has been conducting a policy of leveling off its trade balance with all countries by controlling import and cutting back on the implementation of several capital spending projects.

Given this situation, we ought to expect increased pressure to make the possibility of the purchase of our goods on this market contingent upon our purchases there, i.e., in effect upon our import of crude oil and natural gas. Undoubtedly, the pressure for export on credit and increased quality requirements on our products, especially machinery and equipment, also will continue.

Trade With Tunisia Reported

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 143, 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by: PAI-tek]

[Text] Phosphorites are a pillar of the Tunisian economy. Poland is an importer of these phosphorites. On the other hand, the major raw material exported by Poland to Tunisia is sulfur, in a volume of 200,000 tons per year.

Poland also supplies Tunisia with a small amount of coal--less than 5,000 tons per year; the entire delivery can be made practically by one small ship. However, it is coal of the highest quality--anthracite--needed by Tunisia in the production of cement and lime. At present, Polish specialists in cooperation with Tunisian construction firms are developing a plan for changing this technology by introducing the use of steam coal for anthracite.

Pine lumber also is an important item in our export to Tunisia. The first contract implemented amounted to a delivery of 10,000 cubic meters. Now we are implementing a second contract, calling for the delivery of 30,000 cubic meters. Despite the fact that this is fifth-class wood, used by us exclusively for timbering, the Tunisians use it successfully in construction. Many elements of woodwork construction are made in Tunisia from Polish lumber. With the implementation of this contract, Poland will find itself in the second place after the Soviet Union, that has assumed the position of chief supplier of lumber on the Tunisian market.

There are still many possibilities for the development of Polish export to Tunisia, not only for raw materials and food, but also for machinery and for the construction of sugar refineries, cement plants and electrical power plants. The latter, however, cannot be in the form of large facilities in Tunisia. The countries of Northern Africa, like most Third World states, are interested in the building of intermediate-size and small buildings that contribute to the development of backward regions.

The southern part of the country is such a region in Tunisia. It is an area that could be of great interest to Polish exporters and importers. In addition to such raw materials as the previously mentioned phosphorites, as well as natural gas, crude oil, iron ore, lead and zinc, it also has plantations of olives, figs, vineyards and citrus fruits. Both Poland's export and import offerings, particularly those supporting the building of small and intermediate-size plants in the south of Tunisia, may be of interest to this country in conjunction with its extensive plans to industrialize this region. There are many indications that Poland's presence in Tunisia may be more representative and may have extensive prospects. The use of them depends upon the initiative and the efficiency of our traders.

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INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY UNDERWAY

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 23, 10 Dec 85 pp 8-11

[Article by Barbu Gh. Petrescu: "Romania's Transition to the Stage of a Country with an Average Level of Development"]

[Text] Demonstrating through the irrefutable testimony of achievements in the area of material and cultural civilization that socialism is the only historical system built upon the understanding and conscious wielding of the laws of social development and the assertion of scientific logic and revolutionary spirit in setting objectives of social progress, our party's documents--particularly those following the ninth congress, issued in the most brilliant years, the years of the greatest achievements in Romania's entire history-- constitute noteworthy theoretical analyses of the various stages of development of the Romanian socialist society and of the specific traits of each stage of its development. The party program, the reports presented at party congresses and national conferences in the past 20 years, the speeches delivered on various occasions by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have added valuable original ideas and highly scientific analyses to the revolutionary theory of building a socialist society, at the same time substantiating the main directions of the socialist and communist construction in our country and of raising it on higher peaks of progress.

Within this thesaurus of ideas, views, and conclusions, which clearly highlight Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliantly clearsighted revolutionary thinking, an important role is played by the thesis which states that in the foreseeable future our country will have left behind the stage of a developing country and joined the group of countries with an average level of economic and social development. This thesis, which is of an inestimable scientific and practical value, incorporates one of the basic truths of the logic of the development of the Romanian socialist society, a theoretical principle, and, at the same time, a vast program which serves to guide and mobilize the creative energies of the entire nation toward new peaks of progress and civilization. In this spirit, at the November 1985 plenum of the RCP Central CommitteeComrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "In the new 5-year plan our country must advance from the level of a developing socialist country to that of a country with an average level of socioeconomic development, and by the year 2000 it must become a comprehensively developed country from all

viewpoints, providing conditions for the increasing assertion of the communist principles in the life of our society."

Placing our country, within the near future, at an average level of socioeconomic development is designed to sanction in the area of social progress a historically short but particularly intensive evolution. This evolution is the natural pinnacle of important stages of development traveled by the Romanian socialist society, which began when the main means of production came into socialist ownership, continued with the construction of a unified national economic complex, and were substantially enriched during the period of forceful consolidation of the new social system and of transition to building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Thus, within a historically short period of time, Romania traveled several stages of socioeconomic development, from a bourgeois-land owners' society to a comprehensively developed socialist society. From an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry and agriculture, our country has become an industrial-agricultural country with a strong and modern industry and a rapidly developing socialist agriculture. The continuous and substantial progress registered in implementing the socialist industrialization, the high rates of economic development attained, and the positive effects of this development in all the areas of social life have attenuated, but have not totally eliminated the economic gaps separating us from the developed capitalist countries and even from certain socialist countries. Consequently, Romania continues to remain a developing socialist country.

The economic causes of this situation are to be found mainly in the modest level of development from which we begun building the socialist society in Romania. Holding a marginal place among the capitalist countries before World War II, having had to endure the hardships of a geopolitical situation which often placed it in the undesirable position of a target of interest for big powers, and having suffered internal political disputes which did nothing to advance the country, pre-1944 Romania had acquired a limited productive potential and an unbalanced economic structure. Not even the agriculture, which many saw as the decisive branch for the country's economic fate, profited from the technological advances of the time, being practiced in many areas of the country in conditions of technological backwardness and anachronistic production relations.

Naturally, such a point of departure for building the new system was bound to show its consequences over a longer period of time. That is precisely why the policy of rapid industrialization of the country, established as early as the party national conference of 1945, opened up new horizons for the development of the Romanian socialist society, and permitted a process with deeply positive effects for the country's general progress and, implicitly, for closing the gap separating us from the developed countries.

The results of these guidelines and objectives--which were elaborated in the process, particularly in the past 20 years, ever since the fate of the country was entrusted to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an eminent leader, ardent patriot, and brilliant figure of the contemporary world--soon became evident. Thus, as far as the general index of national revenue is concerned, World Bank data show our country to have exceeded the average annual rate of growth of the

per capita gross national product of many countries. While in the 1960-81 period this index totaled 2-3 percent in industrialized countries, in our country the average annual rate of growth was 8.2 percent. At the same time, our country attained or even exceeded international levels in the manufacture of various industrial products such as tractors, various types of sophisticated machine-tools, cement, metal, chemical fertilizer, etc.

This trend to reduce the economic gap--a proof of the realism of our party's view that by the end of the eighth 5-year plan Romania will have overcome the level of a developing country--is also evident in the provisions envisaged in the documents of the 13th party congress. Thus, while for the 1985-95 period the World Bank forecast an average annual rate of growth of the gross national product of 2.5-3.7 percent in the industrialized countries, the rate of growth of Romanian industry envisaged in our party's documents is noted higher: 7.6-8.3 percent in the 1986-90 5-year plan. "Romania," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in 1982, "is still a developing socialist country. The group of developing countries includes over 100 nations. There are rather big differences among the countries of this group; we perceive at least three major categories from the viewpoint of development: countries with up to $400-500 per capita income, countries with $1,000-1,200 per capita income, and countries with $1,500-2,000 per capita income. In 1950 Romania belonged to the first group with an average per capita income of $100. Today we are in the third group, with a national per capita income of over $1,500. As for the developed countries, among which there are also differences, if we compare them to the group of average developed countries, in 1950 their per capita income was 15-20 times higher than Romania's, while today it is 4-5 times higher. Thus, we have greatly reduced the gap between the developed countries and our country. But, of course, we still have a long road to travel."

A Far-Sighted Scientific Concept on the Country's Socioeconomic Development

The steady trend and efforts to reduce the gap between us and the developed countries have their roots in one of the basic laws of socialism, according to which the new system manifests its superiority over the preceding social systems, particularly over the capitalist system, in the economic area. At the same time, this basic process is supported in other areas, too, is reinforced by other factors, and has effects in all the areas of social life. Thus, coming closer to the level of development of economically advanced countries is a dynamic process influenced by many internal and external factors; on the other hand, a higher level of development implicitly requires substantial progress in all the social sectors and has a positive influence on the manifestation of the basic economic law of socialism: continuously raising the material and cultural living standard of the people. At a different level, reducing gaps is accompanied by a more active and efficient integration of the national economy in the world economy and by increased competitiveness, something that makes it possible to better utilize our country's natural resources and its labor and creativity potential.

This process, which became a trend ever since the first stages of building the new social system, in time acquired new conceptual, natural, and necessary additions, if we take into account the dynamic development and the new aspects that appeared at various stages at the internal and international level. True

moments of theoretical and practical upsurge were marked by the formulation of the concept of a comprehensively developed socialist society and by the establishment of a strategy for the transition to a higher quality in all the areas of activity, as well as by the trend to emphasize the intensive factors of development as a condition for the progress of the Romanian economy and socialist society and implicitly, for overcoming the stage of a developing country. All these conceptual reconsiderations are organically linked to the dialectical, daring, and original thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to his exceptional revolutionary social-political activities at the service of our people's vital interests.

The assertion of the concept of a comprehensively developed socialist society had a dual significance: on the one hand, it eliminated the narrow view of social development which reduced this vast process to its economic dimension, and the latter to a few indexes of an inevitably limited force of expression; on the other hand, it opened up new horizons for the leadership and organization of activities, based on the fact that science, culture, and education not only profit from the benefits of economic progress, but are increasingly the basis for this progress. "The national revenue," the party secretary general stressed along this line, "is only one of the factors according to which a country can be classified as developing or developed. we must keep in mind the general, even development of the national economy and of its various branches and sectors--industry, agriculture, transportation--and the development of science, education, and culture, which are very important factors in appraising a country's level of development. Taking these and other factors into consideration, we can state that Romania has in many areas outgrown the characteristics of a developing country. The Romanian socialist society is characterized by a manysided economic, scientific, and cultural development, and by the development of the general living standard."

Within the strategy of comprehensive development of the Romanian socialist society, a crucial point was marked by the substantiation of the need to assert a new type of development, namely that of qualitative and intensive factors. Proceeding from a careful analysis of the country's level of development and of the objectives pursued, and realistically appraising the new international economic situation and the specific effects of various internal factors of progress, our party worked out the thesis according to which the sustained development of the Romanian economy and society must be predominantly based on the elements of a modern economy, such as science and technology, high labor productivity, improved product quality, markedly reduced material consumption, and a high level of professional training of the labor force. Summing up these basic directions of development of the country in the past 5-year plan and in the future, RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated at the November plenum of the RCP Central Committee: "At the 12th congress and later, at the 1982 national party conference, we called attention to the fact that the 1981-85 5-year plan will have to be a period of consolidation of our achievements. During the 1970-80 decade we advanced along a wide front and we traveled a long road in fulfilling our strategic objectives and consequently, we must consolidate our achievements and create conditions for the transition to a new offensive--to use a military term--concerning the future development of our fatherland."

This conclusion of an inestimable theoretical and practical value outlines new guidelines for the historic process of reducing, and finally eliminating the gaps between us and the developed countries. For this purpose it envisages the creation of a new development balance by ensuring a judicious ratio between energy and raw material resources and industrial processing branches, and between industry and agriculture; it also envisages considerably raising labor productivity and the technical and qualitative level of production, better utilizing the national resources, and raising the general competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets. According to the party documents, these programs will be fulfilled by resolutely implementing the new economic-financial mechanism, increasing the contribution of domestic scientific research, and continuously improving the methods of organization and management of the national economy.

Sound Conditions for the Country's Transition to a New and Higher Stage of Development

As a socioeconomic process, development essentially means ensuring a dynamic balance among the action of a large variety of factors, whose complexity increases from one year to the next. That is precisely why the correctness of the strategic option concerning our country's transition to a level of average socioeconomic development relies on the considerable quantitative accumulations achieved so far in all the socioeconomic areas, and on the great achievements attained by the Romanian people, led by the party, particularly in the past 20 years.

In the past four 5-year plans, Romania scored noteworthy successes, unprecedented in the country's history, in developing and modernizing the socialist industry and agriculture, developing science, education, and culture, raising the level of progress and civilization, and increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being. The statistics highlight the sustained growth of the social product and national revenue, the increased national production potential, and the fact that all of the country's areas and counties are involved in this process with extensive dynamizing effects.

Growth of the Main Indexes of the National Economy Development
1965=100

	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985 (plan)	Average annual rate of growth 1966-85
Number of working personnel	119	146	170.4	174.4	177	2.9
Fixed assets	151	239	371	505	555	8.9
National revenue	145	247	351	411.4	452.5	7.9
Industrial output	175	322	507	587.9	633	9.7
Overall agricultural output	110	150	181	215.2	229.8	4.2
Foreign trade volume	175	406	841	815.6	11 times	12.7
Labor productivity in the national industry	149	209	293	334	383	7
Net average salary	125.3	155.1	217.7	284.5	290	5.5
Social-cultural expenses financed from the state budget	163	243	339	414.5	435	7.6

As this table shows, in the past 20 years, the national revenue increased 4.5 times over, industrial output 6.3 times, and agricultural output 2.3 times; in the same period, industrial labor productivity increased 3.8 times over, and the volume of foreign trade became 11 times higher. On this basis, increasingly large resources were made available for raising the people's living standard. The country's production potential, expressed in terms of fixed assets, increased 5.5 times over, rising from about 500 billion lei in 1965 to over 2,800 billion lei in 1985, out of which about 90 percent were commissioned in the past 2 decades.

Having one of the highest rates of economic development in the world, in the 1965-85 period our country recorded an unprecedented growth in the qualitative structure and capacity of its industry, and launched an extensive program to modernize the agriculture and the other branches of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress, better utilization of the country's material and human resources, and increased labor productivity and economic efficiency. The national revenue increased at a rapid pace--that being the certain source of the process of comprehensive development of the fatherland and of continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard: the supreme goal of the RCP's scientific policy.

The policy promoted by the party resulted in the creation of new jobs, a fact which contributed to increasing the number of working personnel in the economy 1.8 times over, simultaneously with increasing several times over the total real incomes of the people and the volume of retail sales. On the basis of the continuous development of the material basis of the society, scientific research, education, and culture expanded at the national level as areas of a vital importance for the shaping and assertion of the human personality.

Perceiving with remarkable clarity the means by which to ensure the development of the production forces, economic growth, and a higher living standard, the party secretary general mapped out the strategy of rational utilization of the national revenue and its scientific distribution between the development and consumer funds, as an essential condition for Romania's socioeconomic progress. This brilliant social-political concept fully proved its viability. The fact that in the course of the past four 5-year plans, the 1966-85 period, the rate of accumulation gradually increased up to about one third of the overall national revenue, as compared to about 17.1 percent in the 1956-60 5-year plan, yielded remarkable results. The figures show that had this solution not been adopted, the current potential of the Romanian economy would not have been achieved before the year 2000.

Due to the consistent promotion of the party policy of allocating a considerable share of the national income to development, in the past 2 decades extensive programs of investment (see second table) were planned and implemented, which brought about great changes throughout the Romanian society. One telling example of the scope of investment projects in the past 20 years is the fact that their volume--which totaled about 163.5 billion lei

yearly--was 8.4 times larger than the average annual volume of the previous 20 years.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his report to the 13th RCP Congress, by consolidating the noteworthy results achieved in socioeconomic development to date, "We can state that by 1990 Romania will enter a new stage of socioeconomic development, and will take a new step forward along the path of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. All our people will scale higher steps of civilization and progress, and of material and cultural well-being."

The coming 5-year plan thus constitutes one of the decisive stages for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism. As is stipulated in the documents adopted by the 13th congress and in those endorsed by the recent plenum of the RCP Central Committee,in his coming 5-year plan the stress will be put on achieving a new quality of work and life for all our people, intensively developing all the branches of material production, and ensuring a better ratio among the various sectors, as well as on eliminating certain contradictions that appeared at a certain point. Special attention will be paid to modernizing the means and structure of production and raising its technical and qualitative level, extensively introducing advanced technologies by implementing the programs concerning the mechanization, automation, and robotization of various economic sectors, and manufacturing new products, with superior qualities, capable of meeting the demands of all the branches of the national economy and of competing in international markets.

Investment Dynamics
1965=100

	1970	1975	1980	1985 (plan)
Total investments	170	293	441	481
--industry	165	295	478	563
--agriculture	167	235	338	480

Basic Directions and Objectives

The new qualitative element of the industrial development in the eighth 5-year plan is, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted, the fact that by 1980 we will generally conclude the intensive reorganization of all the sectors. The general level of Romanian industrial production and the qualitative and technical level of this branch will compare with that of economically developed countries. In the fulfillment of this particularly important objective, a primary role will be played by scientific research, and by the rapid introduction in production of the results of research and of the latest achievements of modern science and technology. That is precisely why Romanian scientific research has a special obligation to design new products, highly competitive from a technical and economic viewpoint, to provide solutions for utilizing our resources with increasing efficiency, to work out and promote technologies requiring reduced material and energy consumption, etc.

Consequently, as the party secretary general emphasized, all scientific activities must be strongly permeated by a revolutionary spirit, boldly tackle major problems, and be consistently aimed at unveiling additional secrets of nature and the universe.

The orientation toward the intensive development of the national economy--in constant pursuit of the objective of placing our country among the states with an average level of development--is also reflected in other greatly important objectives established by the 13th congress. In the coming 5-year plan, production costs in the national industry will have to be reduced by about 110 lei per 1,000 lei of production-commodities, while labor productivity will increase, on the basis of the extensive promotion of technical progress and better production and labor organization, by over 60 percent--thus raising the efficiency of the Romanian economy and more rapidly increasing the national wealth and revenues as the sound basis for our general development and for raising the people's standard of living and civilization.

The particular stress put on the intensive development of the economy also concerns the agriculture in the highest degree, which will remain the second most important sector of the national economy. In this area, the basic objective is, as stated by the party secretary general, to achieve a new agrarian revolution, a process with vast implications that requires general changes in the work, life, and thinking of our cooperative peasantry, and the achievement of agricultural productions that can fully meet the consumer requirements of all the people and other development needs of the national economy.

The party secretary general's theoretical and practical guidelines on improving and ensuring the smooth operation of the economic-financial mechanism which uniformly combines socialist ownership, the planned management of the economy, and extensive mass initiative and material incentive, are of a particular importance for attaining the objectives of the 13th congress and placing Romania among the countries with an average level of development. According to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept, our society can be perfected only by understanding the role and operation mechanism of economic laws and by applying their requirements to the specific conditions of our country's present development.

In the last decade of this century, by widely promoting the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the revolutionary process of shaping and developing the material-technical basis of the comprehensively developed socialist society will rise to a higher level with a view to the gradual transition to communism. The Romanian industry will attain a higher technical and qualitative level; automation and the use of robots and computers will be introduced in all the branches of production; energy and raw material resources sill be markedly developed, labor productivity will compare to that in the most advanced countries, and Romanian products will be on a par with the international state-of-the-art. On the basis of the development of the production forces, production and social relations will be further improved, and the process of erasing the essential differences between social classes and categories, homogenizing the society, and shaping a uniform working people will deepen.

The fundamental goal of the party's entire policy--reflected by the basic law of building socialism and communism itself--is to ensure further growth in the standard of living and civilization, to meet consumer requirements according to scientific norms, and to promote the full physical and intellectual development of the individual. The coming 5-year plan and the development guidelines established for the period up to the year 2000 outline, from this viewpoint, too, a wonderful long-term program for the revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society and for building a superior material and cultural civilization in socialist Romania. Within this entire program of development and action a decisive part will be played by the national science and creativity, education, and cadres training--activities brilliantly led by Comrade Academician Dr. Engineer Elena Ceausescu, an eminent statesperson and a scientist of world repute--as decisive factors for implementing the options of socioeconomic progress and for the general development of the Romanian society. The basic long-term directions in this area and the requirements arising at the current stage were clearly outlined by the party secretary general in his brilliant speech to the recent congress of science and education--a broad and comprehensive program of activity for all those employed in those sectors. "The Romanian people and our new generations face the grandiose goal of titanic creative work designed to transform nature, society, and man, and to attain the loftiest aspirations for prosperity and well-being, free and democratic development, and dignified and sovereign assertion of our socialist nation," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated. "From the results of this great revolutionary period will profit all the present citizens of socialist Romania, as well as their sons and all those who will be born, will live, and will work in the Romanian communist society." Romania will thus enter the third millennium as a comprehensively developed socialist country developed both materially and culturally, and from the viewpoint of the general standard of living and civilization of its people, and will advance toward a new era, the communist era, as one of the countries with a high level of socioeconomic development.

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VARIOUS TYPES OF INSURANCE DESCRIBED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 23, 10 Dec 85 pp 43-44

[Article by Luiza Muscalu: "Insurance as an Expression of Foresight and Economy"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly clear that in the modern society life is becoming increasingly complex and fast paced. Consequently, it is important to cultivate among the various human collectives a spirit of foresight and permanent care to prevent and rapidly eliminate any damage. Along this line, the various state insurances, which organize mutual assistance among economic units and citizens, play an important role.

In our country, the specialized institution in the area of insurance is the State Insurance Administration--ADAS. The management of this institution and all its employees focus their efforts on serving the interests of the national economy and of the people, improving the existing forms of insurance, and promptly dealing with all the legitimate requirements of the insured.

One of the forms of facultative insurance that a person can take out is "mixed life insurance." This plan permits the insurance holder to save a certain amount of money in a planned manner, which he then receives when the plan matures. At the same time, this type of insurance provides financial aid for its holder or for his family in the case of unforeseen and undesirable events.

In order to meet additional consumer demands, mixed life insurance can be taken out in other forms, too, designed to extend protection to a larger number of persons by supplementing the amount of the insurance to cover certain categories of events, etc.

The mixed family life insurance plan permits insurance coverage of all the members of a family from the age of 5 to the age of 65, whereby any of them can benefit of the insurance amount in accordance with the insurance event produced.

The mixed life and supplementary accident insurance plan is a variation under which the insurance amount established for the consequences of accidents is larger than the amount envisaged for the other events covered by this plan.

Mixed life insurance plans share a number of characteristics, such as: the plans are accessible to persons aged 16-65; can be taken out for terms between 5 and 15 years; the insurance premiums vary in accordance with the age of the person insured, the term of the insurance, and the amount of the insurance; upon the expiration of the insurance plan for which premiums have been paid for the entire duration envisaged in the insurance policy, the amounts insured are paid out simultaneously with an approximately 10 percent indemnity; insurance plans participate in monthly amortization drawings, and 1,000 lei of the insured amount are awarded for each letter combination drawn; an insured person who has suffered an accident causing permanent disability (either immediately of within 1 year of the accident) receives the insured amount of his policy in the case of total disability, or a proportional part thereof in keeping with the degree of disability ascertained in the case of partial disability. After such amounts have been paid out, the insurance plan continues for the policy amount and for the rights devolving thereof, later amounts being awarded independently of the ones paid out for permanent disability.

During the term of the insurance plan, the insured person may change the policy terms concerning: beneficiary, amount of insurance, and maturity date, and may opt for another insurance plan, in which case the premiums are adjusted according to case. The insurance plan can be reinstated by paying the outstanding premiums, all at once or in installments, or by extending the term of maturity of the insurance in situations in which, for various reasons, the premiums payment had been interrupted. However, in order to benefit from the opportunities offered by mixed life insurance plans on an ongoing basis, the premiums must be paid punctually.

Persons interested can also take out other ADAS life insurance plans, such as: savings and permanent accident disability insurance; fixed term insurance; limited term indemnity insurance; life annuity insurance (with a single premium or with premium payments over a limited period of time).

In order to replace property damaged by unforeseen events that may occur in a household, people can take out "complex facultative household insurance." this is a combined plan whereby the same contract covers: household property; certain home accidents, etc.

This form of insurance covers household property such as: furniture and other household objects; clothes; rugs; radio and television sets; sewing machines, refrigerators, and any heating appliance; agricultural, vineyard, orchard, and animal produce; fuel; construction materials for home use, and so forth. The plan also covers--for 20 percent of the amount ensured--insurable property taken out of the home.

ADAS awards compensation for damage caused to insured property by risks such as: fire, lightning, explosion, torrential rain, floods, hail, storm, landslide, accidental damage caused to gas, water, sewage, heating, and other installations.

Under the same contract, the following persons are insured for accidents occurring at the home of the insurance holder: the person insured, the spouse,

and their parents and children, if their permanent residence is with the insured person. The plan also covers accidents caused by events such as: fire, lightning, explosion, contusion, fall, slide, burn, etc.

The insurance premium is established in accordance to the size of the insurance amount requested by the insured person for his household property.

In view of the risks encountered by drivers, it has become necessary to devise means of covering the effects of such risks. One of these means, which must always be provided against the unforeseen, is insurance.

For car owners to be able to claim insurance compensation for damages to their vehicle not covered by civil car liability, they must have taken out an ADAS "optional automobile damage insurance (casco)," under which coverage is provided for the following cases: a) vehicle damage caused while in motion by collision with another car, with any type of vehicle, or any moving or stationary body in the path of the vehicle; b) damage to the vehicle caused by sliding, overturning, etc., or by a defective part, caused while in motion; c) moving or parked vehicle damaged by an unidentified vehicle; d) moving or parked vehicle damaged by being hit either by vehicles not covered by civil liability insurance, or by pedestrians, or by a damage-inflicting falling body; e) vehicle damaged by self-combustion or a fire in the parking building, by an explosion followed or not followed by fire, including explosion of the fuel tank or compressed air chamber, or caused by lightning, followed or not followed by fire, or by other natural disasters that may cause direct or indirect damage--such as a building roof falling on the vehicle; f) other cases covered by the insurance plan.

Facultative vehicle damage insurance (casco) also includes the cost of transporting the car to the workshop nearest to the place of the accident or to the nearest shelter if the car cannot be driven; damages cause as a result of steps taken during the event covered by the insurance policy to rescue the vehicle or the building in which it had been parked, and costs incurred to contain the damage, if they were necessitated by damage caused by the causes covered by the insurance policy.

The insurance premiums depend on the cylinder capacity of the vehicle.

The insured persons also benefit of the following rights: a) payment of annual premiums established in accordance to whether the insurance policy is taken out or renewed directly at the ADAS agency, and to the period uninterrupted insurance coverage if no compensations were received or are due for previous years on the basis of the policies signed; b) workshop repair of insured vehicles without prepayments, in view of the fact that the repair costs are paid out directly to the respective workshop.

The casco insurance is the most comprehensive vehicle insurance for drivers. While outlining some of the situations that may occur and the terms of casco insurance, we must point out that this form of insurance is necessary for any vehicle owner, even those covered by civil liability insurance. Once a person has casco insurance, he can also take out supplementary "insurance for damage

caused to the vehicle while driven by a person other than the insured person or his family," by paying 25 percent of the premium due for casco insurance.

In order to provide for the most varied unforeseen situations requiring insurance coverage that may occur in the course of the utilization of a vehicle, and in order to cover only certain categories of damage, against due payment of insurance premiums, car owners can take out other vehicle insurance policies, such as:

--Car insurance only for damage caused by traffic accidents, under which the insurance premium is 80 percent of the corresponding casco amount.

--Accident insurance for the driver and other persons riding in the vehicle, which is contracted independently of the existence or nonexistence of a casco insurance policy, and which covers the consequences of accidents for the persons found in the vehicle, within the limit of the number of seats allowed. The premiums for this type of insurance are established according to the insured amount for each person.

The activities carried out by ADAS belong to the series of social-economic activities carried out in our country, and benefit both the citizenry and the national economy. That is why they must be supported by all available means, so that this institution can fulfill its tasks and functions in the best possible conditions.

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1986 FEDERAL BUDGET SAID TO BE INFLATIONARY, DESTABILIZING

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo Croatian 16 Dec 85 pp 17-19

[Article by Tomislav Dumezic: "Budget Pressure"]

[Text] The proposed federal budget proves that the basic tasks contained in the Draft Resolution for next year should not be taken with too much seriousness. After all, there are no prospects even in theory for a calming down of inflation (reducing the average monthly rate of inflation to 2 percent, the annual rate to about 30 percent, and the deflator to slightly under 50 percent) and a rise in the real earnings of employed persons to be achieved along with a 76.4 percent growth of the federal budget (especially with this kind of tax system), along with a more rapid growth of exports by comparison with the growth of imports and a reduction of the country's net foreign debt. That is, the budget is markedly inflationary and destabilizing, and its destabilizing effect will not be confined to disruptions in the sector of the market and prices.

The federal budget next year is supposed to run to 1217 billion dinars. The Federal Executive Council is arguing that this is not very much, since the federal budget's share is only 7.3 percent of the country's social product. The brief supporting the Draft Budget for 1986 presented figures on the share of the budget in the country's social product. In 1981 the share of the federal budget was 7.7 percent, in 1982 6.8 percent, in 1983 6.4 percent, in 1984 6.2 percent, which is what it is estimated to be this year as well. It is stated that in 1976 the federal budget amounted to 10.2 percent of the social product. One can express doubt about the figures given, and that from two standpoints: first, in 1976 the pattern of the budgetary expenditures and functions of the federation were somewhat different (broader) than at present; second, the estimated social product for 1985 and the planned social product for 1986 are not altogether realistic. This is also indicated by the figure on income and social product achieved in the socialized sector of the economy over the period January-September of this year (the national income of the socialized sector of the economy amounted to 4200 billion dinars). Even if all these figures were realistic, the fact remains that the share of the federal budget in the country's social product will be increasing next year.

At whose expense? Will there be a reduction in government expenditure, that is, the budgets, of the republics, the provinces and opstinas? According to the Draft Resolution there is to be a reduction in precisely that sector. Is that realistic? It should be said that not a single function of those sociopolitical communities has been abandoned, nor has a single consumer been cut from the budgets of the republics, provinces and opstinas. It might be said that there has even been an increase in the need for additional material interventions by precisely those sociopolitical communities. First of all, it is a question of material interventions in the economy whose increased volume is demonstrated by the social compacts that have been prepared in the republics on the collection of money to finance the development of particular activities, to cover losses on certain transactions, to solve social-welfare problems and the like.

What room is there for cutting back investment projects? The real volume of investments in the economy has been dropping for several years now. A new reduction of considerable size is hardly even possible. Anyway, both the volume and the pattern of investments up to now have and will have an impact towards the technical and technological lag of the Yugoslav economy, disruptions in the structure of production, and stagnation. Nor is any considerable reduction in social-service expenditure possible. Reduction of consumption in this sector would signify a further relative decrease of personal incomes of those employed in the social services and benefits on the basis of old age and disability insurance.

There remains, then, the main carrier of the burden in the redistribution of the national income. This is the personal consumption of the population. The economic consequences of that kind of redistribution would be markedly unfavorable, as in fact the terms in that sector have proven. It is not just a question of a further reduction of the motivation of those employed, of an inevitable levelling of personal incomes, but also of profound disturbances in the sector of consumer goods production. Inventories will continue to grow, as will the costs of financing them, and that will inevitably make production more expensive. So far every redistribution at the expense of personal consumption has mainly come down to a drop in the real personal incomes of those employed in the economy and in the social services. The real income of farm households also dropped this year and last. Is it possible to carry out the kind of redistribution in the sector of personal consumption that would fall largely on that portion of the population which is deriving the highest income on the basis of labor, functions and property. This kind of redistribution would signify a completely new tax system and a new tax policy, to which no very serious consideration is even being given at present.

Two Federal Budgets

The federal budget planned for next year is not such a small item in the proportional breakdown of the country's national income. The sum involved could amount to about 40 percent of the total amount of personal incomes that will be paid next year to all those employed in the Yugoslav economy.

Pattern of Expenditures of the Federal Budget

	Amount, in billions of dinars	Share, in Percentage
1. YPA [Yugoslav People's Army]	784.7	64.5
Current financing	765.0	62.8
Obligations from previous years	15.4	1.3
"Own" Income	4.3	0.4
2. Other purposes	432.7	35.5
Supplemental resources	88.3	7.3
Welfare of disabled veterans	126.0	10.3
Military Pensions	74.5	6.1
Special funds to Montenegro	1.7	0.1
Operation of federal bodies and agencies	70.3	5.8
Obligations related to credits	32.0	2.6
Exchange-rate differences	10.8	0.8
Material reserves	16.0	1.3
Other expenditures	13.9	1.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,217.4	100.0

For all practical purposes we are talking about two separate balance sheets. The first one, that of the YPA, is so global that "own" revenues, inserted in order to make three items, figures on the side of budget expenditures. In any case, this balance sheet has a share of 64.5 percent in the total federal budget. Current financing alone, which represents a 62.8 percent share of the federal budget, comprises 5.2 percent of the national income plan for 1986. If military pensions are added to that balance sheet, the share of the military budget and the federal budget would increase to 70.6 percent.

The federal budget is not divided into two budgets only with respect to budget expenditures. There are also two completely independent budgets on the revenue side.

Pattern of Federal Budget Revenues

	Amount, in billions of dinars	Share, in %
1. Turnover tax	370.2	30.4
2. Customs duties and import charges	234.6	19.3
3. Administrative fees	4.9	0.4
4. Revenues of bodies and agencies	17.3	1.4
5. Other revenues	6.7	0.6
Federation's own revenues (1-5)	633.7	52.1
6. Contributions I	408.1	33.5
7. Contributions II	175.6	14.4
Total Contributions (6+7)	583.7	47.9
TOTAL REVENUES	1,217.4	100.0

The share of the basic turnover tax, which belongs to the Federation, in the planned amount of 370.2 billion dinars, is channeled directly to the credit of the YPA. The entire revenues from customs duties and import charges, after deduction of the portion refunded to exporters (stimulation of exports) on the basis of tax and other deductions, in the amount of 234.6 billion dinars, also goes entirely to the benefit of the YPA. This means that all of the Federation's own revenues, with the exception of the income of administrative agencies and miscellaneous revenues, which in quantitative terms are not sizable, are channeled directly to the benefit of the YPA. Since these original revenues of the Federation are not sufficient to cover the expenditures of the YPA, a division has been made in the contributions paid by the republics and provinces to the federal budget into two types. What is referred to as Contribution I, in the amount of 408 billion dinars, is used to finance what are called "other" purposes, while Contribution II, in the amount of 175.6 billion dinars, goes to finance the YPA.

The relative reduction of the YPA's share in the distribution of the national income, along with other objective reasons, can be used to justify the proposed increase in this share of the budget. However, there is not a single reason for breaking the unified federal budget into two separate budgets. Nor is there a reason to directly channel the Federation's entire share in the basic turnover tax directly to the benefit of the YPA, and that not only in order to preserve the unity of the federal budget but also to preserve the unity of a part of a fiscal system. The basic turnover tax (in quantitative terms by far the most important fiscal instrument), has exceedingly important repercussions on the volume and pattern of production and consumption. This means that interventions are indispensable during the year (introduction of the basic turnover tax, abolishing the basic turnover tax, changing the rates). The question is whether a budget fettered in this way allows timely interventions to be made in this domain.

Everything that has been said about the basis turnover tax also applies to customs duties and import charges. That is what makes the unity of the federal budget indispensable. It is another question that the federation's own revenues - a portion of the basic turnover tax and customs duties and import charges - are not appropriate tax instruments on which the federal budget should be based. It would be far better if the federal budget were fed mostly, aside from the contributions of the republics and provinces, from direct progressive taxes on the incomes of individuals.

Change the Tax System

Changes in this direction are also indispensable on economic and social welfare grounds. The present tax system has superiority only from the standpoint of fiscal considerations. The resources on the basis of the turnover tax and customs duties can be realistically planned, they can be increased if necessary by raising the rates, and they flow regularly into the government coffers. The negative consequences are considerably greater. These markedly inflationary instruments which have been raising the general price level very rapidly. Also, these instruments, especially the turnover

tax, have adverse social welfare consequences, since the level of the tax burden is as a rule inversely proportional to the ability of taxpayers to pay.

Pattern of Revenues of All Budgets Jan-Oct 1985

	Budget Revenues Distributed, in billions	Share, in Percentage
TOTAL	836.5	100
Tax on corporate income and taxes charged to personal income	121.2	14.5
corporate tax	49.5	5.9
personal income tax	45.4	5.4
farming	5.7	0.7
other	20.4	2.4
Turnover tax	579.1	69.2
basic turnover tax	399.3	47.7
special republic turnover tax	84.2	10.1
special opstina turnover tax	90.0	10.8
tax on income from property and property tax	5.6	0.7
Administrative fees	10.5	1.3
Customs duties and special import charges	110.1	13.2
Revenues under special statutes	4.2	0.5
Other revenues	11.3	1.4

The Long Range Economic Stabilization Program envisaged essential changes in the tax system and tax policy. In addition to a reduction in the relative share of government expenditure in the distribution of the social product, provision was also made for a change in the structure of the set of tax instruments. There was supposed to be an essential reduction in the quantitative importance of indirect taxes, especially the turnover tax, and an increased share of direct progressive taxes.

Regardless of the agreements reached concerning the tax system and tax policy, there have been no essential changes, as in fact is proven by the figures on the pattern of revenues of budgets of all sociopolitical communities over the January-October period of this year.

The taxes individuals pay on income from property and on property have even been reduced from what they were three years ago. Between 1982 and 1984 the share of these revenues in total budget revenues ranged at about 0.9 percent, and then this year they dropped to about 0.7 percent.

Every federal budget, regardless of how high it is, has to be inflationary in nature given this kind of set of tax instruments. It is so made up that the complete burden of foreign debt and the domestic economic crisis falls on the backs of those earning regular income on the basis of employment and from farming. Why is it that an approach has not finally been made to

policy. The dominant place would have to go to progressive taxation of household income. This example shows that we are not talking about scant resources that could be obtained in this way. The net personal incomes of all persons employed in the socialized sector (the economy and noneconomic activities) will amount to about 4200 billion dinars in the coming year. Is it not realistic to collect 10 percent of that amount, that is, 420 billion dinars, on the basis of taxation of household income. Another 200 billion dinars could certainly be collected on the basis of this kind of tax instrument from individuals who do business with their own capital and also from those who are realizing high income from property and who possess property of markedly high value. This is a sum equal to the total revenue that will be collected next year on the basis of the basic turnover tax (the part that goes to the Federation and the part that goes to the republics and provinces).

In another tax system, one based on this principle, altogether different results would be achieved with respect to the economic consequences of the proposed size of the federal budget with respect to inflationary pressure and social-welfare impact. It would in fact be worthwhile for our federal budget, including resources for the YPA, to be fed mostly from direct progressive taxes to be paid by all households in Yugoslavia.

In any case, large expenditures which most probably will be covered with inflation have not been given a place in the federal budget for next year. Exchange-rate differences are an example. Provision was made to cover them in part with only ten billion dinars set aside in the federal budget next year. The figures below show what an insignificant sum this is. Exchange-rate differences rose about 1,000 billion dinars for the National Bank of Yugoslavia in 1985 alone. These are the exchange-rate differences on the basis of the foreign-exchange savings of individuals and on the basis of the loans taken by the Federation, that is, by the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

We cannot anticipate that the republics and provinces will be able to pay the federal budget 583.6 billion dinars on the basis of their contribution. If we want to achieve that, then there will have to be a drastic rise in the rates of the special republic turnover tax. Yet the draft resolution for next year calls for an essential reduction and discontinuation of the rates of the special republic and opstina turnover tax, which is yet another piece of evidence that the tasks contained in the resolution for next year are utterly unrealistic. We should anticipate the consent of the republics and provinces to the inflationary financing of the federal budget, to an increase in note issue and to a rise of the rates of the turnover tax.

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GLIGOROV HIGHLIGHTS PLANNING PROCESS DEFECTS

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 85 pp 18-20

[Article by Kiro Gligorov: "Step by Step, Marking Time"]

[Text] We are not prepared to draft and enact a realistic 5-year plan which on the basis of full realization of the Long-Range Stabilization Program would constitute a specific program for getting out of the crisis. With relations in the economy in disarray, above all the extremely entangled and irregular financial situation, and then the obligations of organizations which have not been cleared up, illiquidity, losses, and above all inflation, do not allow the kind of planning that would be based on realistic economic parameters, income, prices, an assessment of the effects of investment, and so on, which would be indispensable to a plan that was at all realistic. Under such conditions it is difficult for any collective to take a position concerning its own plan or the social plan and to accept responsibility for its fulfillment.

Why is that the case? What I have in mind is that all the necessary changes in the formation and distribution of income have not yet been carried out that would coerce and motivate producers with economic pressure to turn toward economy of labor and social capital, to the fact that relative price relations corresponding to a market economy have not been established, and accordingly the present position of certain groupings, branches, and individual economic entities is not based on real economic foundations. These are not conditions encouraging for establishment of linkage and association, and accordingly the conditions do not exist for any very serious change in the fragmented nature of the economy and the underdeveloped division of labor, at least not for the foreseeable future. Under such conditions there is not much one can expect from the plan itself.

Taking into account that certain essential laws embodying the system are to be enacted at the end of the year, some have not yet even been proposed, such as the Law on the Monetary and Note Issue Mechanism, nor can any direct impact in the sense of a change in the conditions for carrying on economic activity be expected from their enactment. As shown by experience with the Law on Prices, the Social Compact on Division of Income, and the Tax System, it would take between 1 and 2 years for them to be put into practice, and even then the results would be very uneven.

Under such conditions it is very difficult to define development policy and its priorities, since consistent conditions for the conduct of economic activity and joint plans for production and development conceived on that basis are lacking. And the plans we are referring to are not suppositional plans tailored to some scheme for vertical linkage, but plans whose linkage would be based on economic and market necessity, together with science, with foreign producers, that is, based on a linkage that would arise out of reality, out of specific conditions and needs, not out of theoretical constructs. As we know, there still does not exist any established technological strategy, there is no energy program in the form of documents for direct use, and that is not to mention the appropriate organization and possible contributions of science in that connection. These are all either open questions or questions on which a bare beginning has been made, but they are very important when we talk about a plan that is supposed to be the basis for moves aimed at getting out of the crisis.

A Long Time, Quite a Few Compromises

That is why our 5-year plan, although it is not based on physical quantities, although it is based on economic criteria, although it demands market behavior with emphasis on the world market, contains many characteristics and defects of plans in the past. Our planners, aware that there are no great strides that can be taken, have followed the middle line between extrapolation of present trends and the desire to plot a course of more dynamic development. However, there is no guarantee that even that middle road will open up, just as it has not in past years. This year has been very instructive in that respect.

Neither the political nor the economic conditions have yet been created for the upsurge envisaged by the plan or a still more dynamic one that would activate all the physical and human potential. When I say political, I am thinking of ideological unity based on the basic premises of the Stabilization Program and the mechanism for reconciliation and decisionmaking which is out of tune with the times in which we live, with the demands for changes necessitated by the present economic crisis and especially by the third technological revolution. This applies to the greatest degree to executive agencies as well, political and governmental, which need a great deal of time for every step, quite a few compromises, and there is no guarantee that what has been decided will be carried out.

Since the 5-year plan is not only a plan of economic development, but also of social development, these and other questions related to the social services--to the sector of housing and municipal services and utilities, to the quality of life, to social welfare and the like, have not been debated satisfactorily, yet these are questions crucial to assessment of the quality of the plan and of its realism, and they are also decisive to the set of political and economic steps that ought to follow.

Without those assessments, and when in practice it takes between 2 and 3 years to adopt all the measures that could bring about changes in the status quo with respect to survival and guaranteeing the country's external liquidity

above all, it is difficult to say what this 5-year plan could bring and whether it will have any effective impact on practice or will experience the fate of past 5-year periods, when everything went its own way regardless of it except for those provisions which gave the right to borrow abroad, which established conditions for development of the underdeveloped, and so on. Such plans do more harm than good. They allow us to say that we have a planned economy, but actually they are not performing their function. That is why we seem at first to represent a grave contradiction--autarky at all levels and a high degree of spontaneity in development, while at the same time the vital need for greater openness to the world and for comprehensive linkage within the country is constantly pointed to.

Forecast for the Nineties

Without even going into the other dilemmas concerning the plan--the differing views concerning the social plan come down to the fact that those who critically assess our abilities to alter the present situation and apply the Stabilization Program feel that the period of straightening out internal relations, of a gradual shift from the present situation to an economy which will be turned toward the qualitative aspects of economic activity and efficiency, will stretch into the nineties, and they therefore predict somewhat improved growth rates than the present ones and an aggravation of the social and economic problems which cannot be resolved at that rate of development. It is a question both of economic and technical-technological lag, and also of still more serious problems in creating new jobs, the standard of living, and housing.

Others are not satisfied with the rate envisaged in the plan, since they feel that our capabilities are objectively greater and that continuation of the present stagnant, or somewhat improved trends could jeopardize social peace and that we have no other alternative than a larger expansion of exports and higher growth rates than those that are given in the plan.

Commitment to one or the other or a third variant is possible only if one is quite sure of the kind of moves and changes and the kind of flow of time we are willing and able to make and at the same time of the kind of organizational, personnel, and other changes related to the economy and the social structure we think we are capable of. That is the assessment which the subjective factor, the LCY above all, can make by evaluating the situation within the party and in society, the balance of power, the readiness of the working class, after its adverse experience in carrying out the Stabilization Program so far, in which it made the greatest sacrifices. Accordingly, readiness and determination to carry out all the necessary changes envisaged by the Long-Range Program are entirely correlated to higher growth rates and getting out of the crisis. Otherwise the discussion of growth rates and the bickering back and forth about who is in favor of higher rates and who is in favor of lower growth rates has no practical importance.

Obsession With the Present Organization

Given the economy's low rate of capital formation, the hesitation or lack of businesslike readiness of our organizations to obtain foreign capital on the

basis of partnership, to develop the small business sector considerably more broadly and faster, both within and outside the socialized sector, to stimulate savings and above all commit the resources of individuals in various forms, there hardly can be new and profitable production and investment projects justified by the market and adoption of new technologies. Without that our position in the world will not be more competitive. Our banking system is not adapted to that kind of orientation, and the resistance to making it an effective business organism, to its deregionalization, and to its becoming a powerful tool of associated labor in applying economic criteria in the conduct of business, will be very great and will last for several years.

Our obsession with the present organization and our inability to adapt rapidly from the organizational standpoint to technological and economic changes show how inflexible our economy is, how rigidly it is set up and limited in its business operation and decisionmaking by all kinds of statist restrictions, but also those which wear the clothes of self-management. Under such conditions it is difficult to keep pace with the demands of the times and establish real economic responsibility.

The Coming Years: There Is No Way It Can Be Easy

So if the prospects are poor for expansion of exports, for additional new capital, if it is difficult to get the existing social capital in motion, and if under the conditions we have so far been aware of and in the type of behavior we know there are no reliable prospects for achieving appreciable changes, mindful, of course, of the time factor, then it is difficult to anticipate the kind of upsurge, the kind of technological modernization, and the kind of efficiency that would open up the road and opportunities for bringing the crisis to an end. And if that does not come about, then we will leave behind us a decade of more or less stagnant development which will not fail to have its political and social consequences. Take next year, for example. If we go about things as we have done and make decisions the way we have, it can hardly be different from this year. And if we successfully put an end to the lengthy period of enacting the changes in the system, and they are only a part of the indispensable changes, if we even achieve some kind of agreement about relieving the burden on the economy (and this is not to mention all the other things which have now been started or things whose commencement has been suggested), and provided that the executive authorities are expeditious in doing everything on the basis of those decisions that is involved in elaborating them or making the decisions to implement them--all of that can be set in motion only in the second half of the next year. And we will see whether all of that will be easy or not. As a matter of fact, we know it will not be. The new executive bodies and Assembly will take time to become familiar with all of this and to organize themselves as a collectivity capable of turning toward fulfillment of the plan.

It is also clear now that we cannot get out of inflation if we go on treating it as we have and if we are not sufficiently ready to undertake changes in all segments of the economic system and all segments of economic policy and development policy. Yet with this kind of inflation or inflation only half as great there is great uncertainty about anticipating qualitative changes in the

conduct of economic activity or a future development that has been well-thought-out and defined on the basis of reliable economic calculations.

The Conflict Between Statism and Self-Management

Under such conditions the conflict between statism and self-management will be aggravated, but it will not be resolved. Its resolution necessitates a different position for the economy, a different attitude of the political factor toward the economy at all levels, a different division of responsibility among the economy, politics, and science.

Self-management will develop if the conditions are created for productive work and efficient conduct of business on the basis of the workers truly taking command of income and resources, along with full responsibility for the results of work, and not by virtue of some separate planning of self-management as a social relation, and that by making the biggest possible pile of accords, plans, reconciliations of one and the other with everything and everyone, the largest possible pile of referendums in decisionmaking, and so on.

As for the choice of production and investment projects, the dilemmas being debated are either doctrinaire or regionally tinted, they do not take as their point of departure that the major portion of production and investment to expand production should arise out of the market. If that principle is honored, priorities must necessarily be reduced to their true measure. If in all of this we had economically justified relative price relations, those priorities would be indisputable and minimal. The present priorities and disputes concerning them arise either from the fact that various branches have essentially differing economic positions, or someone is using this to impose a regional bias, most likely because it is believed that a particular branch will not progress unless it is especially emphasized in the plan. In actuality this perpetuates the strong statist frame of mind and treatment of the plan and planning regardless of the laws of the market.

Perhaps the impression is not justified that the debate about the social plan has not been causing any great controversies. This is confirmed by the entire course of the debate. People want corrections in the way things are said, some of the objectives have been put in a different order, and there have been changes in emphasis, but actually there have been no great disputes. The social plan covering the period up to 1990 will be adopted, I am convinced, with relative ease by comparison with any of the laws embodying the system. This is the best evidence that this plan will not hinder anyone from continuing his own policy, from deciding any way he wishes. This is natural, since the plan comes in advance of important decisions which have not yet been made, it leaves many open questions as to the conditions for the conduct of economic activity and development, so that views have polarized around growth rates, which have no true importance when taken separately from the necessary changes, and then the disputes have been about joint development programs, where indeed there is something to debate, since they are built up from below, on premises that have yet to be tested by reality. If conditions had been established making the formation of associations a necessity, the process would have been the other way about, and the plan would have supported and guided

that process. In the absence of that, this is an attempt which will be more or less successful, but certainly it will be different than it has been sketched out in the plan.

Should we then adopt a plan, and when? I think that now it is difficult to talk about that, since it is late. If the congress were not just about to take place, then we might even reason differently, postponement for 6 months or a year would not mean anything if in the meantime conditions were cerated for that plan to be in line with the logic and the demands of the law on planning on the basis of changes that had been carried out in advance, but now things are as they are, we need to do as much as is possible, to devote attention to those changes which at length we will have to make.

Formal and Real Obligations

In any case, we should prepare ourselves for this plan having to undergo essential changes even in 1987, but, of course, by that time we will have completed the first phase of the Stabilization Program and created the precondition for the inevitable structural changes in our economy.

In short, the practice in carrying out the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program has so far shown unambiguously that the tactics of going step by step, of extracting in a partial way individual measures and recommendations from the entirety of the program, the method of compromise in conceiving them, in failing to carry them out, and in making these individual changes not only have not guaranteed that the way will be open for dynamic development, but they do not afford the possibility of getting out of the crisis in the foreseeable future.

The social plan, with all the shortcomings we have referred to, could become a document for action if by the end of this year and the beginning of next year all the steps postponed in carrying out the Long-Range Program are taken, and if changes follow quickly in development policy and economic policy, along with well-thought-out and necessary changes in the political and social sphere. Those changes would very quickly show what needs to be changed in the 5-year plan for the plan to become the basis for action over the next 5 years. Otherwise its adoption would signify only fulfillment of a formal obligation that has no impact toward changing the present situation. And that situation is in need of urgent, well-thought-out and rapid change.

[Box, p 20]

What Needs To Be Done if the Plan Is To Have a Real Impact on Developments in the Economy and Society?

1. Leadership bodies at all levels must be more homogeneous in their ideology and more capable of action;

2. a program elaborated and quantified of the urgent changes envisaged in the Stabilization Program in the first and second phases, to go into effect in the coming year;

3. the urgent and fundamental clearing up of the present financial situation in the economy and all other institutions, so that obligations and responsibilities are clear;

4. organizational and business revamping of the economy to accommodate those operating conditions and conditions for the conduct of economic activity. The capacity of basic organizations, work organizations, and complex organizations to reorganize under the pressure of economic necessity without regional, financial, and any sort of restrictions. This also applies to the economic chambers, other associations, and to the creation of the new ones which do not now exist, but which are necessary to the economy;

5. a strong process of personnel changes is needed in keeping with the results which every economic entity achieves without waiting for the elections and the end of the term of office of professional management entities. The LCY should focus its activity on this, relying above all on the election of personnel by collectives;

6. this process in the economy must necessarily be followed by a course of debureaucratization of all social structures, by simplification of social organization, and by optimalization of social decisionmaking and of all the social services;

7. the entire government apparatus must be modernized, since in its pattern of operation and its personnel makeup it cannot perform its functions successfully. The decisive criterion for professional and professional management tasks and functions should be ability and professional and business performance, and for positions of leadership the criterion should be a combination of professional competence, organizational abilities, and proven public service.

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ECONOMIST POPOV DISCUSSES NEED FOR RADICAL REFORM

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 85 pp 8-12

[Interview with economist Sofija Popov, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Economic Sciences in Belgrade, by Dragan Barjaktarevic: "A General Redistribution of Poverty"; date and place not given]

[Text] Sofija Popov, doctor of economic science, for many years a senior scientific associate of the Institute of Economic Science in Belgrade, is among those theorists and researchers who favor radical changes of Yugoslavia's economic system. Without those changes, she said, it is absurd and illusory to anticipate getting out of the crisis. "Yugoslavia has one of the highest rates of inflation in the world. There are few countries who have a higher rate except those which have experienced war and various revolutionary upheavals. We cannot expect to solve the problem of inflation without a permanent solution and without changes in the economic system," Dr Popov says, emphasizing that for present there is no willingness to change the system.

Dr Popov is above all a specialist in the problems of income and distribution, which can be said to be the key link in the chain of Yugoslav economic and social phenomena.

[Question] A group of experts of the Institute of Economic Sciences in Belgrade, you among them, have prepared a study at the request of the Federal Bureau for Planning on the "conditions, possibilities, and prerequisites for development of the Yugoslav economy, with special emphasis on an analysis of the dependence upon imports and of investments...." Conditions, possibilities, and prerequisites.... Which here is dominant? Is it at all possible to plan under such conditions (a crisis which is striking deeper and deeper)? What is to replace a plan?

[Answer] Certainly the plan has no alternative. When I say plan, I am referring above all to the plan of the Federation, since we cannot say that there is planning, if there is no planning at the level of Yugoslavia. It is well known that the capitalist market economies cannot be effective without planning. This should also apply to self-management socialism, which has come onto the world scene with an ambition to be an efficient system, although the market has been unable to operate as efficiently in it as in capitalism because of the differences in the systems. Accordingly, if the Yugoslav economy

is to be efficient, it must be guided by a plan, and corrections made at the points where the market cannot offer socially acceptable solutions.

Here the question arises of what planning means to us under the present conditions? It exists mainly on paper, embodied in laws, but it does not exist in practice.

It is well known that not a single plan has been fulfilled since 1961. Since that time we have been up in the clouds instead of standing on the ground. How does the saying go: If you look at the sky in the water, you see a fish in the trees.

[Question] Why were mistakes made in those forecasts?

[Answer] Because we "sketched" the plans, but we did not create the mechanisms whereby those plans might be fulfilled.

That is, if any plan is to be fulfilled, a set of instruments has to be created whereby its fulfillment will be guaranteed, and that we did not manage to do. Planning in Yugoslavia therefore comes down to an optimistic forecast which is based more on subjective wishes and the ambitions of the forecasters than on the objective capabilities of the economy and society. This seems to be like a horse race: You enter a lame horse in a race with thoroughbreds and you expect it to win!

Moreover, planning at this moment is made difficult by a number of problems which have become larger and which need to be solved all at once--high inflation, immense unemployment, a low growth rate of output, restrictions on imports, stimulation of exports which diminishes the domestic supply, various structural problems, limitations imposed by the balance of international payments, the impossibility of new borrowing and investments, and so on. Accordingly, these are very complicated problems that require special measures if they are to be resolved or indeed even if a beginning is to be made in resolving them.

[Question] The crisis is of such dimensions that it can hardly be controlled and the directions it will take can hardly be foreseen. So "conventional" planning is a kind of illusion?

[Answer] Yes, in the present system that is certainly an illusion. An illusion which has become part of our everyday life and which we live with, which is paradoxical, as though it were normal.

[Question] The political planners have "decided"--we do not indeed know how--to break the horns of inflation in the shortest time, all but standing with a stopwatch in their hands. Isn't this like making plans without consulting those concerned, like making promises that cannot be backed up? That is, you say that this virtual volcano of inflation cannot be extinguished without a radical change of the economic system. No longer is it a question of what to change, but why nothing is changing?

[Answer] Right, I say that our inflation cannot be restrained without radical changes in the economic system. When I say restrained, I mean brought within the range that other countries work with, above all those who are our trading partners, and that could and should be our realistic objective in combating inflation. Why do we need radical changes? For the simple reason that it is the economic system, the way it now stands, that at many of its points has figured as the generator of the crisis and inflation.

For years now a large group of our most elite economists have taken this view, proven it and backed it up, but their appeals and scientific research seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

[Question] What are the principal points at which the economic system figures as a cause of inflation?

[Answer] I might mention a whole list of shortcomings of the economic system which have been causing inflation most directly, but let us reduce this to several of the most important ones. Our system of distribution, for example, contains the paradox that the total amount of distributed income may be greater than the mass of income earned, which under normal economic conditions is simply unthinkable, absurd. Further, we do not have objective criteria governing the distribution of income by purpose, nor do we have any sort of social guidance in that direction consistent with society's needs in development. That is why we have been in a situation where the portion of income which functionally should go to accumulation has for years been poured over into consumption--personal, social service consumption, while accumulation [original reads "inflation"], as a residual item, has steadily shrunk until it entered the domain of negative values. Since they accordingly did not have their own resources for development, economic organizations financed their development more and more with bank credits, so that their indebtedness increased uninterruptedly. Those credits were covered in part by borrowing abroad and in part directly from note issue, that is, in a directly inflationary way. The inflation that came about in that way simply devalued even more the resources set aside for consumption and in that way seemed to bring those resources within real limits. When in the eighties we lost the opportunity to borrow any more abroad, those limits were so constricted that what happened to us objectively had to occur: the drop in the standard of living, the drop in personal incomes, pockets going empty.

[Question] Even the experimentalistic price policy put a needle in inflation.

[Answer] Along with the paradoxes in the system of distribution, that is undoubtedly the essential "neuralgic" point of inflation in Yugoslavia. The price system itself makes it possible for all costs to be passed over into prices regardless of whether they were initiated from the standpoint of demand or are altogether subjective in nature. It is thus possible in our economic system to find a way out of difficulties--which have arisen through higher costs because of unused capacity, or, what is still worse, from a growth of inventories, that is, from the impossibility of selling output--by raising prices. This is also paradoxical for a market economy and contrary to the logic of business and economic practice, since our rigorous empirical research

shows that the rise of prices is usually greater than the rise of costs, so that room is created for a new rise of personal incomes.

[Question] But there has been a political decision, as we have said, to combat inflation even without those changes (since no work is being done on them)!

[Answer] That political decision has stood for 20 years now. This is the last chance, to borrow a phrase from the politicians themselves, to pass from words to deeds. As someone has said, hope is alright for breakfast, but it will not do for dinner.

At one time, 20 years ago, or 10 years ago, all those changes would have been easier to make in the economic system, since science pointed them out in good time, but if they do not come about even now, we might soon find ourselves in a situation where it would be too late. What I mean is that time is passing, any postponement could be fatal. Today, of course, the changes will painful, many sacrifices will be demanded, many people will have to lose what they have become accustomed to--economic privileges and political conformism above all. Nor should the effects of the changes be anticipated overnight, nor should the people be given such an illusion. The Chinese have a way of putting it: If you planted a walnut tree in the morning, don't think that you will nap in its shade in the afternoon.

[Question] Nevertheless, tell us why that passage "from words to deeds" has been constantly postponed in our country, why do we stand "steadfast as a rock" and go no further than words?

[Answer] That question has not been put to the right person. It seems to me that our madam prime minister or the president of the SFRY Assembly, for instance, might or should know the answer to it.

[Question] There is an aphorism about the man who worked like a horse, but retired as an ass. The crisis and inflation have been devaluing human labor. People simply ask themselves the paradoxical question: Why should I work when it brings me more harm than good?! Yet who does derive good from it? Who is eating the income of the worker when he works and has nothing to eat?

[Answer] I agree that worker incentives should be linked to personal incomes. However, too much emphasis is put in the public on the absolute level of personal incomes, while relative relations are neglected as a factor in motivation. It is indeed indisputable that the drop in personal incomes acts as a disincentive upon the worker, but it seems to me that the worker is discouraged still more when his colleague gets the same amount of money as he with less work or when another colleague employed in another organization gets a personal income that is several times larger for the same or still less work. I think that this is overlooked when people talk about incentives in distribution. It is clear that the worker himself cannot do anything here, even though he and the trade unions talk about it constantly.

Income is now at a level where "salaries," given the negative productivity of labor and the critical stagnation of output, must necessarily fall. What

then? The opposite direction is possible, that is clear even to first graders, only if productivity, output, and economic efficiency rise, but that cannot be done overnight. However, it seems that relations in personal incomes could be brought into alignment relatively quickly, the possibility of measuring the same work with different yardsticks could be eliminated. I think that in this redistribution, which I feel confident in calling it, there is an untapped potential for protecting those with the lowest personal earnings.

We ought to be clear about the fact that no serious social welfare policy can be conducted under these conditions at the level of the enterprise, but only at the level of Yugoslavia. The situation, however, is the other way about, which is a paradox, since social welfare problems are in fact located in the poorest economic organizations. When they are solved in those organizations, the result is necessarily leveling, which is an important element in the discouragement of the workers.

The income from work is now so low that we are all eating poorly, as you put it, some more poorly, some less poorly. All those who live from their work, from their personal income, are seriously threatened. The only ones who are doing well are those who have income from property, from interest on foreign exchange accounts....

[Question] Since you are among our most eminent specialists in the distribution of income, it would be interesting, although the topic is "difficult," to explain to our readers where and approximately when we have made the cardinal mistakes in this experiment, since it is obvious that there is too much confusion in this important area.

[Answer] It all began in the late fifties when we abolished the wage rate schedules and made the move to evaluation of labor and the results of labor on the market, from which the principle of distribution according to work and the results of work was supposed to be derived. However, we did not create the actual conditions for operation of the market, so that the market operated in such a way that it could be used as an objective measure of the results of work. Nor indeed did we define even the indicators of business performance, nor the criteria for distribution of income among particular purposes. Unable to find satisfactory solutions for all that, under the guise of the theoretical premise that the workers are taking control of the entirety of income, they were left to make decisions about that distribution unrestricted by earmarking. Many things in general became extremely cloudy.

[Question] Obviously the so-called Yugoslav distribution of income does not exist, especially after creation of the autarkic national economies, and the question logically arises: Can one say that the working class has the "leading role" in Yugoslav society, which is what the party program and the resolutions of all the postwar party congresses insist on?

[Answer] I think that we should frankly state that the working class does not have leading role, since among other things it has no influence on either the conditions for the conduct of activity, that is, on what is essential and decisive, but is sovereign only in distribution of that portion of income which

is left in the organization of associated labor, and the size of that portion of income depends in turn on a set of circumstances in which the decisions of political authorities are dominant, and they do not rely, at least not sufficiently, on economic criteria and laws.

It is difficult to state unambiguously who in Yugoslav distribution comes off worst, but in any case, at the present rate of inflation, those who do the heaviest work come off the worst, since their earnings have been devalued for years.... Certainly the unemployed come off the worst, since they are deprived of the constitutional right to work, to the use of social resources, over which the employed have a monopoly, being able to use them until they retire regardless of the contribution they make through their work.

[Question] Distribution of income...! Isn't what we have a distribution of poverty?!

[Answer] It might be said that we have a distribution of income in different variations within the limits of a distribution of poverty. While there is still much that we have to do to get away from that, we might quickly solve some of the problems of redistribution to the benefit of the poorest, as I said a little while ago.

[Question] We defined the period after the war in our development as the "period of poverty socialism," which we overcame in the fifties. Does it not seem to you that we are now going back again to the time of "poverty socialism"?

[Answer] Ever since the sixties we have been living beyond our means, we have been living as though we were not poor, when actually we were extremely poor. History is now repeating itself, but let us not forget that every time it recurs the price is higher. That is why we are now going back to those positions where we were earlier. If we had behaved differently in the seventies, our reality today would probably be less dark, and the future much more certain. "Time is the best interpreter of every doubtful law," said a wise Greek in ancient times. That thought is relevant to us. That is, time has been punishing us inexorably and severely for all the blunders and mistakes of the past. The unpaid bills simply had to be paid sometime.

[Question] Let us go back again to the topic of the interview--distribution. One hears less and less the old slogan of Yugoslav socialist development "distribution according to work and the results of work." Some people think that things have not been defined that way, some are proposing division according to socially recognized labor, others distribution according to the manpower market.... Many are convinced that we never had distribution according to work and that it does not exist today either, that that was only an empty dream. What can you say as an expert in this field?

[Answer] Marx's principle of distribution according to work was set up by the program in Yugoslavia, as we know, as one of the essential features of self-management socialism. However, Marx, as I have said, formulated that principle for a society in which commodity production had been abolished, in which

everyone would receive in proportion to the work he invested in the form of products, while labor would be measured in terms of time. Here there is no measuring of labor of differing quality, since complicated labor is reduced to simple labor, so that even it can be measured in terms of worktime. Those principles are utopian for the present. That is why the principle of distribution according to work was turned into the principle of distribution according to the results of work recognized by the market, i.e., into the principle of distribution according to results of work recognized by the market. Since our market has been very limited, since it cannot operate at all in certain sectors, since it cannot yield socially desirable results, this means that the principle of distribution according to work cannot be achieved either, neither in its original meaning nor in the sense of socially recognized results of work. That is why I told you that distribution according to work has been realized to a greater extent in capitalism than in socialism.

[Question] In view of the current political and economic conditions and relations in the country, do you believe that it will be possible to realize those principles?

[Answer] I value the idea and regard it as an extraordinary one, but I am really afraid that it will be difficult to do, since it implies a definite redistribution of income in several directions. Regional differences and the like are a big problem. If compromises are made, which is our custom, then nothing would come of it, since there could be more harm than good. It is truly tragic for us that we have very good proposals for solving the problems of the system, but when they begin to be modified, "added to," "adapted," and "reconciled," the solutions adopted in the end are exactly opposite to the superb originally conception. Instead of being solved, the problem is aggravated and compounded.

[Question] The problems of distribution of income "in the bureaucratic manner" are indirectly, and perhaps even directly, related to your scientific research. One gets the impression that the bureaucracy and politocracy are in a privileged position in that distribution; that is, they are not rewarded on the basis of "business performance." One could not tell from their status that the country is in a deep crisis, an economic crisis above all.

[Answer] Those who hold political office have privileges from two sources: first, they have a steady source of income from which to cover their personal needs regardless of their work and the results of their work, and second, the very fact that their work cannot be measured and is not subject to measurement is a kind of privilege, what one might call an exception to the general rule. It would be possible to evaluate that work if it were subject to public and social evaluation. But that is no longer in the domain of any sort of models of distribution, but in the domain of the electoral system. A more refined, more democratic, and more functional electoral system in which the criterion of responsibility would be rigorous would certainly remove from the agenda the whole problem of the rewarding and privileges of officeholders.

[Question] When the standard of living drops so sharply, then it is understandable, it seems to me, that in the distribution of income the working

class would fight tooth and nail for the highest possible personal incomes regardless of the accumulation of the enterprise. This is the raison d'etre of its bare existence. Incidentally, does it not seem to you that this is less of a problem and less of a mistake than those we have made in strategy?

[Answer] We often hear criticism of that phenomenon to the effect that personal incomes have been rising at the expense of accumulation. Yet I would not address that criticism to the workers, but to the creators of the system who placed the workers in a situation where they would behave that way. Actually they are behaving quite rationally. It is another matter that what is rational from the standpoint of the enterprise is not rational from the standpoint of society, nor even in the long run rational from the standpoint of the enterprise itself.

[Question] After all, "eating up" accumulation actually means digging one's grave, undermining the future....

[Answer] Exactly so. And the consequences of that are borne by the workers themselves, not by those who drove them to it. If there is no accumulation, there is no solution to unemployment, there are no new technologies, there is no growth of output, no restructuring of the economy, there are no opportunities for the rise in the standard of living.... In short: a witches' dance, a vicious cycle.

[Question] So the slogan of "belt-tightening" is illusory unless accompanied by real changes in the poor state of the Yugoslav economy?

[Answer] That slogan of "belt-tightening" which the politicians addressed to the working class, in this kind of crisis situation when solutions to the essential problems of the economy and politics are being postponed, is out of place, and, of course, it is unrealistic. People will tighten their belts only when they see that it makes sense, that the sacrifice will pay off.

[Question] There are those who think that the distribution of income has a bearing on the "distribution" of nationalism. There are fewer and fewer examples of mergers over republic boundaries, so that income would not flow over into "someone else's" area! We hear things like "They are eating up our income," "We are working to fill their pockets," "Bosnians, come back home..." all the way to "Trepca is working, Belgrade is being built"! What is this all about?

[Answer] First of all, we began to create national and republic economies, quite contrary, that is, to the operation of economic laws on the unified Yugoslav market. That created the basis for the swelling up of republic and provincial statisms and their politocracies and bureaucracies. Those "silent" divisions in the economic sphere have also had and are now having their very loud echo in cultural, athletics, and all other spheres. Unless we grasp the causes of these phenomena, then the consequences will always be surprising. Since we are not eradicating the causes, the consequences are a constant surprise to us.

[Question] Does our Federation know what it wants? If it does, why don't we have any benefit from that knowledge; if it doesn't, when will it? Accordingly, do we have any sort of Yugoslav conception of income as a quantitative category?

[Answer] It is obvious that the Yugoslav conception of income has been displaced onto a sidetrack by the republic and provincial conceptions. It is difficult to say whether that is exactly what the Yugoslav Federation wants, but it is obvious that it is not doing anything to change the situation. Back 3 years ago the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program was adopted, and realization of its first phase is still at the very beginning. The price reform has not been carried out, and it was supposed to be the first step in straightening out the problems of distribution both within industries and also at the regional level. Prices, as we know, have been relieved of restrictions under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, although now control is again becoming stronger. Yet no conditions whatsoever have been created for them to really and objectively express market conditions, for economic price relations to be authentically formed. World prices have been adopted as the criterion in setting domestic prices, but we cannot reach agreement to accept the conditions and models on which the setting of world prices is based, which is also nonsense, since it would be more normal for us to adopt those criteria and apply them to our specific conditions. In this way we are introducing a new voluntarism, new imbalances, into our domestic relations. And voluntarism, as someone has said, is the most unusual of all diseases--it is not the patient who suffers from it, but everyone else.

[Question] This "distribution of poverty" seems to be leading toward egalitarian socialism. Who, when, and why favors leveling? Do you see a wave of mediocracy which threatens to overwhelm us?

[Answer] By and large leveling is not imposed on the workers from outside, it is objectively brought about from outside only insofar as the income left to the workers for "salaries" is so small that when that "pie" is divvied up, concern has to be paid to the workers with the lowest earnings, and then, of course, the spread in "salaries" is diminished. The divvying up of the "pie" is taken to the altar of leveling. However, that phenomenon has much deeper roots, and it is difficult to clear all that up this way, in passing, in an interview.

Comparative international analyses show that Yugoslavia is among the countries with the most uniform distribution of personal incomes from one occupation to another. In my opinion that is the result of worker behavior in enterprises. Such distribution does indeed rely in large part on the value system of socialist society in which egalitarianism and solidarity have an important role. However, those socialist value principles are fertile ground for mediocrity to display its aggressiveness. I think that it is very harmful to socialist society under such conditions not to take advantage of the work potential and creative potential of all the workers and not to create the conditions for the development of that potential, since it is those who are most able and most professionally qualified who alone can carry society forward. This dimension has been completely neglected in our country, which is why for such a small country as ours we have such a large "brain drain" all over the world. Our untapped potential lies precisely in better use of work potential and creative potential. At the same time tapping that reserve presupposes a break with the present system of negative selection of personnel, which is obviously nurtured by the system.

DATA ON INCREASED LOSSES, PERSONAL INCOMES

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 85 pp 20-22

[Article by Tomislav Dumezic: "The Burden of Interest and Inventories"]

[Text] The freer formation of prices this year has not brought about a relative reduction of losses in the economy. According to figures of the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia for the January-September period of this year, current losses amounted to 253 billion dinars and were 135 percent greater than during the same period of last, while their share in income earned was up from 3.8 to 6 percent. This fact destroys an argument that is quite widespread and is uttered without much thought - that prices in Yugoslavia are formed according to the costs of the least productive and least profitable producers.

The largest losses were concentrated in several economic activities where prices were by and large under direct social controls. But there are a large number of organizations whose prices are freely formed which had large losses in business operation over the first nine months of this year. The largest losses were in the electric power industry (34 billion), in production of chemical products, primarily in the production of fertilizer (40 billion), in the production of processed foods (35 billion), in agricultural production (22 billion), in paper production and processing (11 billion), and in the production of finished wood products (10 billion dinars).

The figures proved that the largest losses are where prices are under direct social controls. This applies to electric power, fertilizer, a large number of processed foods, as well as to the production of petroleum products, although in that activity the losses were smaller than in the previous year. However, the losses were considerable even in activities where prices are formed freely. This applies first of all to furniture production. Even in industries where markedly favorable results have been achieved over the last several years the financial results of business operation this year have been diminished. The references to the production of consumer goods, especially the production of textiles and footwear, where business losses have been occurring, and the generation of capital has been essentially reduced. So, the costs of the least productive producers are not the criterion for the formation of prices even where prices are formed according to conditions

on the market. Diminished purchasing power, the lack of working capital of their own to finance inventories, the high rate of inflation and nominally high interest rates on short-term credits have been diminishing the financial results of business operation of these organizations.

The Effects of Inflation

Over the January-September period of this year the social product remained approximately at the level of this period of last year in real terms. The physical volume of industrial output increased 2.4 percent, the volume of construction was down by approximately the same percentage, and agricultural output was also smaller. Only tourist traffic was up (the total number of nights spent in lodgings was up 12 percent and the number of nights of foreign tourists was up 20 percent). There was an essential dropoff in both wholesale trade (6 percent in real terms) and retail trade (7 percent in real terms). It is precisely because of this kind of change in trade that the figure that real personal incomes of persons employed in the economy have risen 1.2 percent this year has been arousing quite a bit of doubt. That would be possible only if there were an exactly corresponding increase in the real volume of savings (which did not occur) or if consumption supported from other sources than personal incomes was cut nearly in half, which is also difficult to suppose.

Producer prices of industrial products were up 81 percent in this period, and the prices of production supplies within this group were up 87 percent. Retail prices were up 74 percent on the average, and the cost of living 69 percent. This figure is also arousing suspicion, since the prices of services have not been rising more slowly than the prices of goods. Perhaps this accounts for some part of the rise of real personal incomes over the January-September period of this year.

According to the figures of the SDK of Yugoslavia, gross income increased by 77 percent, which was also the size of the growth of expenditures. The growth of adjusted income (income for 1984 was adjusted by the SDK of Yugoslavia to make it comparable with 1985 income) amounted to 79.6 percent. The largest increase was in expenditures for interest (174 percent) and also in business operating losses (135 percent).

There has been a change in the pattern of business operating costs since the same period of last year. It is of interest that the costs of energy have almost doubled (the increase was 98.3 percent), although the commitment contained in the Resolution for this year that the price of energy rise faster than the average rate of inflation, was not altogether achieved. There was also an essential increase in all expenditures which in past years have been subject to temporary restrictions. This applies to expenditures for advertising and promotion (growth 141 percent), which was not merely because the regulations limiting these expenditures are no longer in effect, but also because of certain beginnings of market business behavior, especially in the sector of general consumption. There were increased expenditures for public relations (154 percent) and in expenditures to feed personnel (113 percent). Regulations on the coverage of negative differences in

rates of exchange in OURs in the economy also caused a rise in the representation of costs. Over the January-September period of this year negative differences rates of exchange amounting to 188 billion were charged to gross income, while over the same period of last year gross income was burdened with only 55 billion dinars in negative exchange-rate differences.

OURs with the Largest Losses

	Total Loss, in millions of dinars	Average Net Personal Incomes Paid Out	
		Amount	Index Number
INA "Petrohemija," joint and several liability, OOUR - Fertilizer Factory - Kutina	18,952	44,514	162.7
"Azotara" RO OOUR "Amonijak" Pancevo	5,498	57,721	185.9
INA Petroleum Refinery OOUR for Fuel and Aromatics Production Rijeka	4,243	51,082	197.9
Zagreb Oil Mill - OOUR Production of the "Zvijezda" SOUR -- Zagreb	3,898	37,912	160.5
RO Mine and Thermal Electric Power Plant in the Process of Establishment - Gacko	3,659	40,788	165.1
Rabortna organiz. rek. Bitola OOZT Rudnik "Suvodol" Suvodol-Bitola	3,020	36,349	136.2
Bitola Suvodol - Bitola	2,624	34,334	136.2
M.Z. "Matroz" OOUR "Pulp" u.z. SIP "Vojvodina" - Sremska Mitrovica	2,576	38,800	205.1
"Energoinvest" - Sarajevo, RO "Birac" Clay Mill-Zvornik	2,458	38,872	164.2
SOUR Unicep - Banja Luka, RO Cardboard and Container Factory - Cazin	2,277	38,795	172.1
SOZT "Elektropanstvo" na Makedonija Skoplje RO REK "OSMEJ"	2,227	31,003	134.5
Gorenje - consumer electronics - Titovo Velenje	2,122	35,747	215.2
"Sljeme" RO - Zagreb-Sesvete OOUR Local Industry - Sesvete	2,046	32,822	165.0

A Rise of Interest and Credit

Total interest paid over the January-September period of this year amounted to 1355 billion dinars and was up 174 percent over the same period of last year. For example, in 1981 total interest paid amounted to only 128 billion; in 1982 this amount increased to 204 billion dinars; in 1983 the interest paid was slightly less than 400 billion dinars, and then last year it reached the amount of 819 billion dinars. Interest paid this year will exceed the sum of 1700 billion dinars.

It is significant that the revenues which OURs in the economy realize from interest collected have also been increasing in proportion to the rise in interest costs. Over the January-September period of this year these revenues amounted to 520 billion dinars, so that the net outflow from the economy on the basis of interest was 835 billion dinars. Whose revenue is that? The interest calculated in the economy on foreign credits over this period probably does not greatly exceed the sum of 200 billion dinars. The revenues of individuals from interest certainly do not exceed the sum of 300 billion dinars. It follows that the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the national banks of the republics and provinces are draining considerable resources from OURs in the economy on the basis of primary note issue. The sum approximating about 200 billion dinars is probably involved.

Interest was the heaviest burden for industry. Industrial organizations account for about 75 percent of the total net outflow from the economy on the basis of interest. The revenues of the organizations on the basis of interest were relatively small, so that industrial organizations covered only 27.6 percent of the interest they paid with revenue derived from interest. In relative terms the situation is the same in agricultural and fishing organizations. The situation is most favorable in the trade sector, where the income from interest covered approximately two-thirds of the interest paid. Export-import organizations distinguished themselves particularly in this; in spite of a shortage of their own working capital, their income from interest almost entirely covered all outlays on the basis of interest.

This kind of growth of interest and this kind of distribution among economic activities are a direct consequence of the inappropriate pattern of sources of working capital and of the high nominal growth of inventories. Total inventories reached the figure of 5,267 billion dinars, rising 87 percent over the situation as of 30 September 1984. Nearly 50 percent of the inventories consist of raw materials, supplies and expendables. These inventories are located predominantly in industry and to some extent in agriculture, and they were 92 percent larger than a year before. There was also a growth of inventories of finished products in production organizations (by 112 percent). Inventories of goods in the trade sector increased the least (63 percent) because the trade sector adapted more rapidly to the demands of the market, which to some extent was also because the trade sector did not have the money to finance larger inventories.

Such an immense increase in inventories in the economy, favored in part by the inappropriate regulations on revaluation, caused the large increase in the total amount of outstanding credit used by the economy because the economy lacked its own capital to finance current business operation. Total credit outstanding increased from 4,010 billion dinars on 30 September of last year to 7,017 billion dinars as of 30 September of this year. This total amount of credit could not but cause a large nominal increase in the interest paid. If the interest on all credits used by the economy had been approximately equal to the rate of inflation, then total interest paid would have amounted to about 3500 billion dinars.

Interest Over the Period January-September 1985, in billions of dinars

Activity	Total Interest Paid	Income from Interest	Outflow on the Basis of Interest	Ratio of Collection to Payments of Interest
Economy - Total	1,355	520	835	38.4
Industry and Mining	836	231	605	27.6
Agriculture and Fishing	117	33	84	28.2
Construction	42	33	9	78.9
Transportation and Communications	51	17	34	33.3
Trade	247	162	85	65.6
Retail	50	32	18	64.0
Wholesale	158	94	64	59.5
Foreign	38	37	1	97.4
Hostelry and Tourism	13	7	9	53.8
Crafts and Trades	14	5	9	35.7
Housing, Municipal Services and Utilities	10	4	6	40.0
Financial and Other Services	24	26	(2)	108.3

The figures on the pattern of working capital and its sources show that the problem does not lie in the level of the interest rate. The problem lies in the makeup of the sources of the economy's resources; almost all of current reproduction is being financed with borrowed resources. It is certain that this situation is untenable, that it can and must be changed. The first step is to transfer primary note issue as a whole to the business fund of economic organizations. The second step is to make a change in the system of accounting for gross income and income, in which the present system of revaluation of inventories should be abandoned, and OURs in the economy should be given an incentive not to increase inventories (this can be achieved even within the limits of the present administrative system by changing the way in which gross income and income are calculated; OURs would have to charge any increase in inventories over the initial condition to the gross income of the current business period).

Changes in Distribution

Although real personal income, if we assume that the statistics on the trend of the cost of living are accurate, was 1.2 percent over the January-September period of this year (at a time when the social product was stagnant), and there were practically no changes in the distribution of income and net income. Total outlays for social-service purposes had a share of 21.1 percent in income, which is 0.4 percentage points greater than for the

same period of last year. The share of outlays for government increased from 2.2 to 2.3 percent. Other expenditures made from income had a share of 10.6 percent in income distributed, an increase of 0.7 percentage points over the same period of last year. The share of income left to organizations of associated labor for net personal incomes, for social-service expenditure, for savings and for reserves, amounted to 66 percent, which is 1.2 percentage points less than for the same period of last year.

Net personal incomes had a share of 47.4 percent in distributed net income, the same as over the same period of last year. Outlays for social-service expenditure were smaller in relative terms, so that the share of net income set aside for savings and reserves remained at the same relative level. Total funds set aside for savings and reserves amounted to 995 billion dinars. If the amount of current losses is subtracted from these funds, net accumulation amounted to 332 billion dinars in industry and 170 billion dinars in the trade sector. The most favorable situation was in export-import organizations. The export-import industry employs only 0.8 percent of all those employed in the economy, but it possesses 9 percent of total accumulation.

The smallest accumulation in relative terms, after industry, was in the organizations of agriculture and fishing, in the organizations of retail trade, in construction and in transportation.

Accumulation over the Period January-September 1985, in billions of dinars

Activity	Accumulation and Reserves	Current Losses	Net Accumulation
Economy - Total	995	253	742
Industry and Mining	528	196	332
Agriculture and Fishing	35	24	11
Construction	73	9	64
Transportation and Communications	52	8	44
Trade	175	5	170
Retail	45	2	43
Wholesale	65	3	62
Foreign	65	-	65
Hostelry and Tourism	39	2	37
Crafts and Trades	20	1	19
Housing and Municipal Services and Utilities	9	7	2
Financial and Other Services	45	1	44

These results have to be taken with a certain amount of reserve. Depreciation was not realistic, since on the whole the value of the economy's fixed capital was essentially underestimated. Nor did exchange-rate differences sufficiently burden the gross income of economic organizations. The status of inventories was not realistic either, so that we can assume that they are hiding sizable losses of a large number of organizations. Nor were the

long-term lendings of OURs in the economy, nor the pooled resources being used by economic organizations indicated in the real amounts. All of this indicates the inevitability of changes in the system of calculating gross income and income, since realistic indication of the results of business operation is a precondition for the selection and implementation of appropriate economic policy measures.

[box on page 20] Losses

In relative terms the largest losses were in the economy of Montenegro, in the economy of Macedonia and in the economy of Vojvodina, where there were also the largest increases over the same period of last year.

Losses over the period January-September 1985
Share of losses indicated in income

Republic or Province	Loss, in millions of dinars	Share of losses indicated in income	
		Jan.-Sept. 1984	Jan-Sept.1985
Yugoslavia	252,956	3.8	6.0
Bosnia-Hercegovina	33,214	3.0	6.0
Montenegro	13,420	8.7	16.9
Croatia	86,718	5.5	7.9
Macedonia	22,109	6.0	11.1
Slovenia	21,944	3.0	2.8
Serbia proper	32,207	2.0	3.2
Kosovo	6,781	7.0	8.5
Vojvodina	36,564	3 8	9.1

A loss in business operation was indicated by 2,546 organizations employing 554,000 workers. The thirteen organizations alone which had a loss greater than 2 billion dinars accounted for about 25 percent of the total losses of the country's economy.

[box on page 21] Are Real Personal Incomes Rising

The average personal income in the economy of Yugoslavia over the period January-September of this year amounted to 35,960 dinars and was 71.3 percent higher in nominal terms than over the same period of last year. Since the cost of living rose 69.3 percent over that same period, it follows that there has been a 1.2 percent real increase in real incomes per employee.

The lowest average personal income was in the economy of Macedonia (26,121 dinars), or the nominal increase over the same period of last year was also the smallest (56 percent). The highest personal income was received by persons employed in the economy of Slovenia, where the average was 46,637 dinars, which is 90 percent more than over the same period of last year.

Personal Income per Employee, index numbers: average for the economy = 100

Republic or Province	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
Yugoslavia	100	100
Bosnia-Hercegovina	95.0	95.0
Montenegro	81.3	80.5
Croatia	106.8	104.5
Macedonia	79.7	72.6
Slovenia	117.1	129.7
Serbia proper	96.4	96.0
Kosovo	77.9	76.8
Vojvodina	104.7	101.4

The regional spread in the level of average personal incomes per worker widened this year. A majority of the republics and provinces had personal incomes that approximated the Yugoslav average. There was a relative drop of the personal income in Croatia and Vojvodina, so that persons employed in these regions was a quite considerable deterioration in their standard of living.

Personal Incomes by Activities

Activity of the Economy	Average Monthly Personal Incomes	Index Numbers, Averages
Economy - Total	35,975	100
Industry and Mining	36,504	101
Agriculture and Fishing	32,645	91
Construction	31,247	87
Transportation and Communications	38,241	106
Trade	36,062	100
Retail	31,633	88
Wholesale	39,404	110
Foreign	58,459	162
Hostelry and Tourism	32,166	89
Crafts and Trades	39,160	109
Housing and Municipal Services and Utilities	33,419	93
Financial and other Services	48,561	135

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCEPT OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 85 pp 19-21

[Article by Vladimir Karakasevic: "The Secret of the Central Committee's Concept"]

[Text] Kiro Hadzi-Vasilev, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said at a press conference on the occasion of the Yugoslav Conference of Communist Workers on the views of the LCY Central Committee concerning "political-ideological issues related to achieving the constitutional status of the workers in decisionmaking and the disposition of income and resources for social reproduction," that actually only the text of the Draft of the Views had been involved in the public debate, but not the basic idea about the new method of distribution which the central committee had adopted in principle. Yet this has not been taken that way in a goodly portion of the discussion so far, and there have been quite a few opponents of the essence of the proposed concept (most of all in Slovenia, but some in Croatia as well), while a majority of the other participants in the discussion have made partial criticisms, put questions and talked much more about the difficulties and anomalies of the present economic system in Yugoslavia than about the central committee's actual concept.

Of all the fifteen views contained in the document of the LCY Central Committee mentioned, Views 3, 4, 5 and 6 have mostly borne the brunt of the discussion; they propose the calculation and payment of personal incomes on two bases: according to personal contribution in current labor, and - on the basis of the contribution, together with other workers, to the success of management and business operation of the OUR. The first part of personal income would be considered a cost of the OUR (the cost of manpower), would have to be at least enough to cover the workers' basic needs in subsistence, and would be socially established for regions and activities on the principle of "approximately the same personal income for approximately the same work." The workers would attain the second part of the personal income only if social resources have been managed successfully and in proportion to that success, but according to socially established criteria, in which the principal criterion would be the accumulation achieved relative to the social resources employed.

As was stated at the conference we mentioned, these were the principal innovations by comparison with present practice, while the other views of the central committee have already been more or less incorporated into the country's normative, development and planning documents, though by and large they have not been achieved. However, it has been pointed out in recent months that even these innovations are not new. In an article entitled "Equalization of Personal Income for Equal Work" Dr. Aleksandar Bajt of Ljubljana says that 25 years ago he himself advocated this kind of system for the formation of personal incomes, but after so much time and so many changes this concept could neither be acceptable nor practicable and it certainly would not signify progress for the relations of self-management in our society. At the conference concerning the Draft of Views of the LCY Central Committee held in the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia (in early October) Dr. Anton Krasovec reminded those present that the new proposal concerning the payment of the personal income in two parts as a matter of fact is more than a quarter of a century old and was at the time intended to overcome the system of pay grades. In making this proposal, he said, we are acceding to the principle of the price of manpower as a production cost and as a socioeconomic relation, whereby in the final analysis we are again pulling out of moth balls the old dilemma which has been superseded between those who talk of "income" and those who speak of "profit."

Politicization and Arguments

In Slovenia the most outspoken opponent of the Draft of Views of the LCY Central Committee on income has been the Presidium of the Republic Council of the Trade Union Federation, and Dr. Aleksandar Bajt has presented the best line of argument. In the pages of the Ljubljana DELO a rather harsh argument has even sprung up between Franc Hudej, member of the business board of the "Iskra" SOUR and Francka Herga, vice chairwoman of the Slovenian Trade Unions. Hudej reproached the trade union forum for having politicized the public and brought about a blanket rejection of the concept of distribution that had been offered - without a survey of the document itself or a very serious line of argument.

Dr. Bajt's basic objections to the views of the LCY Central Committee concerning income are that they did not take into account the conditions of the high rate of inflation under which the new concept would have to be implemented and that the new system sets accumulation and personal incomes in opposition to one another, which would have an adverse impact on the motivation of the workers to invest in expanded reproduction. If, that is, starting levels of personal incomes were prescribed, Dr. Bajt feels that because of high inflation there would be a rapid change of relations between individual OURs and branches of the economy - depending on who was first and who went furthest in raising the prices of his products. This would require that "someone from outside" again establish "parity" of personal incomes all over again, which in turn would mean that prices would also have to be set administratively, and then a corresponding approach would be indispensable in other sectors of economic activity. Dr. Bajt also feels that the proposed system assumes that consumption is the sole driver behind associated labor and that accumulation is being transformed into a quantity that is

contradictory to worker interests. That is why, he says, the workers are trying to increase the income from labor as much as possible and thereby reduce accumulation. Dr. Bajt draws the overall conclusion that it is a great illusion to suppose, as do the views of the LCY Central Committee, that the interdependence set up between personal incomes and accumulation will also bring about a motivation of the workers to work and to produce and that it will join the dual functions of the workers in the system of self-management, and also that it will help the workers to truly take command of income and the resources representing social capital. In any case, he feels, reintroducing the concept of manpower and its value into the system cannot help towards the worker identifying himself with the enterprise and with its results.

Among the objections to the Draft of Views which have come in from Slovenia to the Central Committee there is the one that holds that Points 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do not represent appropriate bases for specific performance of distribution in accordance with the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program. It is said above all that these proposals do not acknowledge the consequences for motivation to steadily increase social productivity, for lasting inclusion in the international division of labor, nor for equipping the OUR to achieve stabilization and to master inflation. It is further pointed out that they are not based on the fact that income realized on the market is the sole measure of labor. It is stressed that income and net income are therefore completely lost in the proposed solution for earning personal incomes, as is the linkage between labor and the results of labor. They have concluded in Slovenia that that first portion of personal income would be acknowledged regardless of the income realized by the OOUR and by the work organization, and that it would be determined on the basis of formal qualifications and agreed criteria and levels for all workers in the country, with certain adjustments for the republics and autonomous provinces. They feel that that would put pressure for creation of new jobs in OURs, for changing the formal qualifications structure, for passing concern about income onto someone outside the OUR, for furnishing resources for joint risks funds in sociopolitical communities and banks, for increasing inflation and declining motivation of workers to do quality work, and for effective management in the OUR. That is why the particular question is asked of how and in what range differences would be established from one republic or province to another in the personal income determined in this way.

According to a summary of objections from Croatia, it is felt that it is unrealistic to anticipate that all deformations in social reproduction can be resolved primarily by changes in the domain of the distribution of personal incomes. Differences in personal incomes from branch to branch and indeed even from region to region derived more, it is said, from disturbances in primary and secondary distribution than from the actual system of distribution of income and net income within OOURs. "In debating the distribution of personal incomes," the representative from the Zagreb Railroad Transportation Organization said in the conference of worker communists, "we are talking here only about one-third of income and only about one-tenth of the gross social product."

The objections coming in from this republic go on to say that instead of affirming and elaborating the constitutional principle and right of the associated workers to set the prices of their products according to conditions on the market, more emphasis is put in the Draft of Views on the need for economic policy measures and direct price controls to honor some other criteria and correct the existing price disparities. Finally, it is felt that raising low personal incomes to a higher level will cause a loss in many OURs, and probably that increase will not give workers a particular incentive to work better. According to the Draft of Views, it is said, losses have to be covered from reserve funds which are formed from the income of the more successful OURs, which in turn will therefore have to cut back their own personal incomes and accumulation, the consequence of which will be a general drop in the rate of generation of capital, but also a diminished motivation to work.

In Croatia they feel that the objectives contained in the Draft of Views pertaining to the domain of distribution might be achieved much better and more rapidly through "greater involvement of all the subjective forces of society, especially the League of Communists, to add to, to elaborate and especially to carry out consistently the Social Compact on Income of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through social compacts and self-management accords in the various republics and provinces, than by building up this kind of set of instruments on the basis of the Draft of Views of the LCY Central Committee."

There was also quite a bit of hesitation concerning the views of the Central Committee when they were taken up in the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, especially since the trade unions are responsible for most of the activity of carrying out and further elaborating the Social Compact on the Realization and Distribution of Incomes in the SFRY. It has already been stressed in the Coordinating Committee for monitoring enforcement of this compact that it is unacceptable to postpone the work of carrying out the social compact because of the discussion of the Draft of Views of the 18th Meeting of the LCY Central Committee, that it has to be implemented consistently, since this is one of the key documents of the first phase of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program.

Neither a Manifesto Nor a Project

In any case the concept of distribution being proposed by the Central Committee, at this moment and in this phase, is easier to thwart than to aid. The greatest contribution to this situation has been made by the fact that the proposed views were by and large not spelled out in full or elaborated, so that they do not provide answers even to questions about the basic elements of the concept, such as how this approximately equal personal income for equal work will be achieved, where and how the individual's work output will be measured, will it be possible for the person who works little to receive a lower personal income than the income "prescribed" and "guaranteed," how will the workers be able to exert more influence than up to now on the distribution and use of social resources, how will the financing of

the social services be provided for, and how will current labor and management of resources be measured in that sector, what will motivate the workers to increase accumulation .... The views of the Central Committee were not put up for public discussion either as a manifesto or as a project, but more as ideas cast abroad, so that it is logical that in this form they should be the basis for the most widely differing interpretations. All the way to the interpretation that the self managers will be turned once again into wage workers.

After all, members of the Central Committee (Nikola Stojanovic and Kiro Hadzi-Vasilev most of all), who in recent months have been participants in the public discussion, have explained that the concept being proposed conforms to the basic principles of the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor (although there have also been suggestions that there are things in them that should be changed), and then that the Views pursue the tasks set in the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program, that it is precisely in this way that workers will be given greater motivation for work and management within their OURs, but the basic objectives of the proposed views are precisely identical to those contained in the social compact on income, and that agreements on the realization and distribution of income should be further elaborated as planned, and the new concept should be built into the entire system and a further step taken in this domain, so that finally the proposed system of distribution of personal incomes could resolve or begin to resolve many of the other present anomalies in the country's economic and socioeconomic life.

As far as self-management is concerned, the authors of the proposed views say that it will precisely then be able to take on its full form and content -- after the amorphous mass of present income is broken up, after management of the resources of the OUR is closely bound up with the work and decision making of all workers, when the free exchange of labor becomes the sole link between those in economic activities and those in the social services. Nikola Stojanovic said again in the conference of communist workers that differences that have cropped up in the views to date during the public discussion of the Draft of Views of the LCY Central Committee are actually far less than it might appear at first.

Begin with a Clean Slate in the OUR

In any case, a majority of the participants in this conference of representatives of OURs supported the concept and views of the Central Committee - at least in their basic idea. To be sure, among the participants who favored transition to the new method of distribution of personal incomes without any reserve whatsoever there were many who have already been quite discouraged with the present system and their own present position, feeling that they could only gain from whatever change was made. And all in all they seemed almost to speak less about the views of the Central Committee themselves than about the unfavorable and inequitable business conditions, about the present anomalies in primary and secondary distribution, about the excessively high demands upon the income of the OUR, about high interest and the high debt level, about low productivity and the ineffective business

operation of the OUR, about unutilized capacity, about the privileged position of some and the undervalued of other branches and OURs (and about differences in personal incomes based on this), about regional exclusiveness and about the nonexistence of the market.... The complaints were especially bitter coming from producers of raw materials and production supplies and from workers in OURs in agriculture. It seemed to many that if the anomalies in all of this were removed and some sort of equality was achieved in the starting and basic conditions for the conduct of economic activity for all participants, it would be possible to arrive quite easily at a satisfactory distribution of personal incomes.

Although no one came out and said exactly that, from what was said by those who do not agree with the transition to the new method of distribution, a fear was felt that in such a system their personal incomes would be reduced, that is, averaged out to the general Yugoslav level. In Slovenia personal incomes of employed persons are about 33 percent higher than the Yugoslav average at the moment, and the annual increase is more than 100 percent. That is probably why the woman worker from "Sava" in Kranj said at the conference that they are in fact satisfied with the present system of distribution of personal incomes and that there are still quite a few successful enterprises which do not need changes in this domain. That fear originates in the first logical calculation -- that in the present total amount of income and personal incomes no one can get more (raising personal incomes to the guaranteed "subsistence" level) unless the income of someone else is reduced. Not directly, of course, but, say, through a price reform and a new government-administrated redistribution of priorities and of the favorable position of branches, groupings and OURs.

The new concept of distribution does in fact take as its point of departure that personal incomes must no longer depend on where one is employed, but on how much one works. The reference here is to those unjustifiably and unrealistically privileged branches and OURs in which high personal incomes are realized on the basis of the high level of resources which the entire community has invested in those organizations, which enjoy special natural and other favoring circumstances, whereby their priority and development was socially recognized, their losses are tolerated and indeed covered, but it is not possible to also tolerate above-average personal incomes without a corresponding input of work and performance in terms of productivity. High personal incomes in Slovenia are based in most cases precisely on the above-average productivity achieved by those employed by comparison with those in other parts of Yugoslavia, and accordingly under the new concept this ought to bring about a corresponding increase of both the first and second parts of personal incomes of workers. "The illusion and the fear should be dispelled," Nikola Stojanovic said, "that when this concept is applied, it will be possible to live without working or to live at the expense of someone else's work."

It is a fact that most Yugoslavs are nevertheless not satisfied with the present system of distribution of income and personal incomes, and the solutions contained in the Social Compact on Income do not promise any very essential changes in this direction either. It is also a fact that the

conditions under which the changes would be carried out would be markedly unfavorable (the high rate of inflation, the low accumulation of the economy, the high rates of interest and high debts of OURs, the low share of the economy in income ...). It is obvious that there are quite a few big jobs ahead that are more urgent than changing the system of distribution of personal incomes. But in the Central Committee they take the view that that slate should first be wiped clean in the basic organization of associated labor, and then other relations in associated labor and the entire society built up from there.

The concept of distribution being proposed here might indeed be of the greatest service in clearing up at least for a certain interval the long-lost calculation of the efficiency and profitability of enterprises. Today many of the "favorable" business results of OURs are based on the impermissibly low personal incomes of the workers - which certainly cannot be beneficial to self-management. This real calculation of the profitability of OURs and a personal income that one can live on are indeed values in and of themselves.

7045
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UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN 1985, OUTLOOK TO 1990

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 85 pp 17-18

[Article by Z. Karakasevic: "On the Other Side of the Economy"]

[Text] The results for employment and the creation of new jobs in 1985 can already be rounded off, and thus this can also be done for the entire five-year period which has now passed. In general the reports from the various republics and provinces show that in the past period the planned growth rate for the creation of new jobs has mainly been exceeded, but this not halted the increase in the number of persons seeking employment, but has had certain unforeseen consequences.

Target planned for 1985 was that employment would rise 2.5 percent, and the rate achieved in the first nine months was 2.6 percent. Together with replacement of the natural attrition of employed persons, this year about 360,000 new workers got jobs in Yugoslavia. Over the entire last five-year period 1,415,000 new workers were employed in the socialized sector and approximately 140,000 more in the sector of self employment (employers and workers).

Persons Employed in the Socialized Sector and Persons Seeking Employment in the SFRY at the End of September 1985.

	Employed	Unemployed
SFRY	6,464,300	1,047,000
Bosnia-Hercegovina	1,000,100	250,012
Montenegro	159,200	37,412
Croatia	1,531,600	113,011
Macedonia	500,100	134,678
Slovenia	818,900	14,836
Serbia	2,454,400	418,037
Serbia Proper	1,630,400	286,037
Kosovo	213,100	116,351
Vojvodina	610,900	95,649

Activated Potential

Obviously the rise of unemployment has not been halted, though it was envisaged by the Resolution on socioeconomic development for this year, and the number of persons seeking employment has indeed even increased 7 percent. The example of Bosnia-Hercegovina is a good illustration of what happened in the new job sector in this last period; social measures and actions specifically elaborated were devoted to this problem. In the republic the plan called for creating jobs for 252,000 new workers over the last five years, which by all calculations should at the end of the medium-term period have halted any further rise of unemployment. In the first four years 191,500 persons received jobs in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and at the end of 1984 there were still 236,000 seeking employment on the rolls of employment security agencies. In 1985, then, jobs had to be created for at least another 48,000 persons, which in that republic is the size of the natural growth of the labor supply resulting from the growth of population. In the first eleven months another 63,780 workers were hired, but the number of those unemployed increased to 249,190 persons. An analysis has established that as greater opportunities for obtaining jobs open up, there is at the same time a greater influx onto the rolls of employment security agencies from among those categories of the population who at one time gave up trying to find jobs - housewives, the farm population, and "fictitious" students.... It even happened that persons from other republics and provinces enrolled with employment security agencies in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The situation is similar in other regions, where higher rates of new job creation were achieved. For example, in Serbia proper, where at the end of last year the growth of employment was almost stopped, while this year it has again started to grow at a faster rate, although instead of the planned growth of employment of 2.5 percent, the rate achieved was 2.8 percent.

Still more extensive "extraordinary" measures to create more jobs are being planned throughout most of the country for 1986 and indeed for the entire next medium-term period. How adverse this can be for economy is shown by the figures on the lower productivity in several branches in OURs where new workers have been hired on the basis of an economic measure. Thus over the last year employment in industry and mining has risen 3.4 percent, but productivity has dropped 1 percent, in coal mining the size of the labor force has risen 7 percent and productivity has dropped 2.5 percent, in leather and fur production the labor force has risen 11.8 percent, and productivity is down 2.9 percent. By contrast, for example, in the nonmetallic minerals industry the size of the labor force has dropped 0.8 percent, and productivity has risen 8.5 percent. We might also take here the example of the Split Steel Mill, which after several years of unsuccessful business performance had to go into liquidation, and a new work organization was established. In that transformation the size of the organization's labor force was reduced by 100 workers, productivity rose significantly, and the "new" steel mill has been achieving sound business results.

How Many Unemployed Will There Be

According to the plans for Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development, the Resolution for 1986 envisages a 2 percent rise in employment in the socialized sector, which, together with the replacement of those who are retiring, would bring jobs only to about 300,000 new workers. This certainly would not achieve the task which has been set of halting the rise of unemployment. In any case, over the entire next five-year period it has been calculated that 1,750,000 persons would be hired, so that at the end of 1990 the country would have a labor force about 850,000 larger. There have already been requests from youth organizations, trade unions and certain other sociopolitical organizations to reassess and alter this low rate envisaged for increasing employment. But that kind of rate follows from the other values envisaged for the trends of development -- the 3 percent growth of the social product, the 3 percent growth of industrial output, and the 1 percent rise of labor productivity.

Once again the solution is seen and is being sought in emergency measures for creating new jobs, which have been envisaged in several regions. In Bosnia-Hercegovina they plan to float a public loan and introduce optional local contributions and raise the rates of the contribution for employment security from the income of the OUR, which altogether would bring in about 167 billion dinars. Together with the resources from the Fund for Development of the Underdeveloped Regions, bank resources and other funds on the basis of pooling, this would make it possible to add approximately 100,000 more persons to the "normal" plan over the next five years. Similar measures are being planned in Kosovo, where this would create jobs for about 12,000 workers more than covered by the plan. In Montenegro a law is to be passed on mandatory subscription of a loan for all categories of individuals with regular earnings, which, together with other measures, would make it possible to open up 1100 "additional" jobs. In Macedonia and Serbia proper there is now discussion of the need and opportunities for floating a loan to create new jobs. In the more advanced regions a loan will not be floated for the creation of new jobs, but rather still lower growth rates of employment are planned: 1.5 percent in both Slovenia and Croatia.

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MASSACRE OF ROMANIANS BY HORTHYITE HUNGARIANS RECALLED

Bucharest SAPTAMINA in Romanian 27 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Narcis Zarnescu: "Indicting Documents"]

[Text] A shattering book; a book about terror and suffering; about aggressiveness and blind hatred; about the abasement, humiliation, and torture endured by Transylvanian Romanians after the Vienna dictate (30 August 1940), when the body of the fatherland was most dishonorably mutilated by the Axis policy, the north-west part of Romania was wrested by the Horthyst regime, and the Romanian population was subjected to years of fierce and systematic oppression. Houses and even whole villages were destroyed, religious sites were desecrated and torn down, people were exiled or killed, persecuted and forced to change their "allegiance" or names, and forbidden to speak the language of their ancestors... These are only a few of the images of the--we repeat--shattering and incredible "documentary" reconstituted by University Lecturer Dr. Mihai Fatu, director of the Banat Museum of Timisoara in his book "The Romanian Church in the North-West of the Country under the Horthyst Occupation of 1940-44," 1985.

As long as at this time in contemporary history there are still, unfortunately, circles interested in distorting history and misinterpreting and falsifying the facts, and as long as there still exist people completely removed from reality, who still dream of a repetition of the Vienna dictate, such a book is necessary not only in order to recall the events, but particularly in order to reestablish the truth and to inform those who are unfamiliar with or have forgotten what occurred at the time.

In the spring of 1940 the Horthyst government repeatedly appealed to Berlin and Rome to urgently satisfy its revisionist claims at Romania's expense. On 27 June 1940 the Hungarian Council of Ministers adopted a declaration stating that Romania must be "constrained to satisfy the Hungarian territorial claims." (p. 37) On 15 July 1940, Hitler sent a letter to King Carol II requesting that Romania tow the political line of the Reich, and stressing that a "revision has become inevitable. Any attempt to evade the perils threatening your country, through any kind of tactical maneuvers, will necessarily be doomed to failure. Sooner or later--and probably very soon--the outcome may even be Romania's destruction." ("Documents of German Foreign Policy, 1918-45," Series D, 1937-45, Vol. X, document 171, see M. Fatu, p 38)

On 3 August 1940, Hungarian Prime Minister Teleki sent Mussolini a "Promemoria," in which he solicited his aid to annex all of Transylvania and "set down the border between Romania and Hungary along the entire Carpathian arc," warning that "the Carpathian boundary is not to be interfered with." ("Documenti Diplomatici Italiani," Nova Serie, 1939-45, Vol. V, Instituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Roma, pp 332-342, see M. Fota, p 38) On 16, 19, and 24 August 1940 Romanian-Hungarian talks were held in Turnu Severin. The Romanian government rejected the demands of the Horthyst government. In this situation, Hitler took direct charge of settling Hungary's territorial claims on Romania, aware of the fact that "finding a solution to the problem will be very difficult, because a territorial claim extremely popular among the Hungarian nation is being opposed by an incontestable ethnical claim." (Documents of German... Ibid, document 407, see M. Fatu p 39). The outcome: in the evening of 27 August 1940 in Vienna, von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano, refusing to listen to the Romanian representatives, passed the sentence under which Romania was forced to cede north-west Transylvania to Horthyst Hungary.

Horthyst Hungary instituted there a regime of fascist-type imperialist occupation, designed to consolidate and expand Hungary's positions and to reinforce its domination over north-west Transylvania by implementing a chauvinistic policy of terror. Its political "program" featured, among other things: 1. Repressing the anti-Horthyst and anti-Hitlerite resistance of all social, political, and religious forces seeking to ensure the supremacy of the Romanian majority, and sapping the economic resources of this majority and of other oppressed populations; 2. Forced denationalization and Hungarization of the Romanians; 3. Suppression of the traditional Romanian culture and religion and their relevant institutions--the church, schools, etc.; 4. Continuation of the revisionist action against Romania, with a view to annexing south-west Transylvania and the Banat. Dissatisfied, the leading Horthyst circles, were making efforts to "move the Transylvanian boundary to the crest of the southern Carpathians." (p 41)

In order to exercise its occupation over the invaded territory and to terrorize the Romanian population and the other oppressed nationalities there, the Horthyst government established a political-administrative and military-police mechanism, national-chauvinistic parties, and fascist paramilitary organizations which, immediately after 30 August 1940, set in motion a vast criminal, diversionist, and revisionist campaign against the Romanian population in the occupied Romanian territory, designed to turn it into a base from which to continue the acts of aggression against Romania. Among this multitude of organizations and groups, most "noteworthy" for their atrocities and "efficient" terrorist actions were: the "Ragged Guard," the "Turanian Hunters," the "Comradely Union--Turul," the "General Association of Hungarian Riflemen," and others. The majority of the members of these organizations were trained in handling automatic arms, explosives, etc.

One of the most fanatical supporters of general revisionist plans against Romania was Baron Aczel Ede, head of the X regional organization of Riflemen, who was in charge of counties Cluj, Ciuc, Mures, Odorhei, Somes, Trei Scaune, and Bihor. The entire program of extermination of the Romanians was outlined by Aczel Ede in a speech delivered on 8 August 1941 at Simleul Silvaniei. This is how he expressed his blind and impotent hatred: "We must extirpate these

lazy Walachian peasants, kill them as we would any enemy (...) Comrades! The priests preach loving one's fellowmen, but that is a trap, because God helps only brute force, and we all must use brute force to kill and exterminate these lazy Walachians. In its ten commandments religion says not to kill, not to steal, and not to covet another man's wife, because they are sins. Are these sins? No, they are not! A true sin would be not to exterminate this band of lazy Wallachian peasants. We will organize a Saint Bartholomew night and kill the babies in their mothers' bellies." (p 45)

The Hungarian administrative authorities, fully in accord with the reprisal bodies, beginning with the police and gendarmery, acted unitedly as an homogenous mechanism of repression of all those who opposed the new regime. The main methods which the Horthyst regime employed to exterminate and eliminate the Romanian population temporarily held under Hungarian occupation, and to defeat the Romanians' struggle to defend their own existence, identity, and dignity, were: individual or mass maltreatment and crime; expulsion and displacement of entire communities or other large groups of Romanians from urban and rural areas; banning Romanian representatives from political and state affairs; forced Hungarization through religion, schools, literature, and press; internment in concentration camps; dispatching work details to Germany and Hungary; deprivation of property, etc. This, is how the Horthyst horrors were described by an eyewitness, Gyorgy Ferenczy, who was active in the press of Satu Mare and Cluj: "The pen trembles in my hand as I am putting down these lines on paper. The proud land of Transylvania has become a dreadful Golgotha, visited by the most terrible events. People are jailed by the hundreds and thousands are beaten up and cruelly tortured. Assassinations and executions never cease, and the only guilt of the unfortunate victims is that they were born Romanians (...) We hear the desperate cries of hundreds of thousands of people put under foreign domination in the land of Transylvania's Golgotha, where the wind blows the corpses of hanging men, where the bodies of the martyrs murdered with savage cruelty proclaim that bestial instincts have been unleashed and that barbarism and revenge stage the savage dance of death (...) To torture defenseless people without any political reason, with unrelenting savagery, is an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of the civilized states of Europe. That is why we cannot express anything but scorn (...) and if this situation continues, there is nothing left for me but to be ashamed of having been born semi-Hungarian and to repent of the fact that I first learned how to pray to God in Hungarian." ("Golgotha in Transylvania," 1941, pp 6-8; see M. Fota pp 52-53)

The long and painful series of atrocities, crimes, massacres, beatings, torture, and abuse of the Romanian population began in the very first hours after the Horthyst troops crossed the border. "From the very first day the troops arrived, the Romanian language was completely eliminated," stated an eyewitness (p 54); "The Jews are persecuted almost as much as the Romanians..." (ibid.) Describing the condition of Romanian localities in the vicinity of the border with Hungary, the newspaper UNIVERSUL wrote: "The savagery began on the very first day of the occupation (...) Romanian peasants were butchered in the very first hours of the occupation. For 3 days and nights the villages were subjected to the most horrifying riots.

"At Sapinta, the peasants were beaten with wet ropes, then made to dig their own graves, in imitation of the white terror procedures that followed Horia's revolt. In the Viseu Valley several villages were burned down (...) The situation of the minorities in northern Transylvania is deteriorating day by day and hour by hour. They have been put outside the law, and aside from the abuse they suffer, their livestock, grain, and all their household possessions are being confiscated." (UNIVERSUL, 23 Sep 1940; see M. Fota, p 55)

The massacre of Almasul Mare (Bihor county) is described in documents of the time: after some "had their eyes put out, and some had their noses and ears cut off, the 11 peasants were killed." (p 56) The terror was spreading: the mayor of Mediesul-Aurit had his eyes put out, and was then bayoneted and shot; in the commune Hida (Cluj county), 9 Romanian peasants were killed and "their bodies left unburried in the fields for 5 days" (ibid). The mass murders of Simleul Silvaniei, Cosniciul de Jos (Salaj county), Muresenii de Cimpie, and Huedin (Cluj county) will always be remembered as live points of accusation against Horthysm. Here is a document that coldly lists the statistics of the Romanian tragedy in Transylvania: "In the night of 13 to 14 September, Hungarian soldiers led by members of the local national Hungarian guard, killed 156 Romanians in the Ip commune (...) by terrible torture. Some were stabbed or bayoneted to death; others were shot; pregnant women were cut up and abused, and girls were raped, then killed. Among others, 20 boys and 14 girls under the age of 16 fell victims to this savage attack. A 2-weeks old baby girl was killed in her cradle. After being robbed, the bodies were thrown in a communal grave, without a priest or religious rites, and covered with quick lime." (p 57) Between 1 September 1940 and 1 September 1942, 991 Romanians were murdered in this Romanian territory. The taking of so many innocent lives was topped by an unending series of maltreatment, torture, expulsions, and internment in camps and in punitive military jails. The charge: Romanian nationality. By the summer of 1943 the number of Romanians maltreated and tortured rose to 15,000 (p 59). The scenes of martyrdom were almost apocalyptic. Reality outdid the sickest imagination. The ferocity of the abuse rivaled the darkest pages in humanity's history: "Soldiers, gendarmes, and armed bands of civilian patriots roamed the Romanian villages, devastating homes and torturing the peaceful and defenseless Romanian population. Some had their bones crushed with clubs, others were stabbed with bayonets, and yet others had their eyes put out and their ears cut off; they poured gas on the head of a 4-year old girl (...) and set her on fire; some people had their teeth crushed, their hair torn out with the skin (...) their lips cut off, while others were forced to drink the blood pouring out of their wounds (...); they put quick lime on some people's wounds, and caustic soda followed by warm water on others (...) Dumitru Matei of Oradea had his eyes torn out with bayonets (6 September 1940), and in the same city, an old Romanian pensioner, after being abused, was forced to eat faeces with hot pepper and to drink urine (...) Hundreds of young Romanians, members of the Levente paralimilitary organizationn, were put to the yoke like animals and made to plow and hoe, to the laughter of their Hungarian comrades (...)" (pp 58-59)

Killings, maltreatment, torture, and looting took place in the following localities: Diosig, Gepiu, Mihai Bravul, Salonta, Salard (Bihor county); Imper, Lacul Rosu (Ciuc county); Baciu, Bontida, Cojocna, Floresti, Luna de

Sus, the city of Cluj (Cluj county); Alunis, Beica de Jos, Berghia, Glajarie, Nasna, Boteni (Mures county); Jimbor, Meresti, Singeorgiu' de Padure, Virghis (Odorhei county); Baba-Novac, Gelu, Lazuri, Paulian, Principele Mihai, Sisesti (Satu Mare county); Ormanesti, Ianculesti, Lucaceni, Marna Noua, Scarisoara Noua, Portita, Santau, Sacaseni, Sin Miclaus, Tiriam (Salaj county); Arcus, Aita Mare, Aita Mijlocie, Aita Seaca, Botanii Mari, Bodos, Bretcu, Comolau, Covasna, Lunca Ozunului, Magherus, Micfalau, Pava, Papauti, Poiana Sarata, Valea Mare, Vilcele, Zagon, Zabala (Trei Scaune county) (p 59).

Simultaneously with the savagery unleashed against the Romanian population, including priests, the incited gangs--with the cooperation of the state authorities--tore down 16 Romanian churches and desecrated 38 others (pp 65-66). This is what one document states: "the new church (...) razed to the ground, the land leveled, and the grass growing on it, thus covering any trace of Christianity; only a column was left in the middle of the site, with the flag of Hungarian oppression usurpingly flying at the top. The old church, damaged and smeared with faeces, was used as a border observation point (...) being thus open and used even as an outhouse." (p 74)

Thus, the 4 years of Hungarian domination were a terrible Saint Bartholomew's night for the Romanian population of northern Transylvania. The entire fury of murders, torture, and maltreatment was unleashed legally, on the basis of Ordinance No 760/1939 of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior. According to it, the gendarmery and administrative authorities were given full powers to take any measures against all those suspected of being undesirable to the new state order, and particularly to the idea of Saint Steven's Crown (ibid p 83).

In the name of the "most splendid Mongolian race," the descendants of Attila, Arpad, and Genghis Khan tried to turn back the history of human relations to the age of barbarism. How else can one explain the tragedy that occurred in the Trasnea commune? "After the shooting ceased," one eyewitness stated, "the Hungarians grabbed Romanian children and threw them alive in the flames (of burning houses), burning them alive in horrible pain, and the entire place resounded with their cries." (p 86) Similar testimonies are found in the book by Milton G. Lehrer, "Transylvania, a Romanian Land" (The Transylvaian Problem as Viewed by an American," Bucharest, 1944, p 289).

Sometimes, however, the murderers were even... punished. The travesty of justice is more than convincing for the complicity of the Horthyst rulers in these monstruous crimes. In short, the history of a file--file No B-4239/1941/6: the court notes that the killing of Archpriest Aurel Munteanu was caused by the "strong emotion aroused by the happiness of the liberation." The murderers were "sentenced" to... 2 months correctional prison each. But the mercy of the judges was boundless, and the sentence was suspended.

The dramatic testimonies follow each other in stunning, incredible succession. In the streets, in their homes, in official buildings, and in jails, Romanians were beaten up individually and collectively for the same sole reason: for being Romanians. Alone between 1 September 1940 and 15 May 1941 there are records of 3,373 cases of violent beatings (p 107). Romania had to disappear physically and culturally. Consequently, the Horthyst government made efforts to deprive the Romanians of their nationality through religion. Realizing that

the Hungarization of the Romanians through religion was going to be a laborious process, bound to meet with resistance, the Hungarian authorities dismantled or eliminated the Romanian Church to the greatest possible extent by incorporating the faithful in one of the Hungarian-opriented religions (Roman-Catholic, Reform, or Unitarian), expanded the jurisdiction of the Hajdudorog Episcopate, and also established a Hungarian Orthodox Episcopate, which they placed under the leadership of the controversial Mihai Popoff, an expert at violating ecclesiastical canon and laws (pp 112-143). Determined to use "all legal means" to defend the Hungarian nation, the Hungarian minister of justice issued Order No 6541/18 February 1942, under which names were to be irrevocably Hungarized (p 144).

Thus, as is noted in one preserved document, "In all the areas, force, constraint, promises, advantages, and falsifications were used to pursue the extermination of the Romanian people of northern Transylvania from a spiritual viewpoint, too, their nationality and culture" (p 147). But, in the 4 years of occupation, despite all its efforts and diabolical measures, Horthy's Hungary failed to destroy the Romanians, because it failed to understand that the Romanians were attached to their land not only through the force of material conditions, affecting their existence and physical survival, but also through the powerful force of their spirit. The Horthyst diversion failed. However, as Dr. Antonie Plamadeala notes, "at the time, it caused great pain and for years it kept in daily tension not only the directly threatened Romanians, who had fallen prey to the Vienna dictate and had been incorporated in Horthyst Hungary, but also those in the motherland, who felt as keenly the pain of those events." (ibid., p 153)

Thus, a book of remembrance, a book of accusation, and a book of warning against the increasingly acute pressure exerted by Eruopean revanchist and revisionist circles. It is worthwhile recalling, once again, the outcome of the Vienna dictate: Romania lost a 42,243 square km. territory, with a population of 2.6 million people; more than 86,000 Romanians were forced to cross the mountains; 148,288 Jews were deported to camps (1944), out of which over 100,000 were exterminated; "An infinite series of murders, maltreatment, and torture, of looting and devastation. A frightening, savage terror (...). Priests, old people, women and small children, peasants, and intellectuals were murdered, tortured, and abused, and homes, churches, and public mobuments were razed." (Documents of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; see M. Fota, p 50)

The tragedy of Transylvania and of all of Romania appears much more clearly today, after the liberation, after the reunification of the country and the establishment of the new system, under which all social or national discrimination has been eliminated. One of the most important democratic changes effected in socialist Romania has been the establishment of a new political regime for the coinhabiting nationalities. Thus, the nationalities statute (adopted on 7 February 1945 by the Romanian government), the principles of which were later elaborated and sanctioned in the country's constitution, stated that all Romanian citizens, regardless of race, nationality, mother tongue, or religion, are equal before the law and enjoy the same civil and political rights.

As the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, emphasized at the great forum of the 13th congress, currently, in Romania, "combating nationalism and chauvinism is part and parcel of the endeavors to shape a new man, with a progressive consciousness, the builder of socialism and communism!

'In our country we have solved the nationality problem once and for all, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist concept and of the principles of scientific socialism, and we have ensured complete equality of rights among all the fatherland's citizens. Whatever the nationality or the language spoken, we are all sons of the same fatherland, we are all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania!"

The love of justice and truth, honor, understanding, and goodwill--fundamental traits of Romanian life and consciousness--have once again overcome the vicissitudes of history, and forever.

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DIALECTICS BETWEEN GENERAL, PARTICULAR IN PARTY LIFE

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 23, 10 Dec 85 pp 29-32

[Article by Pamfil Nichitelea: "The Dialectics Between General and Particular in the RCP's Theoretical and Practical Work of Building the New System"]

[Text] Our party and its secretary general approach the complex theoretical and practical issues of the socialist revolution and construction and of the contemporary social life in a scientific and innovative manner, thus actively contributing to developing the revolutionary theory and practice, and adding new theses and conclusions to the thesaurus of dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism.

In the activities of the RCP and in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works an important place is assigned to substantiating the dialectical relationship between the general and particular in historical evolution, in the achievement of the socialist revolution, and in building socialism and communism. The correct understanding of this relationship constitutes an essential requirement for the victory of the new system and for successfully building socialism--a complex and extensive work that is being carried out in different economic, social, and political conditions in each country and at each stage, and that assumes distinct and specific forms throughout its uninterrupted course.

The great revolutionary changes that have occurred in Romanian society in the past 4 decades, particularly after the ninth congress, and the outstanding successes recorded in building the comprehensively developed socialist society highlight our party's capacity to decipher--on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism and of the principles of scientific socialism--the requirements of objective laws, and to achieve a fusion between general and particular in building socialism in Romania. As the party secretary general stated in his speech at the recent congress of science and education, "All the great achievements of the socialist period, including those of the past 5-year plan, forcefully attest the correctness of the policy of our communist party, which is guided in its activities by the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and by the principles of scientific socialism, and resolutely applies the general truths and laws to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania."

The Dialectical Understanding of the Relationship Between General and Particular in the Socialist Revolution and Construction as One of the Basic Traits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Social-Political Thinking and as an Important Contribution to Developing the Contemporary Revolutionary Theory and Practice

Within the theory and practice of building the new social system, the relationship between general and particular assumes the form of a dialectical interaction between the general laws of the socialist revolution and construction and the specific conditions and particular traits of the implementation of the requirements of these laws.

As is known, historical phenomena are characterized by a series of general traits which come into action--to varying extents and in various forms--in all the countries that travel the same historical process, so that the socialist revolution and construction necessarily highlight certain general and objectively determined requirements. As a qualitatively new and superior social system in mankind's historical development, socialism is a dynamic and comprehensive system which has its own laws of operation and development, and significant characteristic traits, such as: the establishment, in one form or another, of the political power of the workers class, allied with the peasantry and the other working people; the replacement of capitalist ownership by socialist ownership of the means of production, and on this basis, the elimination of man's exploitation of man; the eradication of national oppression and the achievement of full equality of rights among all the working people, regardless of nationality; the development and perfection of new production and social relations, and the continuous deepening of socialist democracy; the establishment of a new political and ideological suprastructure and of a socialist culture; the shaping and development of a socialist consciousness; the establishment of social relations upon the basis of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and revolutionary humanism; leadership of the socialist construction and of the entire society by the party of the workers class, etc. Summing up these traits, the RCP program emphasizes that "The essential objective of socialism is, and will always be the nature of the political power and of production relations, transferring the state power into the hands of the working people, establishing the socialist ownership of the means of production, eliminating man's exploitation by man, and implementing the socialist principles of distribution."

Naturally, general laws do not manifest themselves in stereotyped or identical forms in all countries at at all stages of development, but assume specific forms corresponding to a great diversity of particular situations. They are not derived from an abstract, a priori conceived schema, but stem from given socioeconomic realities and are based on the scientific generalization of these realities, of the revolutionary experience, and of specific data. In point of fact, Marxism has highlighted the fact that abstractions, detached from real history and taken per se are of no value and can in no circumstance provide a valid guide for the process of revolutionary transformation of the society. As experience and practice have shown, under the impact of profound social changes and of the development of the society itself, general laws become modified and acquire new traits, some disappear and new ones emerge, thus verifying the truth that any general law or thesis concerning

socioeconomic development constitutes, in its theoretical formulation, an expression of continually changing realities.

In the strategy of building the new system the general and particular form an inseparable dialectical unit. They are both correlated categories of dialectical materialism and reflect the essence of the same revolutionary process. Consequently, the relationship between them is not one of causality or priority, but of organic fusion, harmonious specific-historical interaction, and mutual dependence. Ignoring the objective general laws--which can lead to losing the revolutionary perspective and to the omission of basic objectives--is as harmful for building socialism as is ignoring specific national traits and mechanically transplanting means and forms of action valid in difference circumstances--which can lead to the adoption of unrealistic measures, in contradiction to the real requirements of the respective society.

Our party consistently proceeds from the fact that general truths come to life through the particular, while the particular verifies the correctness of general truths. General and particular truths are not mutually exclusive; on the contrary, they condition each other within the framework of a close dialectical unity. From here the need to resolutely implement the socialist principles in accordance with the realities of each country.

According to our party's concept and that of its secretary general, certain unfulfilled targets or temporary difficulties emerging in a given country in the course of building the new system are not to be traced back to socialism or to the basic principles of scientific socialism, but precisely to disregard for certain general objective laws or for the specific realities of that country; they are thus generated by the fact that the socialist principles are not consistently implemented. Along this line, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "Disregard for the general laws and principles of socialism can cause great harm to and even jeopardize the socialist construction, just as disregard for realities, or the implementation of set patterns or stereotypes ignoring these realities can cause great difficulties and can jeopardize the very socialist development of the country itself."

In order to ensure a consistently dialectical understanding of the relation between the general and particular in their organic unity, one must approach the complex process of building socialism in an innovative and bold manner.

All the political and ideological activities carried out by our party and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are indelibly marked by efforts to understand in depth the general laws of social development and the relationship between the action of these laws and specific social, economic, political, cultural, historical, and national conditions. The process of building the new system in our country highlights the original and creative manner in which certain basic issues of the revolutionary theory and practice have been solved, as well as a series of particularities concerning the tasks of the revolution, stages of development, the pace of the socialist construction, the substance and means of establishment of the political power, the establishment and development of the technical-material basis of socialism, political and national organization, means and forms of generalizing the new production and social

relations in the economy and in the entire social life, perfecting the leadership and organization of the society, creating a new intellectual life, and so forth.

By open-mindedly and courageously approaching the new phenomena and processes occurring in our society, taken in their full complexity, the party secretary general has scientifically elucidated Romania's stages of socioeconomic development, and has established the fundamental objective of the current historical period: building a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Our party perceives an organic correlation between the concept of a comprehensively developed socialist society and the idea, frequently stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the uninterrupted character of revolutionary changes as a law of historical development under socialism. The revolutionary process continues and will continue with the aim of achieving the objectives set down in the party program, by continually stimulating an innovative spirit, asserting a superior quality in all activities, and continuously improving the social and political system in all its components.

Among the many examples illustrating the creative spirit of our party's policy and the organic interaction of general and particular in all its activities, particularly salient are the theoretical theses evolved and the practical solutions devised. particularly after the ninth congress, in the most varied areas of social life, such as: marked development of the technical-material resources through continued industrialization and increasingly intensive growth throughout the economy; development of socialist property; improvement of production and social relations; means of developing our socialist nation, and the role and prospects of the nation in the contemporary period; methods of approaching and solving contradictions under socialism; enhancing the leading role of the party through its increasing integration in the life of the society; the role of the state and the evolution of its functions; the dialectical relationship between party and state; means of deepening workers revolutionary democracy; asserting the human personality and revolutionary humanism; perfecting the forms of organization and leadership of the economy, education, scientific research, and of the entire social body, and so forth. The views and conclusions formulated in areas such as the above are based not on abstract diagrams, but on the real dialectics of our socioeconomic life and of the contemporary world, and contribute to continuously improving our social system at all its levels, mobilizing creative actions and initiatives, and raising the social responsibility of all the people.

Concrete and Manysided Analysis Actual Phenomena and Processes as one of the Fundamental Requirements of Dialectical Thinking. The Theoretical Inconsistency of the Thesis of the 'Unique Pattern' for Building Socialism

The depth and variety of the revolutionary changes occurring in the contemporary world forcefully highlight the principled and practical importance of gaining a correct and consistently dialectical understanding of the relationship between the general and particular in the socialist revolution and construction, and emphasize the need to combine the general truths of the revolutionary theory with the practice of building the new

system in each country, and to take into account the specific historical circumstances amid which each party is working.

Indeed, the objective laws of building socialism determine the essence and substance of decisions, but not their specific form of manifestation and implementation; they do not offer automatic solutions, merely a series of guiding principles for discovering and formulating such solutions in keeping with the particular features of social phenomena and processes. They are the outcome of a creative policy and of a scientific and manysided analysis of specific socioeconomic and historical conditions.

The general reflects objective social laws, but it cannot, of course, reflect the entire wealth of forms of their manifestation and, in particular, the complexity of the social life; neither can it incorporate the multitude and diversity of specific phenomena. Consequently, in mapping out and implementing the policy of revolutionary transformation of the society, one must keep in mind the specific conditions in which this policy is being implemented. This fact explains the validity of the thesis--repeatedly emphasized by our party--that establishing a strategy and the means, forms, and methods of action is the inalienable prerogative of each revolutionary party, which is best equipped to understand the realities and requirements of social development in its own country, and on this basis, to work out its political line.

The experience of building socialism in various European countries, Romania among them, as well as in Asian and Latin American countries, demonstrates the great and growing diversity of situations and circumstances in which the revolutionary process of building the new system is taking place. Thus, the success of the strategy employed to build socialism is predicated by each party's aptitude to act according to the given social, historical, and national conditions, to actively apply the principles of scientific socialism, and to devise the ways best suited to the requirements of the revolutionary struggle and to the regenerative transformation of the society. "This," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, "requires strict observance of each party's right to autonomously and independently map out its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics, without any foreign interference, and the establishment of interparty relations based on full equality and mutual esteem and respect."

The practical experience of building the new system shows that the general laws of the socialist revolution act through and within each nation, and are implemented through the policies of the communist and workers parties, which are working amid specific given conditions. Each people and nation have acquired, in the course of their history, various traits of their own. Natural, socioeconomic, and political factors have given peoples their own ways, pace, and forms of development, and have shaped their intellectual, cultural, and moral features, which distinguish them from one another. Among the factors that impart specific traits and characteristics to the socialist construction in each country--although the building of socialism is essentially common to all the countries that have begun building the new system--are the level of development of the production forces, the social structure and relations among classes, the forms of political organizations of

the society, the traditions of historical development of each nation, the international context, and so forth. Thus, understandably, the effect of general laws will be different in countries with a poorly developed or agrarian economy, than in countries which embarked on the path of socialism with a high level of industrialization. This fact requires a manysided, comprehensive, and differentiated analysis of specific historical conditions and of current and future phenomena, of general tendencies, and of specific landmarks in the development of the society.

Such an analysis confirms the theoretical inconsistency of tendencies to absolutize the revolutionary experience of a given country, or to present it as the "unique model" of socialism. What was valid in certain conditions may no longer be valid in others. The ways and means of carrying out a revolutionary process cannot be copied because the historical conditions of that process are singular and unique. Consequently, solutions and answers to a given problem of current development are not to be found in theses or practices belonging to another period or to other historical national and international conditions. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his speech to the congress of science and education, we must permanently proceed from "the fact that scientific socialism has not provided answers to problems once and for all." Indeed, only the careful and manysided study of the new processes, phenomena, and realities can ensure the successful continuation of the process of revolutionary transformation of the society and pave the way for the assertion of what is new and progressive in historical development.

According to our party's concept, absolutizing the forms of socialist construction of a given country would reinforce belief in one's own experience as the only valid one and would lead to negating, in one form or another, other ways and forms of building socialism. "We believe," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed along this line, "that any form of building socialism implemented in a country is real and meets historical requirements."

Historical experience shows that building a socialist society is a complex and ongoing process whose laws, requirements, and pace of advance stem from the dialectics of development in specific conditions. In fact, no social-political system, including socialism, can be built in a given country according to a universally valid "recipe." Marking a qualitative leap in the history of human society, having its own development logic, and traveling specific stages and periods, the socialist society increasingly asserts its superiority in the process of developing its production forces, perfecting social relations, and deepening workers revolutionary democracy, in step with the development of the level of culture and the material and intellectual living standard of the masses, and with the shaping and development of a socialist consciousness. Far from appearing as a fixed and definitive structure, socialism--as the system that paves the way to a better and more just society--is in fact a dynamic process and a continually changing reality; it is realized in accordance with the specific phenomena and conditions prevailing in each country. "There is no pattern for building socialism," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. "The general truths are applied differently in each country and at each stage of socioeconomic development. Proceeding from these principles, it is inconceivable to negate the socialist

nature of a given country or to oppose the socialism of one country to the socialism of another, or to the socialism of the future."

The RCP proceeds from the premise that in the future, the ways and methods of building the new system will diversify even further, in view of the fact that additional countries and nations will opt for the socialist revolution, and of the great and increasing diversity of economic, political, national, and social conditions of those countries. Extensive original experience and new forms and practices will determine the transition to socialism in both developed capitalist countries, and developing countries. Evidently, this will further enrich the revolutionary theory and practice with new theses and conclusions. The diversity of concrete forms in which socialist revolutions are accomplished attest to the great restorative force of socialism, which allows it to penetrate to all the countries, amid the most diverse conditions, and to increasingly assert itself in the world.

The Documents of the 13th Party Congress--An Expression of the Creative Application of Generally Valid Truths to the Social-Historical Conditions of Romania

Life and experience demonstrate that a new social system is always the work of the people of a country and the outcome of their sustained efforts, led by the communist party. Naturally, in order to successfully carry out a revolutionary process and build a socialist society in each country, it is also very important to strengthen the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries, and to develop cooperation among all the revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces.

Proceeding from this concept, which has always guided all our party's activities, the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have militated and continue to resolutely militate for continuously strengthening relations of cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties of the world and forging a new type of unity among them--an unity which, keeping in mind their diverse historical, social-political, economical, and cultural conditions, can be firmly anchored in respect for the right of each party to independently decide its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics. In the spirit of the same principles, our party is developing relations of cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, government parties in the developing countries, and other parties and revolutionary organizations, and with all anti-imperialist forces and peoples everywhere.

Marked by the outstanding personality and the scientific and profoundly dialectical thinking of the party secretary general, the 13th congress documents give a new expression to the creative and innovative concept of the RCP on the fundamental issues of building the new system and of international life, and to its active contribution to enriching the heritage of revolutionary theory and practice. As a document of an inestimable theoretical and practical value, the congress report of the RCP secretary general tackled extensive issues concerning the country's socioeconomic development, the development of the technical-material resources of the new system, the means of strengthening and improving socialist property, the role of the party and

the state, the need to provide uniform social leadership and to consistently implement the principle of democratic centralism, and the dialectical relationship between domestic and foreign policy. This analysis highlights the complexity of the process of harmoniously developing all the sectors of the national economy, the need to overcome certain contradictions and shortcomings, and the link between socioeconomic development programs and improving the organization and leadership of the society.

The central idea that runs throughout the documents of the 13th congress is that, in order to creatively implement the general laws of development, it is vitally important to understand their specific effect and to always keep in mind the fact that, as the congress report stated, "The general is always realized amid specific conditions and is asserted in particular forms, which differ from one country to the other, just as the sum total of specific social experiences is reflected in the objective general laws of development of the human society."

From the position of this theoretical perspective, the report highlights Romania's basic objective and directions of socioeconomic development for the years 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, whereby the new 5-year plan will mark the transition to the third stage of implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism.

This new stage of the process of revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society will focus the socioeconomic activities on intensively developing the production forces, further perfecting, on a new basis, the social and production relations, and achieving a new and superior quality in all the areas. In the economy, for example, steps have already been taken to implement a series of special programs designed to intensively develop the industry and agriculture, expand energy and raw material resources, continuously enhance economic efficiency, develop socialist property, increase the contribution of science and education to building the new system, promote our country's increasingly more active participation in the international division of labor, and secure a higher level of material and intellectual well-being for all our people. Such an orientation reflects the concept that the development of the production forces is the decisive factor of historical progress.

The congress documents have brought theoretical reinforcement to the concept of the socialist state, which is called upon to adapt its functions to the extensive process of general democratization of the society and to the current requirements of our socioeconomic development. Thus, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report contained particularly valuable and significant views on the role and functions of the state of workers revolutionary democracy in the organization and leadership of the society. Proceeding from the premise that the state will continue to exist and to function for a long period of time, in the communist society, too, the report emphasized the highly significant thesis concerning the objective need to further increase the role of our socialist state in providing uniform planning, organization, and leadership for all socioeconomic activities on the basis of the single national plan, with a view to ensuring the manysided and harmonious development of the Romanian society. At the same time, the dialectics of strengthening the role of our state is based on perfecting socialist democracy, ensuring the

participation of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all people in economic and social management, and harmoniously blending the activities of state bodies with those of the new democratic bodies.

The 13th congress documents conclusively demonstrate that, by creatively applying scientific socialism and revolutionary dialectical and historical materialism to the specific conditions prevailing in our country, and completely identifying with the vital interests of the masses, the RCP is successfully fulfilling its role as the vital center of the society and the catalyst for the creative energies of all the people. Consequently, strengthening the party and perfecting its forms of organization and activity in relation to the new conditions amid which it is working will continuously improve the organization and leadership of the society and will guarantee the people's material and intellectual progress.

The increasing assertion of the role of the party as the leading political force of the entire nation requires improvements in political-ideological activities designed to develop the revolutionary consciousness and moral traits of the new man, and to promote the active participation of the communists and of all working people in implementing the party program.

As a brilliant analysis and summary of the revolutionary processes experienced by our country and by the contemporary world, a constructive examination of the present, and a scientific forecast of the future, the 13th congress documents conclusively demonstrate the fact that the viability and perennial value of the principles of scientific socialism and of the Marxist theory reside in their creative application to the specific conditions prevailing in each country and to the requirements of each historical period.

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12782
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MINISTRY OF FOOD INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PURCHASING DECREE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 77, 27 Dec 85 pp 1-6

[Decree No 392/1985 of the State Council on the Founding, Organization and Operation of the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. On the date of the present decree, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is founded through the reorganization of the Department of the Food Industry within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and of the Department for the Contracting for, Purchase and Preservation of Agricultural Products, which cease their activity.

Article 2. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products carries out the policy of the party and state in the field of the food industry and in the fields of setting up, taking over, preserving and utilizing the state supply of vegetable and animal agricultural products and forming and preserving the state reserve of agricultural and food products.

Article 3. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products fulfills the function of coordinating central body for the activities in its field that are performed in units subordinate to other central or local state bodies and to the cooperative and public organizations.

Article 4. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products manages, guides and oversees the activity of the industrial centrals and the other units subordinate to it and is responsible, as plan titular, for the fulfillment of the plan in its field of activity.

Article 5. In its activity the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products provides for the application of the laws, the decrees, and the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 6. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products collaborates with the other ministries and central bodies and with the local bodies in order to perform the duties that devolve upon it.

Chapter II
Duties

Article 7. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products performs mainly the duties set by means of the present decree.

Section 1
Duties in the Field of the Food Industry

A. Regarding the Industrialization of Vegetable and Animal Agricultural Products

Article 8. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products bears the entire responsibility regarding the industrialization of vegetable and animal agricultural products, under the conditions of the advanced utilization of raw materials and the improvement and modernization of production technologies, to which end:

a) It is responsible for the attainment of the targets in the sole national plan for economic and social development, to all the stipulated indicators, and for the preparation and application of the development programs in the field of the food industry;

b) It provides and is responsible for the continual development of the activity of industrialization of agricultural products, the diversification of the assortments of food products and the improvement of their quality, with a view to meeting the consumption needs of the population and other requirements of the national economy;

c) It is responsible for the advanced utilization of agricultural raw materials, the introduction of new technologies, the reduction of specific consumptions, the rational use of production capacities, and the introduction of advanced methods of organization of production and labor, with a view to raising the labor productivity and economic efficiency in the industrialization units;

d) It prepares development studies and programs taking into account the orientations and trends of technical progress on a world level; it prepares the drafts of the annual and long-term plans, and the special programs for products, groups of products and activities, on the basis of its own studies and the proposals of the subordinate units;

e) It prepares programs for full use of the production capacities under conditions of increased efficiency, pursuing the utilization of the equipment, installations and work force in the industrial units throughout the year;

f) It is responsible for the sensible administration of the meat resources in the state supply, for the securing of the production of meat and preparations

of meat, and for the complete and advanced utilization of animal products and byproducts and the achievement of a diversified output of meat products and preparations;

g) It oversees the animal-slaughtering setup in the slaughterhouses, regardless of subordination, and is responsible for the observance of the law's provisions on the slaughter weight and the number of animals earmarked for slaughtering, in accordance with the plan;

h) It takes steps to develop the production of processed and prepackaged culinary preparations, on the basis of the criteria for scientific nutrition;

i) It is responsible for the industrialization of milk, for the advanced utilization of it, and for the achievement of dairy products with different food values, in accordance with the requirements for rationally feeding the various categories of consumers;

j) It organizes, guides and oversees the fishing in the Black Sea and in oceans, the pisciculture and fishing in inland waters, in accordance with the law, the industrialization of fish and other aquatic products, the improvement of the quality of processed fish products through the strict following of the manufacturing technologies and recipes, and the growth of the quantities of fish processed and delivered fresh to the population;

k) It provides for the industrialization of wheat and corn and organizes and is responsible for the achievement of flour production, bread, bakery and pastry products, flour paste ware, and crackers in a wide assortment structure of high quality, pursuing the sensible administration of raw materials;

l) It guides and oversees the production of sugar beets and is responsible for the achievement of the production of sugar, sugar products, and oil; it takes steps to continually improve the technologies for sugar and oil production, with a view to obtaining higher manufacturing outputs; it provides for the growth of the qualitative level of sugar products and the improvement of the packaging and the manner of displaying them;

m) It is responsible for the industrialization and advanced utilization of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes in the form of semi-preserved and preserved products, providing for the continual diversification of the assortments and the improvement of their quality; it coordinates and is responsible for the achievement of juice production;

n) It provides for the utilization, through winemaking, of the production of grapes meant for industrialization, pursuing the application of new and improved technologies that would lead to the obtaining of high-quality wine; it coordinates, guides and gives mandatory orders regarding the production of alcoholic beverages and the meeting of the targets for the state supply; it is responsible for the achievement of beer production in accordance with the consumption requirements; it is responsible for the industrialization of tobacco and provides for the production of tobacco and cigarettes;

o) It is responsible for the advanced utilization of the agricultural and food resources that the national economy has, through the concentration of the production of culinary preparations in specialized units, and for the organization of production on industrial principles, through the creation of factories of various capacities that would meet the need for products for the commercial food units, the public food service units, and collective consumption;

p) It coordinates and gives mandatory orders for the production and delivery of flour, cornmeal, bakery products, sugar products and other agroindustrial products made by the units subordinate to local bodies, gives them specialized technical assistance and performs the supervision of the activity of the mills with a practice of grinding as a service;

r) It coordinates and promotes the development, within the combined agroindustrial councils, of the new industrial capacities for the economic utilization of the resources of agricultural raw materials; it organizes actions of cooperation and association between the industrial enterprises and the agricultural cooperatives and develops sections of the enterprises in the range of activity of the councils;

s) It coordinates the preparation of the plan for scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress for all food-industry sectors and pursues and provides for its fulfillment; it is responsible for the assimilation of new products, in conformity with the programs drawn up, the modernization of the existing ones, the improvement of the technologies, the mechanization and automation of the production processes and those with a high volume of manual labor, and the reduction of the consumption of raw materials and supplies;

ş) It devises and applies new technologies that provide for the achievement and use of substitutes for scarce and imported raw materials and supplies;

t) It collaborates, on the basis of joint priority programs, with the research and production units in agriculture to find new breeds or hybrids of animals and plants, with a view to furnishing to industry raw materials with a high amount of useful substances and optimum processing characteristics;

ţ) It prepares the designs for typifying the technologies and constructions for the new capacities in all sectors of the food industry, monitoring the manner of application of them by all producers of foodstuffs, regardless of their subordination;

u) It coordinates the preparation of and the giving of advice on the technical documentation for all food products, pursuing the inclusion in it of the technical conditions for quality and composition, quality-checking rules and methods, special packaging, marking and transportation instructions, and special rules on protection specific to the climatic and environmental conditions of the countries to which they are to be shipped, and other parameters, in accordance with the law;

v) It pursues the observance of the level of the quality parameters in the technical documentation that it prepares and the strict application of them, after their approval in conformity with the law; it provides for the periodic revision of the quality parameters of the products in order to bring them to the level of the performances in the country or on a world plane;

z) It organizes, guides and coordinates the rational utilization and the development of the refrigerating network in the country.

B. Regarding the Purchase of Vegetable and Animal Agricultural Products

Article 9. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is solely responsible for the entire activity of contracting for, purchasing and taking over the vegetable and animal agricultural products for the state supply and the self-supply fund.

Article 10. In its capacity of being solely responsible for the activity of purchases of, contracting for and takeover of vegetable and animal agricultural products, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products can give to the Central Union of Cooperatives for Production, Purchases and Sales of Goods a mandate to perform, through its units, contracting for and purchases of vegetable and animal agricultural products. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products can also give to other ministries and central bodies a mandate to perform contracting for and purchases of some of the agricultural products.

Article 11. The Central Union of Cooperatives for Production, Purchases and Sales of Goods and the other central bodies are responsible, in conformity with the mandate given, together with the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products, for the complete attainment of the targets for contracting for and taking over the agricultural products for the state supply.

The units that contract for and purchase agricultural products under the mandate received will conclude economic delivery contracts with the consuming units for the quantities stipulated in the plan.

Section 2
Duties in the Field of the Formation, Preservation and Utilization of the State Supply of Cereals and Technical Plants

A. Regarding the Formation of the State Supply of Cereals and Technical Plants

Article 12. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is responsible for the formation of the state supply of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds, to which end:

a) It organizes and provides for the concluding of the contracts with the socialist agricultural units and other producers for the delivery of cereals and technical plants for the state supply;

b) It oversees the material base of the delivery contracts for the state supply, the placement of the crops and the cultivation of the planned areas, the providing and use of the seeds of varieties and hybrids with superior biological traits, and the execution of the agricultural work in accordance with the law: soil preparation, sowing in the optimum period, compliance with the densities, fertilization with natural and chemical fertilizer in accordance with the program, combating of diseases, pests and weeds, and crop maintenance;

c) It collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture to perform the evaluation of the outputs of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds and to prepare the drafts of the balances for these products, with a view to the complete achievement of the state supply;

d) It collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture to organize the harvesting of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds and takes steps so that the products slated for the state supply may be transported and delivered with priority to the collection bases;

e) It provides for the complete takeover of the cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds that are delivered to the state supply through contracting and purchases, of those owed to the agricultural mechanization stations as payment in kind for the work done for the agricultural production cooperatives and other producers, and of the percentages owed for the milling operations.

B. Regarding the Storage and Preservation of Cereals and Technical Plants

Article 13. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is responsible for the receipt, storage and preservation of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds, to which end:

a) It organizes accordingly the collection bases and storage spaces, providing for the quantitative and qualitative receipt of the agricultural products, in accordance with the legal norms;

b) It provides for the receipt, storage, conditioning and preservation of the agricultural products;

c) It pursues the achievement of the tasks regarding the purchases of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds from the population by the units of the cooperative system for production, purchases and sales of goods and oversees the way in which these units store and preserve the products;

d) It oversees and is responsible for the qualitative and sanitary condition of the stored products and takes steps to prevent any losses and spoilage.

C. Regarding the Utilization of Cereals and Technical Plants

Article 14. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is responsible for the utilization of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds, to which end:

a) It provides for the delivery of the products from the state supply and verifies their utilization in accordance with the purposes established by means of the plan; it proposes measures for reducing the consumption of and economizing on agricultural products;

b) It provides for the delivery of agricultural products for exportation, on the dates and under the conditions set by means of the foreign contracts;

c) It oversees and takes steps regarding the strict observance of the legal norms on the transportation and marketing of cereals;

d) It oversees in the agricultural production units the compliance with the purposes of production, established by means of the balances, and takes the undeclared reserves into the state supply;

e) It organizes and is responsible for the records of the entire quantity of cereals, pulse plants and oilseeds in the state supply and takes steps to ensure the integrity of this supply.

Section 3
Duties Regarding the Formation and Preservation of the State Reserve of Agricultural and Food Products

Article 15. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is responsible for the formation and preservation of the state reserve of agricultural and food products, to which end:

a) It provides for the matter of accumulating in the state reserves the agricultural and food products needed for efficiently and promptly meeting needs of the national economy;

b) It prepares proposals regarding the list, the levels, the minimum stocks, and the annual and long-term plans for forming the state reserves of agricultural and food products;

c) It plans and coordinates the activity of distributing over the territory, storing, preserving and keeping fresh the agricultural and food products in the state reserves;

d) It gives advice on the proposals of the ministries and other central bodies of the state administration regarding the removal in the form of a loan or the permanent removal of agricultural and food products from the stocks of the state reserves;

e) It provides for the integrity and the preservation of the qualitative characteristics of the agricultural and food products in the state reserves, establishing the storage periods and taking steps to keep the products fresh;

f) It issues mandatory norms regarding the state reserves of agricultural and food products stored both in the subordinate units and in the units subordinate to the ministries and other central bodies of the state administration;

g) It proposes the construction of storage capacities in accordance with the rate of growth of the stocks of agricultural and food products in the state reserves and the rational use of the existing storage capacities;

h) It collaborates with the specialized research units to establish the conditions for long-term storage and for preservation of the agricultural and food products in the state reserves;

i) It prepares the income and expense budget with a view to the financing, formation and administration of the state reserves and the achievement of the investment work.

Section 4
Other Duties

Article 16. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products also performs the following duties:

a) It provides for the diversification of production and the continual raising of the qualitative characteristics of the products, with a view to meeting the needs of the national economy and increasing their competitiveness on the international market;

b) It is responsible for the preparation and application of the rates of consumption of raw materials, supplies and fuel, takes steps to continually reduce material, energy and manpower consumptions and provides for the recovery and utilization of reusable material and energy resources;

c) It organizes the preparation of the works on the need for raw materials, supplies and equipment for the subordinate units; it provides for the balancing of the balances for raw materials, supplies, semiproducts and products in its jurisdiction; it prepares the material balances for the products for which it is the coordinator;

d) It is responsible for attaining the planned production and for fulfilling the other indicators that devolve upon it from the sole national plan for economic and social development and the state budget and from the special programs, periodically informing the Council of Ministers;

e) It guides and coordinates the activity of organizing production and labor in the subordinate units; it organizes the activity of preparing, applying and supervising the labor standards and norms for all categories of personnel in its sphere of activity; it promotes the introduction of modern methods and techniques into the organization of production and the management of the economic units.

f) It is responsible for developing the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation in its field of activity, to which end:

It prepares the export plan, makes proposals regarding the proportions, structure and orientation of the trade exchanges in prospect and is responsible for

fulfilling the export tasks that devolve upon it and the tasks of international economic cooperation in its field of activity;

It organizes and coordinates the activity of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation with other ministries and central bodies in the country and with foreign partners in its field of activity;

It provides and is responsible for the application of the international conventions and agreements referring to the ministry's activity; it oversees and provides for the fulfillment of the obligations that result from them.

g) It approves the orders for new and modernized products and technologies in its jurisdiction, in accordance with the law;

h) It determines the need for circulating funds for the subordinate units, in accordance with the legal norms;

i) It analyzes the periodic reports and balance sheets of the subordinate units and prepares the ones that involve the activity of the whole ministry;

j) It prepares and executes, in accordance with the law, the income and expense budget for the ministry's central administration and the subordinate budgetary units.

k) It exercises, in accordance with law, the powers regarding prices and rates;

l) It is responsible for the application of the policy of the party and state on personnel and pay matters, to which end:

It establishes uniform criteria for selection, training, advanced training, and promotion of the personnel in its branch and subbranches of activity and oversees their application;

It determines the future need for personnel and takes steps to train them, in accordance with the law;

It hires the personnel for its own apparatus; it appoints the management bodies of the centrals, the comparable units and the other directly subordinate units, in accordance with the law;

It organizes and provides for the advanced training of management personnel and of specialists;

It is responsible for the tasks that devolve upon it with regard to the integration of education with production and scientific research and the coordination of the activities of the educational units with dual subordination in the field of preparing and fulfilling the annual plans for research, design and microproduction;

It participates in the preparation of the proposals regarding the improvement of the elements of the pay system, organizing the preparation of studies for this purpose;

It provides for the uniform application of the elements of the pay system on the basis of the principle of overall piecework for the branch and the coordinate subbranches;

It establishes, in accordance of the law, measures regarding labor protection and provides the best working conditions for the prevention of work accidents and occupational ailments at the subordinate units;

It establishes general measures for continually improving the working and living conditions of the personnel;

m) It is responsible for also performing other duties, established in accordance with the law.

Article 17. In fulfilling the function of coordinating central body, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products provides for:

a) The specialization, orientation and integration of the production in all the units within the branch;

b) The cooperation between all the units subordinate to it and those of other central and local bodies;

c) The preparation, together with the plan titulars, of the draft plan in branch form, pursuing the balanced development of the branch;

d) The guidance and control, over the whole branch, of: the rational utilization of the means of production, the introduction and expansion of new technology, the assimilation of new products and the improvemen.. of existing ones, the continual raising of the quality of the products, the raising of labor productivity and the reduction of costs, in conformity with the provisions of the special programs approved;

e) The coordination, guidance and supervision of the rational use of equipment, of all production capacities, and the fulfillment of the plan for construction-assembly and capital repairs on them.

Chapter III
Organization and Operation

Article 18. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is managed by the management council, which decides on the general matters concerning the ministry's activity; the collective leadership of the ministry's operational activity and the providing of the implementation of the decisions of the management council are achieved through its executive bureau.

The ministry's management council and its executive bureau, bodies with a deliberative character, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 on the Management of the Ministries and Other Central Bodies of the State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

Article 19. The minister informs the management council of the ministry about the main problems solved in the period between sessions.

Article 20. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products has in its management one minister, three deputy ministers and two state secretaries.

The deputy ministers and the state secretaries are appointed by means of a presidential decree, and their duties are established by the management council of the ministry.

Article 21. The minister represents the ministry in relations with other bodies and organizations in the country and in international relations.

Article 22. The Technical and Economic Council, a working body alongside the collective leadership bodies of the ministry, is organized and operates, in accordance with Decree No 78/1973, within the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products.

Article 23. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Purchasing and Industrialization of Animal Products;

b) The Directorate for Purchasing and Industrialization of Vegetable Products;

c) The Directorate for the Plan, Finances and Prices;

d) The Technical Directorate for the Improvement of Technologies and the Introduction of Technical Progress in the Food Industry;

e) The Directorate for Investments and Mechanical Power;

f) The Directorate for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;

g) The Directorate for Supply and Transportation;

h) The Directorate for Organization, Personnel, Education and Pay;

i) The State Inspectorate for the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products;

j) The Economic General Directorate for the Purchase of Agricultural Products;

k) The Legal and Arbitration Office;

1) The Secretariat and Administrative Service.

The organizational structure according to work departments and the maximum number of personnel in the apparatus of the ministry are those given in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. (Footnote 1) (Appendices 1 and 2 are communicated to the institutions involved.)

The duties and the operating standards of the departments mentioned in Paragraph 1 are established by the management council of the ministry, in accordance with the legal norms.

The Economic General Directorate for the Purchase of Agricultural Products operates on the principle of economic and financial self-administration, has a juridical personality and performs the duties that devolve, in accordance with the law, upon the centrals.

Article 24. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products has subordinate to it industrial centrals and units comparable to them, enterprises, scientific research units, other units, secondary schools and vocational schools for the training of specialized personnel.

Article 25. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products has directly subordinate to it the units given in Appendix 3 [appendix not reproduced].

Article 26. For the unitary coordination of the activity of industrialization and purchasing of agricultural products, councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products under the subordination of the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products and the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest are set up within the counties and the municipality of Bucharest.

Chapter IV
Final Provisions

Article 27. The enterprises for contracting for, purchasing and preservation of agricultural products are also subordinate to the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 28. For pursuing the achievement of the state supply, the section of representatives of the state, provided with one-two posts for each state and cooperative combined agroindustrial council, operates within the enterprises for contracting for, purchasing and preservation of agricultural products.

The position of representative of the state is equivalent to the positions of principal inspector I and II in the county inspectorates for product quality control, provided in Appendix VI, Chapter IV, Letter A, Position 2, of Law No 57/1974.

Article 29. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products is equipped with four automobiles for transportation of persons for its own common fleet.

Article 30. The personnel who move from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and the Department for the Contracting for, Purchase and Preservation of Agricultural Products to the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products are considered transferred in the interest of service.

Article 31. The personnel transferred in the interest of service or moved in the same unit to positions with lower pay levels and the personnel becoming available as a result of the application of the present decree have the rights provided in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 on the Establishment of the Uniform Structural Standards for the Economic Units.

Article 32. The provisions of Decree No 367/1980 on Some Measures for the Rational Utilization of the Personnel in the Socialist Units, whose applicability was extended by means of Decree No 451/1984, do not apply until 31 March 1986 to the posts in the units to and from which personnel are transferred as a result of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 33. Within 30 days after the date of the present decree, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of the proposals of the ministries involved, will submit for approval the changes in the economic and financial plan indicators and in the volume and structure of the state budget, with the influences that result from the application of the present decree.

Article 34. Appendices 1-3 are an integral part of the present decree.

Article 35. Decree No 420/1982 on the Founding, Organization and Operation of the Department for the Contracting for, Purchase and Preservation of Agricultural Products and any other contrary provisions are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 16 December 1985.
No 392.

12105
CSO: 2700/64

DECREE ON COUNCILS FOR PROCESSING, PURCHASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 77, 27 Dec 85 p 8

[Decree No 401/1985 of the State Council on the Organization of the County Councils for the Industrialization and Purchase of Agricultural Products and That of the Municipality of Bucharest]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. For the unitary coordination of the activity of industrialization and purchasing of agricultural products, councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products, specialized local bodies subordinate to the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest and to the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products, are founded within the counties and the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 2. The councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products have the following main duties:

a) They are responsible for the fulfillment of the plan targets of the units for industrialization of vegetable and animal agricultural products and for the implementation of the self-supply programs at the level of each county, taking steps to meet the needs of the local economy and the consumption requirements of the population;

b) They take steps regarding and are responsible for the development of the production in the food-industry units and in the other units for industrialization and processing of agricultural products and the diversification and the improvement of the quality of this production;

c) They are responsible for the advanced utilization of agricultural raw materials, for the rational and full use of the work force and the production capacities, and for the introduction of advanced methods of organization of production and labor, with a view to the continual growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the consumption of materials and energy and the costs per unit of product;

d) They pursue and oversee the strict following of the technologies and production recipes devised in accordance with the law and take steps to strengthen the responsibility, order and discipline in the management of the material and monetary resources in each unit;

e) They promote the development, within the combined agroindustrial councils, of the industrial capacities for the economic utilization of resources of agricultural raw materials; they organize actions of cooperation and association between the industrial enterprises and the agricultural cooperatives and develop sections of the enterprises in the range of activity of the councils;

f) They oversee the animal-slaughtering setup and are responsible for the observance of the legal provisions on the slaughter weight and the number of animals earmarked for slaughtering;

g) They organize and provide for the contracting for vegetable and animal agricultural products and the taking of them into the state supply at the level of the plan provisions; they take steps to guide and assist, in accordance with the law, the socialist agricultural units and the other agricultural producers in achieving the contracted production and to correlate the activity of the industrialization units with that of the agricultural units supplying raw materials;

h) They are responsible for the complete performance of the export tasks, in the assortment structure and in the quality conditions required on the foreign market, by the units for industrialization of agricultural products in their territorial-administrative range;

i) They prepare studies and programs concerning the proportions, levels and rate of and the ways to develop in the future the production in the units for industrialization of agricultural products; they provide for the preparation of the plan proposals in territorial form for the food industry.

Article 3. The councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products collaborate with the general directorates for agriculture, the county unions of agricultural cooperatives and the state and cooperative combined agroindustrial councils and with the other local public and state bodies that have tasks in the field of agriculture, the food industry and the purchase of agricultural products, with a view to the continual growth of vegetable and animal agricultural production and of the deliveries to the state supply and the self-supply fund, the development and diversification of the production of the food-industry units, and the raising of the qualitative level of agroindustrial products.

Article 4. The councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products are organized at the county enterprises for meat industrialization and that of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 5. The number of posts and the list of functions in the apparatus of the councils for the industrialization and purchase of agricultural products

are given in the appendix (Footnote 1) (The appendix is communicated to the institutions involved), which is an integral part of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 21 December 1985.
No 401.

12105
CSO: 2700/64

DECREE ON ORGANIZATION, OPERATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 78, 28 Dec 85 pp 1-6

[Decree No 398/1985 of the State Council on the Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. The Ministry of Agriculture exercises, in accordance with the law, the unitary management of all agriculture and provides for its continual progress and the economic development of the state and cooperative socialist organizations in agriculture.

Article 2. The Ministry of Agriculture bears the entire responsibility for the unitary implementation of the policy of the party and state in the field of agriculture and fulfills the function of coordinating ministry for the activity in its field that is performed in units subordinate to other central or local bodies of the state administration and of the cooperative and public organizations.

The Ministry of Agriculture takes steps to integrate the economic and production activity of the state and cooperative agricultural units, with a view to the utilization of land resources, technical resources and manpower with maximum efficiency, which would lead to the more marked growth of vegetable and animal production.

Article 3. The Ministry of Agriculture manages, guides and oversees the units subordinate to it and is responsible, as plan titular, for the fulfillment of the plan for its entire activity.

Article 4. In its field of activity the Ministry of Agriculture provides for the application of the laws, the decrees, and the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 5. The Ministry of Agriculture collaborates with the other ministries and central bodies and with the local bodies in order to perform the duties that devolve upon it.

In order to provide for the continual growth of production and the development and consolidation of the agricultural production cooperatives and the state and cooperative combined agroindustrial councils, the Ministry of Agriculture collaborates with the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

Chapter II
Duties

Article 6. The Ministry of Agriculture has the following main duties:

A. In the Field of Vegetable Production

a) It is responsible for the performance of the tasks concerning the development of agriculture and the accomplishment of the new agrarian revolution; the obtaining of increased outputs of cereals and technical plants that are reliable and steady, regardless of the fluctuation of the climatic factors; and the creation of new varieties of hybrids of plants with a high production potential and resistant to bad weather;

b) It takes steps regarding and is responsible for the rational use of all agricultural land, regardless of possessor; it provides for the execution of the agropedoameliorative work that would lead to the growth of the production potential of the land; it oversees and is responsible for the removal of land from vegetable agricultural production for other needs of the economy, seeing that this is done in strict compliance with the provisions of the law;

c) It coordinates the geodetic and topographical activity throughout the country, with the exception of that performed by the Ministry of National Defense; it introduces and organizes the land cadastre; it provides for the matter of applying in the field the organization of the territory and the crop rotations over the entire arable area of the country;

d) It establishes the zoning of the production of cereals, leguminous plants, technical plants, vegetables, potatoes and fodder plants and of the plantings of vines and fruit trees, in accordance with the soil, climatic, social and economic conditions in each zone and microzone; it establishes the territorial distribution of the varieties and hybrids for all cultivated plants and pursues and oversees the observance of it; it devises the uniform production technologies for all crops and takes steps regarding and oversees the following of them by all agricultural units;

e) It organizes and is responsible for the achievement of the outputs of cereals, leguminous plants, technical and fodder plants, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, grapes and other vegetable agricultural products;

f) It organizes, through the research units subordinate to it, the production of seed and planting stock and pursues and is responsible for the meeting of all agriculture's needs with seed and planting stock and for their quality;

g) It draws up measures for plant protection and norms for phytosanitary quarantine; it guides the actions for combating diseases and pests and oversees their application; it gives advice on the production and utilization of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides;

h) It provides for the organization of the execution of agricultural work in conformity with the provisions of the plans for cultivation and for production in the optimum periods, the observance of the technological norms, and the use of the fleet of tractors and agricultural machines with high efficiency, with a view to the growth of vegetable production;

i) It establishes systems of tractors, agricultural machines, and equipment needed for mechanizing the production processes in agriculture; it takes steps to introduce them into vegetable agricultural production, establishing norms of use, maintenance and repair of them.

B. In the Field of Zootechny

a) It determines the zoning of the species and breeds of animals in accordance with the natural, social and economic conditions in each zone and microzone; it pursues and oversees the observance of it; it devises production technologies and directives for all species and categories of animals and takes steps regarding and oversees the following of them by all agricultural units;

b) It organizes and is responsible for the achievement of the outputs of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other animal agricultural products;

c) It organizes and guides the actions concerning the selection and reproduction of animals, in a unitary manner for all sectors of agriculture, pursuing and being responsible for the growth of the populations;

d) It pursues and is responsible for the improvement of the breeds of animals and the creation of new species that would provide increased production, on the basis of the latest results of applied biology and genetic engineering;

e) It guides the actions of combating diseases and oversees their application;

f) It exercises the powers of the state veterinary health service and of the State Veterinary Health Inspectorate and is responsible for the prevention and combating of epizootics; it organizes the production of biological materials and gives advice on the use of biological preparations and of drugs for zooveterinary purposes;

g) It organizes the matter of exploiting through natural fishing and pisciculture the basins under the administration of the units subordinate to it; it performs, under the conditions provided by law, the guidance and supervision

of the activity of fishing, pisciculture, and protection of piscicultural resources in all piscicultural basins subordinate to it;

h) It is responsible for the providing of balanced fodder resources for all species and categories of animals, to which end it takes steps regarding the implementation, in all units, of the program for improvement and rational exploitation of natural pastures and meadows and for establishment of an optimim structure of cultivated fodder plants, for the application of the technologies established for them, for the harvesting and preservation of fodder with the providing of the quality conditions, and for its rational administration in the diet of the animals and for the preparation and improvement of all industrial byproducts and the agricultural byproducts used for feed.

C. In the Field of Land Improvements

a) It is responsible for the matter of executing on the stipulated dates the national program regarding the achievement of the work of irrigation, drainage, and combating of soil degradation and the raising of the soil's fertility and productive capacity;

b) It provides for the implementation of the programs for improvement of land resources through studies, research, design and execution of facilities for irrigation, drainage, and combating of soil erosion in local systems and setups and the exploitation of the areas set up for irrigation, drainage, and combating of soil erosion;

c) It provides the technical assistance in the design and execution of facilities for land improvements and the exploitation and maintenance of the local setups within the agricultural production cooperatives;

d) It is responsible for performing the tasks that devolve upon it with regard to the protection of land-improvement facilities from floods and ice.

Other Duties

a) It provides, within the framework of the sole national plan for economic and social development, for the development of all sectors, branches and subbranches of agriculture at a steady rate and in a unitary conception;

b) It coordinates and guides the research and design activity in the subordinate units; it keeps track of the results of the scientific research and their utilization in production; it concerns itself with the introduction of technical, scientific and economic progress into the subordinate units and brings out publications and works on the problems of production, science and technology and organizes propaganda actions specific to agriculture;

c) It organizes and coordinates the activity of cooperation with other countries in the field of agriculture and provides for the correlation of the activity of cooperation with that of exportation, pursuing the utilization of the products meant for exportation through actions of cooperation; it organizes and coordinates the activity of economic, technical and scientific

collaboration with ministries and central bodies abroad; it provides for the application of the international conventions and agreements referring to the activity in its field and oversees the fulfillment of the obligations that result from them;

d) It guides and coordinates the activity of utilization of agricultural products, the technical-material-supply activity and the financial, accounting and investment activity of the agricultural production cooperatives and the economic associations;

e) It is responsible for the application of the policy of the party and state on matters of selection, training, advanced training, and promotion of personnel; it organizes the records of the personnel with agricultural higher education and is responsible for their assignment. The employment of agricultural specialists in other than agricultural sectors of activity is done only with the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture;

f) It takes steps regarding, organizes and is responsible for the development, within the combined agroindustrial councils, of the activity of small-scale industry and of expansion of the services that would contribute to the use of the work force throughout the year and to the growth of incomes;

g) It establishes, in accordance with the law, measures regarding labor protection and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the personnel in the subordinate units;

h) It presents to the Council of Ministers drafts of regulatory acts and of other acts provided by law; it gives advice on the drafts of regulatory acts and of ones of another nature prepared by the other ministries and central bodies and by the executive committees of the county people's councils when they involve its field of activity; it exercises the legal powers regarding the activity of the public organizations in its field and supports their activity; it performs any other duties provided by law.

Chapter III
Organization and Operation

Article 7. The Ministry of Agriculture is managed by the management council, which decides on the general matters concerning the activity of the ministry.

The collective leadership of the operational activity of the ministry and the providing of the implementation of the decisions of the management council are achieved through its executive bureau.

The ministry's management council and its executive bureau, bodies with a deliberative character, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 on the Management of the Ministries and Other Central Bodies of the State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

The chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences also belongs to the management council of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture has in its management one minister, two minister state secretaries--members of the government, one of whom also holds the position of chief of the Department of State Agriculture--four deputy ministers and three state secretaries.

The minister state secretaries, the deputy ministers and the state secretaries are appointed by means of a presidential decree, and their duties are established by the management council of the ministry.

Article 9. The minister represents the ministry in relations with other bodies and organizations in the country and in international relations; in the minister's absence, these duties are performed by one of the minister state secretaries.

Article 10. The Council for Cereals and Technical Plants, the Council for Horticulture, the Council for Land Resources and Land Improvements, the Zooveterinary Council and the Council for Mechanization operate within the Ministry of Agriculture as technical working bodies alongside the collective leadership bodies of the ministry. Highly qualified specialists with long experience in production, research and education also belong to these councils. The number of members and the nominal composition are established by the management council of the ministry.

The councils discuss and present to the ministry's management council, for their fields of activity, proposals on: the actions and steps that must be taken regarding seed production, the structure of the varieties and hybrids, and their zoning; the measures for selection, reproduction and regionalization of the breeds of animals; the protection of the health of animals; the setting and uniform application of the technologies in all sectors of agriculture; the giving of advice on the system of tractors and agricultural machines, equipment and installations for agriculture and the industry for processing of agricultural products; and the introduction of new assortments of drugs, biopreparations and chemical products into production. The Council for Land Resources and Land Improvements discusses and approves the construction solutions for the facilities for land improvements and agroindustrial constructions and the technologies for execution and exploitation of these facilities.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture has the following organizational structure:

a) The Department of State Agriculture, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Vegetable Production;

The Directorate for Animal Production;

The Directorate for Technical Matters and the Introduction of Technical Progress;

The Directorate for Investments and Mechanical Power;

The Directorate for the Plan and Finances;

The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

b) The General Directorate for Cereals, Technical Plants and Land Resources, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Cereals, with:

The State Inspectorate for the Quality of Seed and Planting Stock;

The State Inspectorate for Phytosanitary Quarantine;

The Directorate for Technical and Medicinal Plants;

The Directorate for Territorial Organization and Land Resources;

c) The Zooveterinary General Directorate, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Animal Production;

The Veterinary Health Directorate;

The Directorate for Fodder Resources;

The State Veterinary Health Inspectorate;

d) The General Directorate for Vinegrowing, Fruitgrowing and Vegetable Growing, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Vinegrowing, Fruitgrowing and Fruit-Bearing Bushes;

The Directorate for Vegetable Growing, Hothouses, Heliogreenhouses and Potatoes;

e) The Economic General Directorate for Agricultural Mechanization, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Exploitation of Tractors and Agricultural Machines;

The Technical and Industrial-Production Directorate;

The Directorate for the Plan, Finances, Organization and Control;

f) The Economic General Directorate for Land Improvements and Construction in Agriculture, which has in its structure:

The Directorate for Construction and Assembly;

The Directorate for Exploitation of Land Improvement Facilities;

The Directorate for Technical Matters, Investments and Mechanical Power;

The Directorate for the Plan, Finances, Supply and Sales;

g) The Directorate for Technical Matters and the Introduction of Technical Progress;

h) The Directorate for Investments and Mechanical Power;

i) The Directorate for Planning;

j) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

k) The Directorate for the Organization of Production in the Agricultural Production Cooperatives;

l) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel, Education and Pay;

m) The Legal and Arbitration Office;

n) The Secretariat and Administrative Service;

o) The General Directorate for Technical-Material Supply.

The organizational structure according to work departments and the maximum number of personnel in the apparatus of the ministry are those given in appendices 1, 1a-1h and 2. (Footnote 1) (The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.)

Article 12. The General Directorate for Cereals, Technical Plants and Land Resources is responsible for:

a) The preparation and uniform application of the production programs for each crop and of their technologies, the providing of seed, the combating of diseases and pests, and the obtaining of the planned outputs;

b) The preparation of the programs for rational land management, for growth of the arable areas and for improvement of the agricultural land resources of the whole country, and for the land cadastre.

Article 13. The Zooveterinary General Directorate is responsible for:

a) The attainment of the targets in the sole national plan for economic and social development regarding the animal populations, the output and the deliveries to the state supply and the efficiency indicators in the field of animal husbandry over the whole territory of the country;

b) The preparation and uniform application of the research and production programs for the improvement, reproduction and nutrition of the animals in all agriculture and of the specialized technologies for the achievement of animal production;

c) The ensuring of the health of the animals;

d) The resolution of the problems specific to agricultural and zootechnical production in the zones without cooperatives;

e) The providing of the fodder resources needed, the improvement of pastures, and the processing and proper administration of fodder of all categories.

Article 14. The Department of State Agriculture is responsible for:

a) The achievement of vegetable and animal production, under the conditions of efficiency provided in the plan in the subordinate production units, through the uniform application of the technologies established for all agriculture by the specialized directorates within the ministry, and for the providing and rational use of the technical-material base;

b) The rational development of the production capacities, the modernization of them, the complete attainment of the investment objectives, and the maximally efficient use of the investment funds and fixed assets in the possession of its units;

c) The performance of the activity of production, industrialization and delivery of meat for exportation, through the specialized trust.

Article 15. The General Directorate for Vinegrowing, Fruitgrowing and Vegetable Growing coordinates and is responsible in a unitary manner, over all of agriculture, for the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes.

Article 16. The Economic General Directorate for Agricultural Mechanization is responsible for:

a) The preparation and application of the mechanization programs for all agriculture;

b) The organization of the production of equipment, mechanisms, devices and spare parts that are made by its own units, the achievement and diversification of the equipment and installations needed for the processing of agricultural products, both for the big industrial facilities and for the production capacities or the sections of factories that are created under the state and cooperative combined agroindustrial councils;

c) The activity of transportation for the entire ministry.

Article 17. The Economic General Directorate for Land Improvements and Construction in Agriculture is responsible for:

a) The implementation of the programs for improvement of land resources, through studies, research, design and execution of facilities for irrigation, drainage, and combating of soil erosion, both in the big systems and in the local ones;

b) The execution of work of agricultural and zootechnical construction and of industrialization of agricultural products;

c) The exploitation of the areas set up for irrigation, drainage, and combating of soil erosion in the big systems and the local setups;

d) The granting of the technical assistance for the exploitation and maintenance of the local setups within the agricultural production cooperatives;

e) The providing of studies and designs for land-improvement facilities and for agricultural and product-processing constructions of lesser complexity;

f) The providing of the technical assistance in the design and execution of facilities for land improvements in the agricultural production cooperatives.

Article 18. The Department of State Agriculture, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the Economic General Directorate for Agricultural Mechanization and the Economic General Directorate for Land Improvements and Construction in Agriculture have a juridical personality, are plan titulars and have targets listed distinctly in the sole national plan for all the indicators and are directly responsible for attaining the stipulated indicators.

A reserve from the plan titulars (department, economic general directorates, and centrals) of up to 3 percent of the indicators approved by means of the sole national plan can be established at the level of the ministry.

The utilization of the reserve will be done with the minister's approval, for any plan titular within the ministry, in compliance with the levels provided over the whole ministry for the respective indicators, informing the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance about the changes made.

Article 19. The economic general directorates operate on the basis of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration and perform the duties that devolve, in accordance with the law, upon the centrals and departments.

Article 20. The Department of State Agriculture and the economic general directorates mentioned in articles 16 and 17 are each managed by a management council and an executive bureau, bodies with a deliberative character, which are formed and operate in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 76/1973 on the Management of the Ministries and Other Central Bodies of the State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

Article 21. The duties of the management councils and their executive bureaus are established by the management council of the ministry.

Article 22. Technical and economic councils are organized and operate, in accordance with Decree No 78/1973, alongside the collective leadership bodies of the economic general directorates mentioned in articles 16 and 17.

Article 23. The General Directorate for Technical-Material Supply has a juridical personality and operates on the basis of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration.

Article 24. The duties of all sections of the ministry's apparatus are established, in accordance with the law, by means of the organizing and operating regulations, which are approved by the management council of the ministry.

Article 25. The economic general directorates mentioned in Article 11, letters e and f, are each managed by a deputy minister or state secretary, who also holds the position of director general,

Article 26. The Ministry of Agriculture has subordinate to it centrals, trusts, enterprises and other units comparable to them, scientific research, technological engineering, and design units, other units, specialized secondary schools and vocational schools for the training of specialized personnel.

Article 27. The Ministry of Agriculture has directly subordinate to it the units given in Appendix 3 [appendix not reproduced].

Chapter IV
The Connection with the Local Bodies of the State Administration

Article 28. For the unitary coordination of all agriculture, general directorates for agriculture are organized within the counties and the municipality of Bucharest, respectively. They operate as specialized local bodies, being subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture and the executive committee of the county people's council and that of the municipality of Bucharest, respectively, in conformity with the provisions of Law No 57/1968 for Organizing and Operating the People's Councils. The directorates have a juridical personality and are plan titulars for the tasks that devolve upon agriculture and some industrial activities and transportation for agriculture within the county.

Article 29. The organization of the general directorates for agriculture and the units subordinate to them is done on the basis of the structural standards approved by means of a decree of the State Council.

Article 30. The technical, consumption and labor standards and the technologies devised, in accordance with the law, by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and by the subordinate centrals are mandatory for all specialized units on the territory.

The general directorates for agriculture are responsible for the uniform application of these standards, in accordance with the concrete soil, climatic, social and economic conditions in the respective zone.

In addition, the general directorates for agriculture, through their specialized units, are responsible for the application, in all units, regardless of subordination, of the norms and measures for conservation, growth and improvement of land resources, for the protection of plants and the quality of seed

and planting stock, and for the selection of animals and of the norms and measures of a veterinary-health nature and perform the specialized services.

Article 31. The Department of State Agriculture, the economic general directorates, the general directorates, the directorates in the ministry and the subordinate centrals, and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences are obliged to give specialized assistance and guidance to the general directorates for agriculture and to consult them in preparing and applying the measures with the nature of a directive and in carrying out actions that involve the units in their territorial range.

Article 32. The engineers, veterinarians and economists who work in the agricultural production cooperatives as representatives of the state bear the responsibility, along with the management councils of the agricultural production cooperatives, for the application of the stipulated technologies, for the organization of production and labor, for the achievement of vegetable and animal agricultural products and for their delivery to the state supply, in accordance with the targets provided in the sole national plan.

The engineers and veterinarians who work in the agricultural production cooperatives are paid by the state through the state and cooperative combined agroindustrial councils and are responsible to them for fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon them. The transfer of agricultural specialists is done once per year, in the fourth quarter, in correlation with the assignment of the graduates and the beginning of the agricultural year.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 also apply accordingly to the chief accountants in agricultural production cooperatives who are paid by the state.

Chapter V
Final Provisions

Article 33. The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the research institutes and the central research stations, together with the general directorates and the specialized directorates in the ministry, prepare unitary research programs and, on the basis of the results obtained, establish and continually improve mandatory technologies for all agriculture and pursue their varied application in all the agricultural units.

The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the research institutes, the central research stations and the research stations are responsible for producing and providing to all agriculture seeds needed for cereals, pulse plants, technical plants, fodder plants, vegetables and potatoes, viticultural and pomological planting stock, and breeding animals.

The research institutes, the central research stations and the research stations subordinate to the Department of State Agriculture and to the economic general directorates are also subordinate, for research activity, to the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, which is responsible for coordinating, guiding and overseeing the implementation of the scientific research programs.

Article 34. The Ministry of Agriculture is equipped with five automobiles for transportation of persons for its own common fleet.

Article 35. The assets and liabilities established on the basis of the balance sheet concluded on the date of 31 December 1985, together with the economic and financial plan indicators and the contracts concluded in connection with food-industry activity, pass from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry to the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products, on the basis of a protocol.

The personnel who move to the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products are considered transferred in the interest of service.

Article 36. The personnel transferred in the interest of service or moved in the same unit to positions with lower pay levels and the personnel becoming available as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree have the rights provided in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 on the Establishment of the Uniform Structural Standards for the Economic Units.

Article 37. The provisions of Decree No 367/1980 on Some Measures for the Rational Utilization of the Personnel in the Socialist Units, whose applicability was extended by means of Decree No 451/1984, do not apply for a period of 6 months after the date of the present decree to the posts in the apparatus of the Ministry of Agriculture and to those in the units to and from which personnel are transferred as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 38. The provisions of laws, decrees and other regulatory acts referring to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry apply accordingly to the Ministry of Agriculture, in accordance with its object of activity.

Article 39. Within 45 days after the date of the present decree, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products, will propose the amendment of the plan indicators, according to plan titulars, with the effects that result, with the maintenance of budgetary equilibrium, for 1985 and 1986.

Article 40. Appendices 1-3 are an integral part of the present decree.

Article 41. Any provisions contrary to the present decree are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 20 December 1985.
No 398.

12105
CSO: 2700/63

KRUNIC DISCUSSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION IN VOJVODINA

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 85 pp 25-28

[Interview with Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee of the LC, by Mirko Galic and Jovo Paripovic: "Differences and Artificial Divisions"]

[Text] DANAS: The upcoming congresses and conferences of the League of Communists are supposed to "put things in their place," at least that is anticipated, and that means evaluate the situation realistically and define the right roads for getting out of the socioeconomic crisis that has persisted for several years. Do you think, Comrade Krunic, that the circumstances, the state of relations, and the state of consciousness are such that the League of Communists will open up prospects and solutions for the complicated problems of our society?

Krunic: Economic and social developments since the 12th LCY Congress have thrown many difficult problems to the surface and confronted the League of Communists with very responsible tasks. It is now expected that the congresses and conferences of the LC will mark a turning point in political life. I believe that that is in fact what they will be.

The illusion has long been harbored in our country that everything must be changed. The psychology of destruction has gained quite a few adherents during the several years of the crisis situation in the economy, and a constructive policy is becoming unconvincing for many people. This psychology especially comes from a segment of the press. We are talking about a conviction that "this is no good at all," that "things are getting worse and worse" for us, that "politics is bad," and so on. You know the anecdote about the instruments and the musicians which comes down to the message that one should change the musicians not the instruments. We are now being offered a change of everything, both musicians and instruments. As if people have forgotten that after the 12th congress quite a few significant changes took place and quite a few significant measures were undertaken in order to overcome the economic difficulties and enhance the responsibility and role of the League of Communists. Criticism of the situation and of society since the 13th Meeting of the LCY Central Committee has been harsh, it ended in the good views adopted at the 16th meeting and the Platform for Preparation of the Congress. I know that this does not satisfy everyone. The way things now stand is that

we have not yet turned sufficiently in upon ourselves, there is still expectation that there will be some great surgical incision, carried out "from above." I think it is extremely important throughout this entire period for us to overcome illusions about any magical solutions that will come to the rescue, and I think that in everyday work and behavior we are strengthening self-management and decisiveness both in the League of Communists and also in society.

DANAS: In the Yugoslav political leadership there still have not been unanimous answers concerning certain questions. Do you think that the necessary state of unity which is indispensable if the country is to be able to get out of the crisis can be achieved befcre the congress and at the congresses?

Krunic: We have a differing grasp of the situation we find ourselves in, and also the interests of some of us are different. That is our reality. Differences must not in and of themselves translate into disunity. The better part of wisdom in all this is for the procedure of reaching agreement and reconciliation to achieve a synthesis of differing interests and to guarantee unity. There is no ideal unity, nor can there be any imposed unity either in the LC or in society either. Unity is built up through difference. To what point? To that degree that guarantees the normal functioning of the system and guarantees development and achievement of the essential political programs. I would be afraid of the kind of unity that was manifested in every meeting of the Central Committee ending in unanimity.

We have not been accustomed to differences of opinion, at every meeting of the Central Committee people are always worried about whether there will be any "squabbles." But in the time of Lenin the discussions in the Central Committee were bitter and loud, and amendments were made to every proposal. This was the normal state of affairs in that Central Committee, and the Bolshevik party which carried out the revolution. Difference was the natural state of affairs in the most difficult situation. I do not know why people should be horrified today about differences. The real question is whether we are unified concerning the essential programs of development? And I think that we are. We are disunited in our views of specific situations and specific issues. That is rather a difference than an ideological disunity.

DANAS: The League of Communists in Vojvodina certainly has many problems in common, but probably also some problems which are specifically its own. What is special at this moment for Vojvodina Communists? What endeavors, what resistance?

Krunic: First of all, the League of Communists in the province has the responsibility to fight for a unified League of Communists of Yugoslavia. That is our main task. The specific characteristics of Vojvodina, especially in economic and social life, determine specific tasks as well and the specific problems we confront. We are burdened, I would put this in the first place, with the problem area of farm policy, more accurately, with the discrepancy between the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program and current economic policy. We are confronted with responsibility for carrying out the established policy, with responsibility for our own development and for development of the entire community. Our concern is how in the future we can encourage

integrative processes in SR Serbia, how to build unity in the League of Communists of Serbia, and how to overcome the outstanding problems and differences.

DANAS: What is the economic situation in the province?

Krunic: It is bad, as indeed it is throughout the country. Business people everyday face difficulties in maintaining normal business operation. We have the highest losses in the country for the first 9 months, a grave lack of money, and very pronounced social problems. The actual situation is such that Vojvodina alone has market surpluses of farm products. That specific feature raises the question: How do we avoid being in a situation where we are one against seven, so that our problems are also the problems of everyone, of the entire community? Declarative commitments are one thing, but often current policy is something else. Food production is not more important than the production of electricity, coal, steel, and so on, but things are perceived differently in front of the baker's and the dairy. It is not a time for panic, but the situation is not great. We must pay particular attention to solving problems of social welfare, which often have an interethnic dimension, especially in the sphere of the social standard of living.

A greater reliance on our own resources is possible in agriculture and food production. But our policy meanders, sometimes like a bedbug looking for a host. At this point it is unsuitable to meditate on everything that could be achieved in agricultural production, especially unsuitable in a situation when farmers are avoiding investment and when parities are being violated, when people are selling off facilities and machinery. What would it mean to our republic and indeed even to the entire country to get 50,000-60,000 hectares of fertile plowland? Everyone would break out in song. But when investments are offered in irrigation, that is, self-management concentration of resources for those purposes in order to get that land, then--silence.

DANAS: The way relations and ties are established with SR Serbia is important (and specific) for Vojvodina as a whole and for its LC. How do you evaluate current practice, especially in view of the problems and disagreements which have arisen in recent years?

Krunic: Relations in SR Serbia have been an inevitable topic over the last 7 or 8 years. During that period there have barely been a few lulls, for years there were meetings of working groups, commissions, political executive bodies, and plenary bodies in the republic and province. Relations are complicated, but not such that they cannot be worked out. We have achieved indisputable results, above all in normative regulation of relations in the republic, in economic integration, but also in solving other problems. Yet differences have remained, as in fact is taken note of in the Views of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, of which we can say that they are large ones, that they have to do with political ideology, that they concern above all the concept of the constitutional status of the republic and provinces, and the relations between them.

DANAS: To what extent have the views of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on achievement of community in SR Serbia and in the Serbian LC overcome the problems and disagreements that have existed up to now?

Krunic: Views cannot overcome anything, even when they are good ones, unless there is an effort and communist responsibility for carrying them out consistently. That document is analytical, it is complete, and, very important, it was unanimously adopted, it makes us responsible as we have rarely been in the political practice of the LCY, it imposes on members, bodies, and organizations of the LC the obligation to make a direct effort to carry out those views, but also to oppose all those who behave contrary to them, contrary to the constitution, and contrary to the LCY Bylaws. That kind of behavior is referred to as factionalism, there is nothing else I would call it, and we must not deviate from those assessments and consequences. Any slacking in carrying out those views encourages a return to the past, every obstruction paralyzes construction of the unity of action in the Serbian LC. The obstruction may arise out of a conviction that nothing should be changed in relations, but it could also arise out of ignoring the views on the grounds that no one has the right to interfere with what we are doing.... I am afraid of all of that. I therefore emphasize: the responsibility of the leadership and of every individual in it is extremely great, and the bodies of leadership must openly and resolutely reject various advisers on the side whose origins are separatistic and centralistic.

DANAS: Are there problems in relations between the Vojvodina LC and the Serbian LC from the standpoint of the party bylaws, especially the methods of democratic centralism? Is there anything here that should be changed?

Krunic: The discussion is under way concerning the ideological foundations for changing the bylaws, and it is difficult to say what the outcome will be. In my opinion, the changes should be preceded by a serious analysis of practice and a criticism of that practice. We should answer the question of how to achieve unity in the specific struggle for socialist self-management, for the integration of associated labor on the basis of self-management, or, to be specific, in the struggle against nationalism and other adverse tendencies and counterrevolutionary phenomena. What hinders achievement of unity of action against oppositionist activity? We should not be hasty with our answers, especially in passing the buck. We should give a good bit of thought and should be self-critical, so that we arrive at an assessment of the causes of why there have been differences for years in the League of Communists, "when one zigs, the other is zagging...." Unity is built up through effort, through reaching agreement, and through action. Now and in the future it is fatefully important for us to strengthen unity on the basis of the decisions of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and its official bodies.

DANAS: Much has been said, recently in particular, about the inroads of statism, and in that context some misunderstandings in Yugoslavia and also in SR Serbia (relations with the provinces) have come down to conflicts between statisms. Do you think that this explains the whole problem, or only part of it?

Krunic: The conflict between statism and self-management is a historical inevitability. The course that that conflict takes depends on many factors, subjective factors above all. The objective preconditions favor socialist self-management; many phenomena and circumstances have been encouraging a

strengthening of statism. As for statism in the provinces, it has the same routes and the same face as in the other communities. Nor is there any dispute at all that the strengthening of statism figures as a factor contributing to aggravation of conflicts even between the republic and the provinces, above all in the conception of government functions in both the republic and province, concerning planning and expanded reproduction, and so on. I consider the question of which should be favored, the government or self-management, to be unsuitable. The only choice is self-management, both for Yugoslavia and for all its parts. This is an essential class question, it is the question over which the changes of direction, the turnabouts, and the changes must take place.

It is also extremely important that in SR Serbia we are shifting the emphasis to strengthening the processes of the self-management integration of associated labor and of the republic as a whole. In fact it was this that seemed the most important to me in the discussions in 1981. Of course, we dare not underestimate [original reads "accentuate"] the government and its functions either, but the government cannot have preference over self-management.

DANAS: After the lengthy discussions and polemics, which often have been very fiery, the public was recently presented a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, whose main argument is that changes are urgently necessary in the political system, but not changes in the system, that is, changes in its foundations. Do you think that we have a good point of departure for changes?

Krunic: The fiery polemics did not arise over the need for changes in the political system, but over the undefined and sometimes even dubious ideas about changing certain fundamental definitions in the constitutional system (associated labor, the delegate system, the position of the republics and provinces, the character of the Federation, and so on). Ideas have been launched in public which not only differ concerning the pathways of the future development of socialist self-management and the institutions of the political system, but also certain ideas which were destructive and I would say shattering. That is the first thing, and the second thing is that our discussion in the League of Communists and in society over the past year has shown a high degree of dissatisfaction with the situation in the country and with the effort being made by the competent authorities. On the occasion of the discussions concerning the political system the public has received ideas which were "half-baked," individual opinions from various groups, scientific discussions when they occurred, and assessments and efforts which could not withstand serious criticism. All of this went by as though it were posted up on the bulletin board. When we add that the disposition in a segment of the press has been explicitly manifested in demands and views which come down to changing everything, we arrive at the reasons for dissatisfaction in a segment of the public (including the party public) with the document of the Federal Social Council.

DANAS: Many people say that the critical analysis is the maximum possible. Do you agree?

Krunic: Perhaps not. Probably not. I myself have thought about whether we have the best institutional solutions concerning the integration of associated labor, the integration of Yugoslavia, whether we are encouraging estimates of the free exchange of labor in the right way, whether our political organization is not anachronistic and sluggish, at least in certain aspects. But we must always bear in mind that not a single constitution is applied exactly as it stands and that socialist self-management in our country can neither be projected nor defended with norms. In my opinion the critical analysis should trace the pathway of revolutionary continuity, should start with the constitutional principles as our programmatic commitment. That is why simplifications in the style of "Who is in favor of the status quo and who is in favor of change?" are ignorant and tendentious. On the bourgeois right they would like to accuse us of being dogmatists and hostile toward any idea of changes, which is probably why they give a pat on the back to anyone that seems liberal to them. I therefore think that on the question of the political system the essential thing is a critical reassessment in the sense of going back to the sources of the revolution and correcting the trajectory so that it guarantees continuity and emphasizes socialist self-management. The revolution continues in the changes that pull us forward toward consolidating the power of the working class, and they are thus the best defense of its achievements. It is not advisable for us to get excited whenever we encounter the ideas of others. When anything can be written, then there is no need to sound the alarm every time.

DANAS: Could you clarify still more concretely and definitely which changes cannot "be thought of"?

Krunic: First of all, no changes can pass which are not the result of intelligent critical analysis of the functioning of the system and which do not arise out of a need to improve practice and the system itself. We have to be categorical in preserving all the principles of the constitutional system which guarantee the position of the worker and the working people in associated labor, the delegate system, the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities, the constitutional system of the republics and provinces, and the character of our Federation. Of course, the foundations of nationwide defense in Yugoslavia's foreign policy cannot be altered either.

Adjustments are possible everywhere, but adjustments which pursue the line of the constitutional position and responsibility already given. Our system is like a chain; you cannot take out any link you like, the entire chain will fall apart. It is not possible, for example, to alter the constitutional status of the provinces without altering the constitutional character of the Federation as well.

DANAS: Do you think that there is no need whatsoever to change anything in the constitutional status of the province and its relations toward the Republic of Serbia and the Federation?

Krunic: The views of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the Republic of Serbia, which the Central Committee has also verified, take as their point of departure the established constitutional position of the

republic as a state and as a complex community, and the province is taken as a part of the Republic of Serbia and a constituent element of the Federation. So, on the essential thing concerning the constitutional status of the provinces, we have not done anything else so far in the LCY than to confirm the constitutional definition, which is, of course, the only one possible, the only correct one. So no issue has been raised of altering the constitutional status either in the republic or in the provinces.

DANAS: Ought something to be changed in connection with the institution of consensus?

Krunic: It seems to me that the matter is clear. I really don't see very much in the idea of getting away from consensus, of consensus as the cause of all our evils. I do not believe in that. First, consensus is inherent in the system of the Federation as we have built it, in the organization of the Federation, and in the responsibility of the republics and provinces within it. Accordingly, consensus has to be retained in that minimum that is set forth in the constitution. But everything beyond that, everything that is proven to be bad, everything that hampers and holds back the achievement of agreement, everything that profanes the system of the Federation, must be abandoned and replaced by a more effective mechanism for agreement and decisionmaking. That is clear. But we have to go from case to case, and not to take a position in principle for or against consensus. Incidentally, much of that in our country lies in the domain of the political culture that a complicated multinational and self-management community must build!

DANAS: The temperature is rising a few months in advance of the elections, should the slates be open or closed, should there be dismissals or changes, should the term of office be restricted or unrestricted, how do you look on the elections?

Krunic: As I see it, there is a threat that the discussions will come down to the narrow point of having more candidates than the number of places to be filled, as though this were all and the most important thing. Staffs are being broken over this, and it could be that the essential issues of personnel policy and the electoral system could remain in the shadows: Why not make the criteria stricter in the nomination proceedings, why not conduct a policy in the nomination proceedings of selecting several candidates for each position, and so on? It is not the same thing to place on the ballot more than one nominee for the LCY Central Committee from the LC's of the republics and provinces and to have more than one candidate for the president of an opstina, for the executive council of a republic or province or a workers' council. A single necessary political commitment must be differently applied in different situations and to different bodies. To have three candidates for president of an opstina assembly or a broader sociopolitical community is more convincing than to have more than one candidate from the League of Communists of one republic for the Congress of the LCY. The point lies in the essence--that having more candidates guarantees an election which in and of itself is a responsible act, it guarantees qualified decisionmaking, not just a form--so that the delegate from the League of Communists of Vojvodina at the congress chooses

between twice as many candidates from the League of Communists of Slovenia. That ought to be done by the party members in Slovenia. Perhaps the example is not convincing, but in any case let us not bow to the form until we win the fight so that a climate of democratic elections, that is, of choosing, comes to prevail throughout the entire election campaign, which takes several months.

DANAS: There is no question that nationalism is on the rise in our country, that it is not just a question of outbursts, but of a deeper disturbance in society and indeed also in interethnic relations. How do you look on this phenomenon? Are you surprised?

Krunic: I am not surprised by the growth of nationalism. Certain circumstances have come about which have been "feeding" that phenomenon. It seems to me important, first of all, that we achieve unity of action in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and full synchronization in the activities of the bodies and members in the fight against nationalism. Right now that unity is mostly at the level of an abstraction. And then the opposition to nationalism should always be a public political act, in the Socialist Alliance, in the youth organization, in the trade unions, in the Veterans' Federation, etc. Finally, we should nip the manifestations of nationalism in the bud whenever that is in our power.

As for unity of action of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it has been rather hampered by opportunism and sometimes even by playing the coquet with the nationalists. Insensitivity to nationalism and opportunistic behavior cause the greatest damage; that is what people reproach us most for. You see, now the nationalists are telling us that this society is disintegrating because of threadbare morals and a disintegration of the system of values, and they are, of course, making direct attacks upon the League of Communists and constitutional principles, the revolution, the history of the LCY and Tito. And all the while in our specific political action we go no elaborating about nationalism at sporting events, in the breaking of store windows, and sometimes even in a general attack on some book. As though we did not dare to confront nationalism, which is spreading more and more through classrooms, through bookshop windows, which is seizing upon a segment of young people and the general public, and sometimes even prestigious veterans of the National Liberation War. Does it not seem that nationalistic phenomena are becoming something commonplace, something everyday in our social climate. It is for all those reasons that I think it is important in the League of Communists for us to fiercely debate and discuss what our attitude must be toward nationalistic phenomena and how we should guarantee unity of action. Some people still perceive nationalism as a greater or smaller number of incidents. It would not be an exaggeration for us to say that we are dealing with a menacing growth of a retrograde consciousness. The matter is all the more serious when we bear in mind that the social difficulties over several years are actually becoming a good "conductor" of nationalistic consciousness, and when we know that individuals and groups are establishing ties with counterrevolutionary centers abroad. None of that is either harmless or naive.

DANAS: About 2 years ago you warned that there was a danger of an oppositionist ideological bloc forming. Do you think that time has refuted or confirmed your warnings?

Krunic: I said at the time, as far as I remember, that the essential thing was not whether the oppositionists or nationalists hold a congress, but for us to understand that they are organized. It is evident today that we are dealing with an organized "society"; the oppositionist front has taken shape, whether in the struggle for what are called freedoms by signatures and petitions (according to them, we are an unfree society, while they freely write petitions) in defense of writings and books which have been criticized, or through attacks on our system, on the National Liberation Struggle, on the League of Communists, on Tito.... Time has also been confirming something else--that the links of the nationalists with certain points abroad, with profascist and anticommunist movements and organizations either of the Yugoslav emigre community or certain other forces that show a particular interest in our country and which are working to break up Yugoslavia's unity is spreading. We face a need for a public showdown with the nationalists. In the final analysis it is not only the Irredenta that is counterrevolutionary, Great Serb nationalism is also counterrevolutionary, the revival of Ustashism is also counterrevolutionary, every advocacy of separatism is counterrevolutionary, the arguments about the "stinking southerners," which we have had occasion to read in certain nationalistic writings in Slovenia, are counterrevolutionary.... It is therefore indispensable to intensify the political action in the fight against nationalism, since it cannot be reduced merely to the activity of government agencies. If something is a crime, it must be treated as a crime. But it is unprofitable unless we wage a broad social and political drive to rid ourselves of nationalistic consciousness, to clarify its causes. It bothers me that we sometimes exhaust ourselves in debates about certain books, but we do nothing to expose the underpinnings of nationalism. That is the greatest fault of the League of Communists in this situation.

DANAS: The fight against nationalism and all other negative "isms" does not relieve us of the obligation of having a positive program for the construction and strengthening of democratic relations in society and for broadening the space of freedom?

Krunic: On the contrary. It has been proven that the revolution is best defended with positive programs for development, and that means with a steady widening of democratic life and human freedoms. Our society has no complex whatsoever, we have achieved enviable freedoms and an enviable democratic activity on the part of people, a high degree of opportunity for creativity in culture, art, and elsewhere. But if we are to make it possible for that constructive course of our revolution to develop in the future, we have to be more vigorous than up to now in combating what hinders it, what would like to hold it back and turn it in another direction. It seems to me that the hostile and oppositionist forces have become bolder and stronger, that the Devil has had the last laugh, and that we need to act more vigorously on both tracks: to continue strengthening our positive democratic program, but at the same time to frustrate the negative forces from carrying out their program. We cannot act out of the Christian belief that we will put the nationalistic forces in a good disposition through compassion. Nationalism is counterrevolutionary in its very being, and we should have a showdown with it on the ideological front, the political front and the administrative front.

DANAS: There exist certain differences in the use of measures against hostile statements and gestures and in the description of such acts, and some draw the conclusion from this that some communities are liberal, since in them there is no obstacle to publishing any article or book, while others are dogmatic and restrictive, since they prevent or indeed even punish this.

Krunic: The division of Yugoslavia into conservative and liberal parts, the division of bodies of leadership and of individual leaders on that basis, is part of the strategy to shatter Yugoslavia and split it apart on an ethnic basis. There is no basis for this, those are artificial divisions. In my opinion something else is involved. The fact must be acknowledged that in unified Yugoslavia there are differing situations, differing communities, differing levels of sensitivity and tolerance, differing conditions of social and political life, a differing democratic tradition, differing religions convictions, and so on. But never has there been such difference that we would have a policy that would be confronted in its essential terms. Specific features do exist. We in Vojvodina, for example, must acknowledge that the situation in Slovenia is different than it is with us, and we cannot impose our own conception and our own practice of political life there. And the other way about.

DANAS: Certain arguments have been advanced, you certainly have noticed it yourself, concerning interethnic relations which hold that the parent nationalities should be concerned about the detached parts of the same nationality, about the nationality as a whole. In the configuration of our own ethnic relations, what might be the practical and political consequences of such a thesis?

Krunic: Very harmful both in the country and in relations with other states. They play right into the hand of the nationalistic concern for its own herd in all parts of the country. I think that such arguments are reactionary. When people advocate something like this even with good intentions, such views are dangerous, they are contrary to our conception of interethnic relations, they are contrary to our programmatic commitment. We have had an abundant and very ugly experience with that kind of soul-saving about the nationality. Our historical memory and people's awareness are such that these theses do not really have much support, and they have no opportunity whatsoever to impose themselves as the prevailing view. It should be repeated for the umpteenth time that the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities in every republic and province is guaranteed by the constitution. If a right of patronage were recognized for any ethnic group, it would result in chaos. And that chaos must lead toward nationalism and ultimately toward the centralistic model of equality in a command system.

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DEBATE ON CHANGING LCY STATUTE

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Jelena Lovric: "Hitting Water With a Sword"]

[Text] The 20th LCY Congress, almost 3 years ago, decided to draft a "new text for the LCY Statute," which would be "shorter, clearer, and more concise." The demands for specific types of changes were intensified by the partywide discussion, which above all emphasized unity and responsibility, which especially applied to the leadership. In the meantime, there have been demands for the adoption of a uniform LCY Statute without separate party statutes for the republics and provinces, for the introduction of the name "the LCY in the socialist republics and provinces," and for confirmation of the republic and provincial statutes by the LCY Central Committee; there were arguments over whether communists are first of all members of the LCY or first of all members of their party organizations in the republics and provinces. In short, all of the differences that in any case exist in our society, and which, in a very simplified manner, could be reduced to the dilemma of whether there should be more authority in the republic or at the central level, were also manifested in the discussions about the party statute.

Although there were by no means isolated views that it is in the present statutory provisions that one should seek, if not the source, certainly the driving force behind the federalist tendencies in the party, and in the method of the selection of the leadership and in the organization of its work, the generator of the crisis; thus with time it became clearer that the statute should be changed -- there was no unity on how or to what extent -- nevertheless, whether for the sake of rationality or because of a self-critical examination of their own capabilities, a determination increasingly prevailed within the party leadership that the demand of the 20th Congress should be satisfied by adapting the present wording of the statute.

Significant differences were also expressed at the last meeting of the LCY Central Committee, in a 12-hour discussion in which 25 members of that high party forum participated, and since the Central Committee does not follow the practice of voting on dilemmas, and instead those who prepare its meetings try to reach an agreement during the "preliminary procedure," the formulation of the proposed changes to the statute was postponed until the next meeting.

It is difficult to say whether the Central Committee, in conducting this discussion primarily about changes in the organization of the leadership, showed merely that it respected the criticism in the partywide discussion, which clearly indicated that the major problems were concentrated in the leadership, or whether it showed merely the extent to which its members had a lively and vital interest in this topic. Whatever the case, it was proposed -- as stated by Jure Bilic, one of the two opening speakers at this meeting -- that the present solutions be restricted to the organization of the leadership of the LC, but that very significant additions and new elements be planned. As in the past, the republic congresses and provincial conferences would elect candidates or members of the LCY Central Committee, but in such a way that as a rule there would be several candidates on the list, and they would be elected by secret ballot; this would also apply to all of the lower party bodies. A set number of candidates elected at the republic congresses and provincial conferences would come to the congress, and the congress would elect them by secret ballot. This proposal was favored, although an alternative was also presented -- that the list would only be approved by an open vote at the LCY Congress. Those who advocate this second solution justify it by the need to ensure a certain national, social, and age structure, but it seems, however, that there is above all a fear that there could be obstruction in regard to some candidacies because of "our real relations in the leaderships." As Nijaz Dizdarevic said, however, "It is good that the Presidium backed the commission's proposal that the LCY Central Committee be elected at the congress, although there is very strong reluctance and resistance among some of the leadership. This also corresponds to the general attitude among the LCY membership, and also has great significance for the practice of democratic centralism, since the actions of this Central Committee, from its first meeting, have shown how much the present method of selecting the LCY Central Committee contributed to the federalization of the LCY, and even contributed to the trampling of the statutory provisions concerning the LCY Central Committee and its jurisdiction, both in the election of its executive body and concerning issues related to the responsibility of LCY Central Committee members to the Central Committee and the congress."

A significant innovation has also been proposed for the precandidacy procedure: conducting a discussion about each candidate before the congress, in all republic and provincial organizations, in the YNA [Yugoslav National Army] organization, and in the LCY Central Committee. Criticisms of individual candidates are to be conveyed to the organizations that proposed them. Bilic notes that with this procedure, various incidents and unprincipled occurrences can be exposed. Such risks have to be taken, however; they go hand in hand with the democratization of the election procedure, and are less dangerous than the certainty of having everything determined in advance from one place, which admittedly eliminates surprise, but on the other hand entails much more serious risks, which are more than well known from everyday experience.

Although in the past dissatisfaction has been expressed on several occasions at meetings of the Central Committee with the work of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and this exploded at one time in the statement that as the Presidium prepares for Central Committee meetings, the party administration

can do the same, no major changes are planned for this leadership of leaderships. The Presidium would remain a political-executive body.

Different proposals were also voiced at the meeting. They were presented most comprehensively by Dusan Dragosavac, who feels that all party members have a right to propose candidates for all leaderships, regardless of who is from what region, and that all elected members of the committee should be candidates for every office, including the office of president of the Central Committee. Dragosavac proposed that the Central Committee elect the president by secret ballot from among several candidates, but that they first be discussed by the Central Committee, and that the Central Committee elect its executive body. Dragosavac proposes an executive committee that would have 15 members, and elect its secretary for 2 years. These proposals met with a considerable response at the meeting itself, and the kind of future they will have remains to be seen.

An LCY Central Committee elected in a different manner would be associated with a different interrelationship of the republic and provincial party functions and the party leadership at the highest level, whose place on the hierarchical ladder so far has not corresponded to its actual influence. The emphasis on democratic centralism as a universally binding principle in the party, and not a principle that loses its effectiveness at republic and provincial borders, has reaffirmed the right of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium to exercise influence and raise any issue, with any leadership, when it does not implement congress decisions and the decisions of the Central Committee. It is proposed, as an innovation, that the LCY Central Committee should have the right and responsibility of putting forward an initiative for convening an extraordinary congress in any republic, in addition to provincial conferences or conferences of the LCY organization in the YNA.

There is no doubt that a time of crisis, a time of loss of faith in the party, a time of seriously disrupted relationships, is also a time in which the importance of the leadership, which is great in any case, is growing; it seems that the proponents of the statute changes had this in mind when they put the main emphasis of these changes on the leaderships. In this connection, however, it seems that it was forgotten that the leadership can only perform its functions with the wholehearted support of the membership, and this undoubtedly requires a change in their position. Although the opening speech talked about the great role of the members of the LC and the basic organizations, and about the need for the membership to exert democratic and creative pressure on the leaderships, no changes of any significance are planned for them, except that new positions on the organization of the party in associated labor were presented. Although as early as the 9th Congress, the general statutory provisions proclaimed that each member of the LC is one of the basic party policymakers, a significant gap remained between this proclaimed position and the actual state of affairs. Thus, for example, one interesting analysis claims that the statute insists more upon the executive position of the membership than their policymaking one; that the provisions concerning the rights of the members have been almost completely lost because they appear first in the general principles, and then in the provisions concerning democratic centralism, so that it is difficult to find them in the statutory scheme and then make use of them; and that the provisions concerning

the duties of the members primarily emphasize disciplined and consistent implementation of the conclusions of LC forums and bodies.

Unless the position of the party membership is different, there can be no change in its behavior; on this occasion, this did not, one might say, penetrate the awareness of those who created the statutory changes. If there really is a desire to change the existing situation, then changes are inevitable at this lower level as well, since, as Nijaz Dizdarevic says, the proposed changes will remain a swordthrust against the water unless they constitute a step toward greater efforts to reorganize and democratize the LCY, which should be announced by the 13th Congress.

Perhaps it is not advisable to reach a conclusion on the basis of one example, but the extent to which people favor changes is illustrated very vividly by the following fact: it was proposed that the term of the members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee last for 4 years, with the possibility of being renewed once, and in exceptional cases, with a special procedure, of lasting for another 4 years; in effect, this would mean that the term of a member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee could continue without interruption for 12 years. This proposal, which was not explained sufficiently or with any background, and which contradicts the basic decisions concerning cadre policy, met with significant challenges at the meeting, but also some interesting support. It will be interesting to see what its future fate will be. Perhaps this can be tied to Dragosavac's words that "in the confused ideological situation, cadre games have begun in some closed circles over whom to propose for president or secretary in the LC leaderships, including the LCY Central Committee, as well as for the presidents of other organizations. Some people think that this is the main thing," Dragosavac says, "and people do not see that this is a way of excluding the congress and the Central Committee from resolving cadre issues." This is not happening for the first time, but the consequences will not be what they were in previous elections; instead, as Milos Minic says, they will be "overwhelming and longterm".

It is still too early to talk about what the final proposed changes to the LCY Statute will look like, and especially about what will remain after all of the discussions. One could conclude, however, that the present proposals, in view of both what they contain and what they lack -- although they are partially consistent with the demands from the party discussion -- are perhaps more a sign that the time of the elections is coming closer. Their quality will be judged by whether they are an adequate response to the demands of party practice.

[Boxed article: Interview with Vladimir Goati of the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade, by Jelena Lovric: "Pyramid of Influence Reversed"]

In preparing a book for which he received the NIN prize, Vladimir Goati of the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade reviewed and studied the statutes of more or less all the workers' parties. We asked him to give us his view, on the basis of this information, of whether the LCY Statute was a source of federalist tendencies, and to comment on the proposed statutory changes.

[Answer] There are stereotypes which make out communist parties to be extremely rigid, and social democratic ones -- with respect to the relationship between the higher and lower bodies -- to lack rigid hierarchical rules. This is not true, however, since in these parties the rights of the higher bodies with respect to the lower as well as the the obligations of the lower with respect to the higher are very precisely formulated. In some cases the executive-political bodies at the national level have the right to nominate the members of the lower forums, which means that the power in cadre policy is concentrated at the top. In regard to communist parties, the principle of democratic centralism is applied in such a way that there are almost no antagonisms between the higher and lower bodies, since the rights of the higher are so great that there are no incidents of disobedience, or at least these do not last long. I think that our statute speaks fairly clearly about the relations of the higher and lower bodies, but the problem for us is not in the statute, but in the actual balance of power.

[Question] Does this mean that the statute should not be changed?

[Answer] The statute is a very important document, but with the same statute the actual relations may be quite different. Although, for instance, the statute defines the obligations of the lower bodies to follow the higher, if the latter do not have any influence in the cadre or financial areas, this may remain an empty declaration.

[Question] Are these relationships of subordination and dominance clearly defined in our statute?

[Answer] Naturally, the statute could be written more cleanly and clearly, but as far as the declarations are concerned I do not think that anything in particular should be changed. The problem -- which has major consequences -- is in the election of federal officials, the authority of the congress, and the ability of the subordinate parts --the republics and provinces -- to elect their own candidates, actually the members of the highest party leadership, quite independently. I do not know of any other case in the workers' movement in which the parts have so much autonomy. Admittedly, something similar existed in the Belgian Socialist Party, but it ceased to exist as a united organization, and split into two parties. The new proposal that in the future the congress should elect the members of the Central Committee is quite appropriate: it will make it possible to elect people who have proved themselves throughout all of Yugoslavia, and it will prevent the election of those who achieved some authority for themselves solely by defending some narrow regional, republic, or provincial interest. It seems to me more and more that it is not just a party problem but also a political and social one for Yugoslavia that Yugoslav problems are dealt with by a group of federal institutions that do not have enough authority to solve them. And on the other hand, power is concentrated in the parts, which cannot make decisions for the whole.

[Question] That is probably true in regard to the interrelationship of the federal and republic bodies. But the republic level has a very strong

influence upon the lower levels, and I think that in this respect your view does not apply.

[Answer] Monolithism really does exist in the republics, although Serbia, with its provinces, is in a unique position. These tendencies toward not only federalization but actually a confederalization of the LC indicate where the power is concentrated. This happened to us because we constructed our principles in accordance with exceptions, as if everyone elected to offices had the same motives, as if they were all ready to sacrifice themselves for their convictions. I am not saying that there are no such people; but if the members of the Central Committee are selected in the republics, virtually as delegates of the republic, and if it can remove them whenever it wants -- then it is quite reasonable that people who are professionally engaged in politics are oriented toward the locus of power on which their career depends. In a conflict between the obligations of an LCY Central Committee member, and his loyalty to his electoral base -- the republic aktiv that selects him -- it is not difficult to guess which will prevail. I think that electing the LCY Central Committee at the congress will change a great deal. Perhaps this is too optimistic, but in the political sphere, any change in the method of selecting cadres, even an apparently trivial one, may be of major significance.

[Question] Don't you think that most of the proposed changes to the statute are limited to the selection of the leadership, moreover at the highest level? Perhaps the proposal that the congress elect the committee might result in having those who have more feeling for cooperation elected, but is that enough? If nothing else changes, if the changes in the electoral system do not begin with the membership, if there is no change in the election of the delegates to the congress, then what is at least equally important at this time -- giving the membership greater influence upon the selection of their leadership -- will not be achieved. This was clearly ignored in all of these changes.

[Answer] We owe a great debt to the international workers' movement; the LC, which advocated direct democracy before everything and before everyone, and even built the political system on the basis of the vision of a fully realized direct democracy, is now lagging behind others. Many parties which looked to us before and for which the LCY was in a way a torchbearer, have adopted some direct democratic measures and concepts that the LC does not yet practice. Some social democratic parties have direct elections. The most recent example is the Social Democratic Party of Great Britain, which was formed by splitting off from the Labor Party; it elects its president through a direct election. Some other parties, in certain situations and in regard to major problems, permit direct referendums, whose results are binding on the leadership.

In Yugoslavia, there has been a long-running discussion about national economies, and they have even been realized in practice, without the LC discussing this in an organized manner. The statute should institutionalize a party referendum, or at least a public discussion of major issues, such as seeking a way out of the crisis, the Long-Term Stabilization Program, or significant changes in the organization of the party, like the present one concerning election to the LCY Central Committee, and issues that affect

subsistence, that determine the prospects and the future, that determine things in the long run. Today there are no more difficulties at all in finding out the views of all communists relatively very quickly, at little cost. After all, we are prepared for major rituals that cost millions of dinars, but the party is still not considering direct forms of democracy within its ranks. But the encouragement of direct democracy in society, which after all we are advocating, requires that the party itself change something in this regard.

[Question] The proposed statutory changes request that the LCY Central Committee be a "place for political coordination of the bodies of the federation, and for practical and operational reasons, that the Central Committee authorize the Presidium to conduct the necessary political coordination. We think that in this way we will transfer the functions that the LCY president had in this regard to the Central Committee." Some people view this as returning the party to its position before the 6th Congress, to the open acknowledgement that the LC will act as a ruling party.

[Answer] It is difficult to say what this means. This measure is probably inspired by the need to strengthen the authority of the Central Committee and its Presidium. The question is how political coordination is achieved. The statutes otherwise use the term supervision of work, which is a milder formulation, but it is the least that a unified political organization must achieve if it wants to remain united. If no one does this -- then what happens is what we have now. Any system, whether it is political, economic, or something else, must find a way to make unified central decisions, and the way in which this is done -- democratic or nondemocratic -- can be discussed. The Presidium may be responsible to no one, and merely select itself, but if we are talking about a presidency that is democratically elected, which can be democratically recalled, which renders an accounting to the Central Committee, while the latter keeps the membership informed on a continuing basis -- then this could by no means be an anachronism, a return to the old way; instead, it is a normal function that someone in the LC must perform.

[Question] In the discussions about statutory changes, there were a considerable number of demands that the provisions concerning responsibility be made more specific.

[Answer] This is not just a problem of the LC, but a major issue in the social system. Wherever you go, there is a lack of responsibility. I have a fairly simplified explanation of this that is partially applicable to the LC: an enormous discrepancy exists between real power and the nominally designated authorities. When someone who should nominally make decisions does not do so, since everything has already been decided in advance in the circles of those who have the real power, even though they nominally do not have the right to make decisions -- then responsibility is not possible. Therefore, the first prerequisite for the existence of responsibility is that those who are supposed to make the decisions really do make the decisions. The political process has to be transparent; the adoption of social decisions cannot be obscured by gray areas in which this is done by telephone and because of which one does not know who decided what. This is a problem of responsibility that cannot be solved just by changing some statutory regulations.

[Question] Does the existence of gray areas benefit someone?

[Answer] Power always strives to be irresponsible, and the entire problem of democracy consists of making it visible and responsible, since if we cannot abolish politics -- which was the strategic goal -- we can at least make sure that political processes are dealt with responsibly. The dreams of abolishing politics, as an alienated sphere, faded away a long time ago, in our country as well, and so the democratization of political decisionmaking is the most that we can accomplish. In this regard, the planned statutory changes, primarily those concerning the election of the LCY Central Committee, secret ballots, and multiple candidates, may be the first step. I hope that this will be a snowball that will bring an avalanche of other significant changes after it.

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COMMENT ON ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISE TACTICS

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 3, 1985 p 1

[Editorial by Bela Laczko: "There Never Was Such A Thing!"]

[Text] I am convinced that so far it has never happened that an enterprise made public and released for debate the basic concept for its 5-year development plan. I am also certain that great courage is needed to do so. This is especially true in the branch of industry in which the Microelectronics Enterprise (MEV) is active. We all know that our supply of parts is the neuralgic point of our entire electronics industry. The leaders of the MEV can count on it, that upon seeing the 5-year development plan of the enterprise the equipment manufacturers will make just one basic observation--that their parts supply problems are still not solved. The only question is, can a complete solution be expected from having created one enterprise, from the fact that a plant making integrated circuits begins production this year? The answer can only be an unambiguous "no." We cannot expect a single manufacturer to satisfy the active parts needs of Hungarian equipment designers when they cannot find everything they might need even in the catalogs of a Texas or a Fairchild. And the MEV is not yet Texas Instruments either.

Let us continue the question-answer game! What might have prompted the MEV leaders to talk openly about their plans? In my opinion there is basically one objective and one subjective factor:

--in the near future the participation of the MEV in the domestic supply of active parts will reach 40 percent, and the socialist import arriving in exchange for its export of circuits will improve domestic supply,

--the MEV leaders are sincere, striving for open cooperation with their users.

I should detail both statements. We know that the MEV was really a parts manufacturer only in the area of discrete devices; the Gyongyos plant assembled integrated circuits from imported elements (chips). Now the MOS and bipolar element manufacturing line going into operation by the end of the year with gradually increasing capacity (60,000 wafers per year in one shift) will bring a fundamental change. This does not mean that it will not be necessary to assemble from imported elements in the future. It will be necessary, but

our own element manufacture will help this too; it will be easier to get elements in the socialist relationship if we can pay for them with domestic types. Considerable finished IC import will remain as well. But this will help save foreign exchange and more money will remain for obtaining more modern parts at a higher technological level. A continual and vigorous modernization of the assortment of parts manufactured by the MEV, rejecting a longer term conservation of the status now developing, is an important question, which will become increasingly important. I am certain that if the users become acquainted with the developmental conception of the MEV they will understand the great significance of further development. Let us hope that the leaders of the units participating in decisionmaking will be of the same opinion and will support such a proposal with all their strength. From this viewpoint we are talking not simply about submitting an enterprise development plan to public opinion but rather about a debate of the microelectronics development program. As a start we are informing our readers about ideas submitted to the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] in our Professional Policy columns. We await their observations.

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On Our Cover

On our cover are new integrated circuits of the Microelectronics Enterprise (MEV). The MOS-bipolar element factory of the MEV is an investment of great significance for Hungarian microelectronics parts manufacture; it will produce at full capacity by the end of the year. It is hoped that this investment will greatly ease the situation of our parts supply. Even more hopeful is the picture which we can get of the plans of the MEV in our Professional Policy column. We can learn from the plans released for debate that by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan they would like to realize the 2 micron MOS (or CMOS) technology and bipolar technologies, such as the FAST technology, of similar resolution. Technological and type development will make possible the manufacture of LSI level catalog circuits and VLSI level equipment oriented circuits.

Shop

In our Shop column we publish selections from the creative work of the Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty (MMT) of the Budapest Technical University. It was a lucky accident that just as we prepared our articles the leaders of the collective creating the MMT system received the State Prize. The authors' collective of the faculty provides a general overview of the MMT system in our column. Andras Szegi describes card testing and Karoly Toth describes image processing in the MMT system; the article by Janos Mate describes the HNS local computer network set up at the faculty.

School Computer

Ferenc Toth, leading designer of the HT 1080Z school computer, appears again after a long time. In our first issue of 1984 he described the hardware construction of the machine; now he deals with a few software properties. Responding to the desires of many, he describes the subroutine call addresses needed for machine code programming and shows by examples the method of use.

Equipment

In our Equipment column Jeno Palfalvi describes the basic properties of VHS system video recorders. The goal of the author is to help orient those interested in this area of video, already developing in Hungary as well, among the video recorders using different systems. Later he plans to deal in detail with the structure of VHS system video recorders and the circuit solutions.

Further Training

After the basic series by Ferenc Beleznay we begin to describe in more detail those semiconductor devices about which we have been able to read less in the Hungarian language professional literature. First Bela Laczko summarizes the basics of the operation of MOS transistors; later our readers will be able to get a picture about the operation of solar elements, semiconductor lasers and special GaAs devices.

The collective of the Microelectronics Research Institute of the KFKI [Central Physics Research Institute] begins a series in our Further Training column. Their goal is to inform those interested in CMOS based circuit design about designing CMOS ULA circuits. The material of the designing course will help thinking in terms of CMOS and will help user planning.

Advertisements, Product Descriptions

Advertising not only adds color to our journal but also provides important information in an attractive form. Our product descriptions frequently supplement difficult to obtain catalog pages and prospectuses. For 5,000 forints per A/4 page we will publish (in black and white) data sheets providing technical specifications in our New Products column. This will provide product descriptions for our 7,500 readers.

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TWO LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEM

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 3, 1985 pp 4-8

[Interview with Bela Badi, director of the Electronics and Precision Engineering Factory of Medicor, and Pal Zillich, chief of the development main department of the Medicor Works.]

[Text] We read the news as we went to press. The people leading the development of the MMT [Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty] microprocessor applications technology system had received the State Prize--Laszlo Schnell and Janos Sztipanovics, Gabor Horvath and Endre Selenyi, instructors at the MMT, Budapest Technical University, and Bela Badi and Pal Zillich, leading workers at Medicor. Our Shop column is linked, accidentally but organically, to this developmental work; our readers can get a taste of it there. The articles in that column were written primarily by the young instructors who are working on the further development of the system. It indicates the growing recognition of the profession that another work group also won the State Prize for its area of electronics, and we hope to hear from them shortly. The editors of MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA wish the State Prize winners and those continuing the work additional successes, strength and health.

Interview With Bela Badi

[Question] I congratulate you for the State Prize; I am very happy for you. How does a factory director get on this team?

[Answer] Not as a factory director but as a technical expert. When I got onto this team, then still as chief of a technical main department, I recognized the possibilities in it, the technological possibilities for raising the products manufactured by us to a higher level by using the system.

[Question] And as I understand it the technological antecedents for this were here also.

[Answer] There was an antecedent, naturally. Earlier we had already set the goal at the factory of beginning manufacture of modular built devices. By technology I mean the technology of design, the technology of development, the technical preparation and the manufacture, and supervision and service. With this system one can think in functions, so one can start the technical

preparation and the manufacture from a much higher level. So if in production, at the time of assembly, one does not have to draw parts but rather a panel carrying an independent function, and one can build from this and manufacture economically in series, then there are many advantages to this. Earlier we had to pick and choose as many times as there were parts, and it followed from this, de facto, that each module was not really a module. They were not as interchangeable as they should have been. There were neither the manufacturing, supervisory or designing preconditions for this.

[Question] This was a very important thing, but a system like this poses different demands in testing and assembly too.

[Answer] Yes. It was very essential that the economic leadership of the enterprise--it is well known that Medicor has an innovative general staff--recognized the possibilities in this and were inclined to sacrifice considerable money for it. Medicor and the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] provided the material background for the development as a stressed project. Going beyond this assets had to be found within the enterprise. More than 50 million forints had to be invested to provide the manufacturing background. This was a considerable sum in this investment poor period, and deciding on it was not easy. The enterprise decided, the investment took place, and the in-circuit and functional tester, the Del-Test type IC selector, arrived in the second half of 1984 and we put it into operation. Prior to this we had already obtained modern wave soldering equipment which is the most complete in Hungary, performing all operations from deoxidation to feron cleansing. We also obtained a modern repair stand and seating tables assisted with light control. Some of the necessary equipment could be purchased; part of it we developed and manufactured as special purpose tools. I am thinking of the tester developed by the Technical University or the burn and special purpose testers developed within the factory. These tied down intellectual capacity and money, but they were absolutely necessary for testing in the interest of manufacture.

[Question] Pal Zillich said that development of this system cost 100 million forints. Is the 50 million you mentioned in this?

[Answer] It is not in it. Tool acquisition takes place from the development column, it is not in it; more than 40 million forints in this 50 million is capitalist import acquisition. Products of Marconi or Fluke.

[Question] A great deal of intellectual investment was needed in addition to the financial investment, for one can realize such a new technology only with a professional staff which works better, is more clever and better trained.

[Answer] In the interest of this we detailed three workers with advanced degrees out of the existing staff for further training, we took on nine new people, mostly young experts, and we provided further training for the assembly-testing staff, primarily within the framework of scientific associations and with invited outside lecturers. In addition, we held a number of study courses for experts working in the area of technical preparation. So 30-35 people within the factory were dealing with introduction of this technology.

[Question] In your opinion, was work discipline or work morale equal to the higher requirements, or did something special have to be done for this too?

[Answer] There was certainly a need to form awareness. We tried to do this partly with further training and partly with material-moral incentive. It was very essential that people understanding the modern tools should be recognized for being able to work on this equipment. In this regard the question of quality reliability was especially important, so we test the part when it reaches the factory and we test it again after installation on an instrument kit or functional tester. The IC's are shocked before seating, shocked and selected.

[Question] Reviewing the entire development, what are you most proud of?

[Answer] That in such a short time we were able to prove that a new technology and a new attitude could be adopted in the provinces, and could bring tangible results.

[Question] Did manufacture become cheaper or more expensive, in absolute value and in relative value, after the development? A few months ago I read a summary about Japanese EKG manufacture, and it was my final conclusion that in its conceptual content the EKG system manufactured in Esztergom does not lag behind the EKG equipment offered by Japanese industry in any respect. And yet the Japanese are much stronger on the world market in this area also and I saw the reason for this in the fact that we probably produce much more expensively. Is this true?

[Answer] This raises many, complex problems. If I look at the cost-effectiveness of a product, when we have put the thing together from custom elements, it may be that less wages went into direct production, the throughput time was longer, but as a whole--if I look only at this--it may be more economical. But if I look at the entire process, how much time to develop it, how much time to get started on manufacture, when the money invested over a long time may pay off, then it is not so certain that this is true. The other side of the thing is that it is expensive, if we use the most valuable capacity, the developmental capacity, to design circuits or select parts. In this way there are as many panels as there are devices. It is well known what it costs to make an AUTER printed circuit panel in Hungary today, it costs half a million forints. There are 10 of these panels in each device. Making all these individually the cost is 5 million forints. Who paid attention to the cost-effectiveness of this? Nobody. We have always looked only at the direct expenditure in manufacture, we did not look at total expenditure. Now, when attitudes have changed, and the technical development cost will be "more expensive" too, I am certain that when I build a system out of building elements, when I put panels carrying independent functions into a system, the development will become system development. This will be paid back in time, in costs, and this is the only path to follow.

You had another question, the Japanese thing. In the Hungarian calculation method one hardly knows what we produce for how much. We get parts at an entirely different price than what a Japanese producing enterprise gets them for. They get to the factory with many layers added on. And another thing, we

have to order parts much sooner than they will be used, so the stockpile can be complete to start assembly. Well, it is well known that one pays interest on capital tied up. There the interest burdens the value of the parts for one week; here it may do so for 3 or 5 months. This also results in making things more expensive. In regard to live work expenditure there may not be much difference between the manufacture of a given product in Japan or in Hungary. The incidental costs are substantially higher in Hungary, and as long as we cannot make progress here there will be a problem.

Finally, from the viewpoint of prices, the difference derives inevitably from the difference between mass manufacture and a small series. If we could manufacture these devices in similar volume then, in my opinion, we would not be more expensive even under these circumstances.

[Question] And how are exports doing under these circumstances? Let us take one family of devices, let us say the EKG family, because we were talking about it.

[Answer] Our EKG sets--I can say with assurance--can be found in every corner of the world. We can sell them in the United States, talks are taking place now. We may not sell them in large numbers, maybe we can sell 300-400 per year. We have sold them to Thailand and in Africa, we have sold them in Western Europe. It is true, not in large numbers. We have not yet sufficiently learned fast reaction to individual market needs, fast satisfaction of occasional needs, and we are still slow in fast market introductions, in getting on a market.

[Question] And does not the possibility of satisfying custom needs decrease with such a module system?

[Answer] It does decrease. The difficulty, however, is that due to the restricted financial possibilities there is no manufacture for the warehouse. The volume of material and unfinished or semifinished products must be kept at a relatively low level, because the financial burdens make it necessary. Now, when we prepare the annual plan it includes units for an hypothetical market demand. If there is demand above that then there is a special problem how to acquire these parts in 3 or 4 or 5 months. And in general we have bigger problems with domestic parts supply than with capitalist import. I might mention the Microelectronics Enterprise here, which makes the special purpose circuits, or I might mention Remix, about which it is well known that it can hardly satisfy domestic demand. Return verification takes one to one and a half years. With this there is no possibility for flexible accommodation to the market in the short term. So the enterprises are forced to maintain an unjustified warehouse reserve at their own risk in order not to drop out of the market in the event of demand. Money, money, money.... This is what makes manufacture expensive.

[Question] You have a fairly close link here with development, with the main department for electronics development. Do you consider this link good?

[Answer] I consider the link absolutely good, there is, I think, a 27 year tradition to this cooperation. Everyone feels the mutual dependency on the other. Helping each other is understood. The common effort is maximal, for production or manufacture requires documentation, preparing drawings, maintaining the documentation and this is still the task of the development main department. The blueprints, as material representing the greatest intellectual value, are the most jealously guarded treasure of development, and must be so in the future also.

[Question] Is this threatened by the fact that sooner or later they will go on a computer?

[Answer] They have been for 20 years. We have been doing the technical preparation on a computer for 20 years, so this also is closely linked with development, for after issuing the first page, the control card, this goes to the factory to get the material number and other data, and comes back from there. So even earlier there was a possibility for joint, standardized parts manufacture. The machine can compile this, and so this is more economical. So computerized technical preparation has been done on a large computer system, on a machine leased from the SZSZK, for 20 years.

[Question] How is cooperation with the MMT [Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty]?

[Answer] I cannot say that we have never argued in the interest of the common goal. Look, development, the university, is a different world than the factory. Those working there had to learn the needs of production. It may be that no one argued more with Professor Schnell in his life than I. But we worked for a good cause, and with success. Now we know one another.

[Question] What have you planned in regard to further technical development? I am thinking here of parts assembled on the surface and other more important techniques. For example, do you have concrete ideas already?

[Answer] The medium-range plan, which also figures in the enterprise strategic concept, is for development of metrology or for filling in a number of missing parts of the existing metrological techniques. First we want to make this system complete. We should know, recognize and pay attention to what is happening, what is new in the world in this regard, but in my opinion as long as something does not happen with the background industry in Hungary, as long as we are unable to develop the background industry, we cannot go forward, because it cannot satisfy even the present demands. In the case of a new technique, using a new technology, we have to rely 100 percent on imports, which is not possible under the given circumstances--in my opinion. Despite this we must gather information, must orient ourselves, so we will be ready to go forward when the possibilities open up.

[Question] I am informed that you have a role in the technical-social life of Esztergom, outside of your professional work. Does this fit in well with your work?

[Answer] It is my opinion that if one is to do professional work at a higher level and be able to get the information in Hungary then the most economical way to do so from the viewpoint of time is work done in the scientific associations, or the information obtained from them. There are serious traditions for this in Esztergom. I began in the GTE [Machine Industry Scientific Association] around 1958 and have been active in the MATE [Metrology and Automation Scientific Association] since 1962-63. For 15 years I was secretary of the city organization, then its president, and for the third year I have filled the president function of the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations] organization which embraces the industry of the city and its environs. There are many possibilities here which--I feel--very many make little use of. Through the association one can get famous lecturers, one can hold conferences and large programs. Since they submit the materials it is an incredible advantage to be able to get access to the information months before the conference. It is possible for us to select the theme for a conference which is most interesting to us, or to move it in that direction. The Esztergom conferences have a past. I might mention the themes of electronics and automation, there were a number of programs in agriculture with very nice results, this made possible the creation of a new large product family. I would like to mention our large neurological programs in the area of medical technology, looking back on a decades long past. Recently there have been several large cardiological programs, thanks to which we began to deal with cardiological devices in 1978. In 1982 the cardiological family won the grand prize at the Budapest International Fair. And I am certain that the 3-6 channel microprocessor EKG developed in the new system, with which Medicor competed for the grand prize of the Budapest International Fair this year, proves that getting the information in place, through the scientific associations, and the close communication with famous experts makes it possible to go forward so intensively.

[Question] You came into the director's position from the technical side. Being an industrial leader is not a tranquil occupation today. Is it worth it?

[Answer] One cannot look at it this way, whether it is worth it. This cannot be approached from the money side, because I feel that it is absolutely senseless to compare the burdens, the work and the money. One can do this as a hobby, as a mission, but not for money. One cannot approach the thing with money alone.

[Question] In our introductory conversation you mentioned a motto, "estate, work, book"--if I jotted it down correctly. Would you say a few words about this in more detail?

[Answer] Yes, if a person is to work adequately at the job he has taken and be able to achieve results at it he has a great need for a company of colleagues with a critical view. This creates the conditions for us to work effectively. If we are to work successfully at all there is need for a family background, for a milieu or environment within the family background where a person can relax after serious exertion. The "estate" makes this possible. This is a plot on the banks of a lake 7 kilometers from Esztergom, which can ensure relaxation in half an hour. The third thing here is the book. As a collective concept the book means continually acquiring new information and drawing from

the new information the information needed to go forward. So this can inspire a person from several viewpoints; professional books in the professional direction, literature toward humane thinking, because I am a technical person in vain, there is this too. In my opinion one can reach the higher level of human contacts only by reading literary books. There must be a balance between the professional and the other, general information.

[Question] Thank you very much, and I congratulate you again, and through you your colleagues, for the nice honor bestowed on you, and I hope that we will again have an opportunity to talk on behalf of the readers of MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA. I congratulate you in their name also.

Interview With Pal Zillich

[Question] Pal, we got to know one another in 1963, when we began to work at the same place in the OKL [Optical and Precision Engineering Central Research Laboratory]. You went to Medicor 15 years ago, and then--as I remember it--this area began from almost zero with the Picoscale development. You created this new organization and led the laboratory work at Medicor. Development of the MMT system, and the State Prize, is the result of 10 years' work. So it is just to ask, Do you have an intellectually homogeneous group around you?

[Answer] As for laboratory work, I feel that I do there, especially in regard to the earlier period in the area of the instruments developed in the hematology profile, but in addition we have now made progress in the area of biochemistry.

[Question] How many of you work here, how many engineers are there?

[Answer] There are 50 engineers in the main department. About half deal with development of laboratory equipment, the other half work for the developmental sections of Medicor, partly developing the MMT system and partly performing services connected with the MMT system.

[Question] Professor Schnell once said that carrying out such a project requires most of all a critical mass of intellectual capacity. Does that exist here?

[Answer] I feel that we could talk about a borderline case. On the basis of what has happened thus far, that is looking back over 10 years, it appears that there is, if we include the MMT collective of the Budapest Technical University. This critical mass does not exist in Medicor separately. When the cooperation began the goal was to concentrate the internal forces of Medicor, its engineering capacity, on the development of medical instruments, while the faculty developed the hardware and software module system.

[Question] How much time does it take to organize such a program? Do you still sit down to an oscilloscope? A few years ago you said that you never wanted to give that up.

[Answer] There is nostalgia today, but unfortunately it is increasingly rare that a person concretely analyzes signals with an oscilloscope, although it does happen.

[Question] Development of the MMT began 10 years ago. How did it begin and what was the role of the laboratory technique main department (a department then) in Medicor?

[Answer] There was a need to develop a complicated automatic measuring device, for hematology. We prepared circuit solutions performing all the functions with the traditional digital technique, and we discovered that this device, in regard to metrology and services provided, was a monster, in the sense that it was very complicated to operate and service, and in price it represented considerable extra that everything had to be done with traditional digital methods. It was recognized then that this could be done adequately only with a processor; the cooperation with the faculty to develop such a system developed in connection with this.

[Question] What was your role in this?

[Answer] To return to the automatic hematology device, this was team work in which the faculty people also participated. Formulating the functional system design and making all the special hardware was our task, while the universal hardware and the program for the device were prepared with the cooperation of the faculty.

[Question] Several professional and other questions always arise for such a large system element base, now including both hardware and software. I might formulate the first by asking how you avoided redundancy in the module system. If a uniform system is developed someplace there is always redundancy in the individual applications. What is the guarantee that this will not be too great?

[Answer] In the case of such a module assortment the minimal redundancy derives from the fact that the bus surface is large enough and can be expanded further with bus connections. Naturally this requires bus drives, and at present these bus drives are on the existing 55-60 types of hardware elements. When making smaller devices we leave off the bus drives. So we developed a card with processor, RAM and ROM memory and I/O surfaces which by itself, at the single card level, is capable of being made into a microprocessor device. With this MPU card and by connecting an additional four cards we cover a rather broad spectrum in use in smaller size medical equipment. In addition the MMT system supports development of single card devices too, which naturally is already a concretely goal oriented system, and there is no redundancy here.

[Question] What in the system design ensures the possibility of further development in such a swiftly developing area? I am thinking of how new parts, integrated circuits, are appearing, and the 16 bit microprocessors are spreading too.

[Answer] One path in system development is that we are making user circuits for those circuit solutions which several IC's solve now. All this helps replace import. The other possibility for further development, let us say, is an INTEL multibus system, which can accept 8-16 bit systems. Obviously the creation of 16 bit or 32 bit systems is not a fashion, rather we can regard it as the path of the future, but we must say that at least 95 percent of the applications in medical instruments can be covered with an 8 bit system. In regard to industry this is perhaps more true where they must measure or control slow processes.

[Question] One more question in connection with the system. I recently heard from a colleague working in the developmental leadership of an enterprise using the system that the spread of the system is held back by the fact that its software is very expensive. What is your opinion about that?

[Answer] The method we developed to generate software prices was approved by the KSH [Central Statistics Office]. In addition to the size, degree of complexity and maintenance need of the program we divide the costs of development by the number of units we expect to sell during the period the software is for sale. So we divide up the costs. Obviously there is need for a review in connection with the price of the software. It should be noted that the domestic software background has strengthened since the software was developed and maybe it might be said that some of the programs are expensive.

[Question] Are the leaders of the applications system or those who work at the heart of the system satisfied with its spread in Hungary?

[Answer] Despite the fact that there was no real advertising in connection with the MMT system we feel that those who learn about the existence of the system, about its utility and advantages, are seeking us out. We are now talking with firms about taking over the license and the know-how. I would like to add that developing such a system and the complex technology means a sum of at least 100 million forints, and those using the MMT system get practically the whole system with a contribution of 1-2 percent.

[Question] Is there a similar system in Hungary which might be regarded as a competitor?

[Answer] There are a number of module systems in Hungary. In the ESR [Uniform Computer Technology System] and Eurocard size in regard to hardware. But we feel that not one of these systems has been able to reach the level where it has a complete developmental, manufacturing and service background. In addition, a significant software background supports use and development of the system to a large degree.

[Question] I have heard that you are working on a version based on a socialist or Soviet parts base.

[Answer] Yes. Element replacement not requiring so-called topological, that is card topology, changes is under way. To do this the testing of IC's had to be done within the firm, and essentially this is the first phase which we have carried out. The next phase is to use the previously mentioned BOAK's

[equipment oriented circuits] or socialist IC's with higher integration and other socialist parts. Hopefully this will reduce the import proportion to near zero, or to a few percent.

[Question] Is contact with the Microelectronics Enterprise (MEV) good?

[Answer] We have very good contact with the MEV; they are making a number of hybrid circuits for Medicor equipment. Medicor handed over to the MEV the element assortment and developmental documentation for the entire MMT system, and we intend to carry out the switch to user circuits jointly with them.

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RESEARCH AT BME FACULTY OF INSTRUMENTATION, METROLOGY

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[Article by Dr Laszlo Schnell, faculty head, university professor: "Selections From the Work of the Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty of Budapest Technical University"]

[Text] The Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty (MMT) is one of the largest faculties of the Electrical Engineering School of the Budapest Technical University (BME). It has about 50 graduate instructors and researchers, 25 non-instructor personnel, 3-4 aspirants and 8-10 electrical engineers participating in postgraduate instruction.

The instruction profile of the faculty includes metrology theory, metrology technique, electronics, digitical techniques and the design of various electronic instruments and measurement systems. Computer technology has a significant role in the cultivation of these themes. It is the so-called mother faculty for about 60 percent of the students of the specialty (each year's class has 80-100 students); this means that the faculty provides the greater majority of the subjects in the higher years and guides the diploma planning.

Equipment is good by domestic standards. The computer network has three PDP 11 computers with a total of 1.5 M bytes of operational memory and 500 M bytes of disk background memory connected to about 40 terminals. In addition 10 data collection microcomputers (MOD81) are connected to this same network.

Students can use the regularly operating (12 hours per day) services of the computers practically without restriction.

In addition to the very many-sided instruction the faculty does significant research and development work which in some cases extends to introduction of manufacture or manufacturing a few units.

I would like to provide a brief glimpse into this work.

Modern instrumentation increasingly requires tools and methods which make possible the creation of large capacity, highly complex, intelligent devices. Microprocessors and their auxiliary elements created as a result of

microelectronics developments have a significant role in the realization of this goal. But there are numerous preconditions for the use of these, and it was our idea to facilitate this also, by developing a suitable background and system of conditions, for those enterprises which do not cultivate electronics as a chief mission. Thus, beginning in 1976, we began to develop the MMT microprocessor applications technique system which has developed, with the cooperation of Medicor, in such a way that one can purchase the hardware and software elements of it partly from Medicor and partly from other enterprises.

In addition to the background needed for product development the MMT system contains a manufacturing, final test and service system for elements and devices, a documentation system and an instruction system for enterprise introduction and thus it can be regarded as an integrated design-manufacture-test (CADMAT) system. The reality of the idea is proven by the fact that today 21 enterprises use these achievements.

Thus far the Esztergom Factory of Medicor has manufactured and used or sold about 15,000 Europa size cards and we know of their use in about 100 different types of instruments or devices. The software elements supporting the system are especially worthy of note. The MMT system is being continually further developed; more detailed information about this can be read in the article dealing with the MMT system.

The new possibilities opened by microelectronics also make necessary a penetrating review of theoretical questions because the new possibilities give practical significance to a number of results previously considered only theoretical. For this reason a number of themes connected with metrology theory and signal processing also figure among the research results of the faculty.

A significant part of the research and development activity of the faculty is made up of those device developments which are either prototype units of products to be manufactured by various enterprises or custom equipment made at the faculty. Let us list a few of the more important from the work of this nature in recent years (the name of the commissioning or manufacturing unit is given in parentheses, an asterisk indicates that elements of the MMT system were used, thus substantially reducing the time for development):

--MMT development terminal (Texelektro)*,
--MMT card tester (faculty)*,
--simple development-testing tools for the MMT system*,
--an automatic meteorological station system (Gamma)*,
--an 8 channel measurement, data collection and evaluating system (VKI)*,
--MOD81 modular medical data collection system (Medicor)*,
--intelligent medical technology equipment (Medicor)*:
  myograph analyzer,
  respiratory function testing device,
  automatic hematology device,
  EKG signal analyzer family,

--physiological signal processing research laboratory system(Kobanya Pharmaceutical Factory)*,
--automatic meter transformer certifying equipment (Transvill, OMH [National Metrology Office])*,
--automatic equipment to measure capacity and loss factors (MKM [Hungarian Cable Works])*,
--automatic equipment to measure telephone cables (MKM)*,
--precision impedance meters (Telmes),
--electronically compensated meter transformer (OMH),
--intelligent plotter (Radelkis)*,
--highly sensitive programmable meter amplifiers,
--MMT-HNS hierarchic local network system*,
--MPS modular power unit family (Texelektro),
--MMT printed circuit designing system (Medicor)*,
--logic analyzer*,
--a device tester programmable in the BASIC language*,
--microprocessor elevator control*,
--remote control of microwave radio system (TKI [Telecommunications Research Institute])*,
--development of service device for MMT system*,
--a digital image processing system (Medicor)*,
--ultrasonic rail tester (MAV [Hungarian State Railways])*.

On the one hand the listing gives a picture of the more important directions of faculty research and development work, on the other hand it shows how the microprocessor base developed can be used effectively over a broad scale of applications. The articles following here will report in detail on a few of the above.

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MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEM OF INSTRUMENTATION, METROLOGY FACULTY

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 3, 1985 pp 18-21

[Article by Gabor Horvath, Istvan Kollar, Gabor Peceli and Endre Selenyi: "The MMT Microprocessor Applications Technology System"]

[Text] Since the middle of the 1970's the Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty (MMT) of the Budapest Technical University has been dealing with the development of microprocessor instruments. In the course of work connected with the first such instrument, an automatic hematology device now being manufactured by the Medicor Works, the work group of the faculty recognized that the development and manufacture of microprocessor devices posed qualitatively new requirements in regard to the developmental and manufacturing background, and that this background could be made uniform for devices in the same category. This background, developed with several years' work on a commission from Medicor, is what we call the MMT system. More than half of the graduate staff of the faculty participated in the development so that we can say that the MMT system is really the achievement of the work community of the faculty.

Introduction

Workers from the faculty have already reported on results achieved thus far with the MMT system at a number of forums, therefore in this article we will give only a brief review of the most important goals and components of the MMT system, placing the emphasis on describing the present situation and the more essential trends for further development. When creating the MMT system the goal was to create an efficient microprocessor applications technology system which could be used effectively even by enterprises not dealing with computer technology as a chief mission, did not have a high level computer technology culture and did not have the goal of creating one from the basics, on their own. In accordance with this the MMT system is an integrated designing-manufacturing-testing (CADMAT) system which provides the starting level and appropriate background (devices, methods, technologies) needed for the economical creation of microprocessor equipment.

So the MMT system is not only a complex microprocessor card system but rather a good bit more. It is an efficient system, which can be used independently, for building from universal modules built up from basic elements which can be

further developed flexibly and which extends to all phases of manufacturing microprocessor devices from the developmental work to service.

Chief Parts of the MMT System

In accordance with the above the chief parts of the MMT system are the following:

--a hardware system;
--a software system'
--a developmental background;
--a manufacturing, final testing and service system; and
--a documentation system consistently supporting the foregoing.

The Hardware System

The present level of the MMT hardware system is built of catalog LSI-MSI-SSI elements with the classical printed circuit technology. The standard EUROCARD size cards in multiple card devices are linked by a similarly standardized processor-independent bus with a data width of 8 bits and the individual system element cards realize one or more functional units of the microprocessor system (CPU, memory, SIO, PIO, timing, prepage drive, bus connection, etc.).

We have prepared the hardware system in several versions. These are compatible from the viewpoint of the architectural and functional-logical level but they differ in regard to their mechanical and electrical parameters.

The standard version is the most important. At present it consists of about 50 completely documented cards manufactured in series (or going into manufacture).

In the standard version one can connect about 20 cards (or 40-60 cards with the aid of an expansion card); in a typical case these are largely system element cards providing standard functions; to a lesser extent they are special cards made by the user. The loading relationships are the primary limit on the number of cards which can be connected together in one system.

The so-called mini-version was prepared primarily for use in small systems where, in addition to the central unit card supplied with memory, PIO and timing unit, the use of a maximum of 3-4 other functional modules is sufficient.

The system element cards are manufactured and sold by the Medicor ELFI (Esztergom); present production is about 5,000 cards per year.

Software System

The MMT software system makes possible the building in, as modules, of typical functions of various devices and their efficient development with the aid of programming principles, tools and methods.

It consists of three main parts:

--software preparation technologies,
--system programs fitting the technologies, and
--user libraries of system programs.

The software preparation technology is the highest level element of the system; it includes the programming language, programming principles and methods, programming and documentation conventions and concrete programs and documentation supporting the technology. Such technologies are, for example, a realtime programming technology based on a macroassembler and the so-called REAL-PASCAL development technology, which offers high level linguistic tools for realtime programming.

The system programs fitting the several technologies represent basic software elements which can be used to build up microprocessor devices (monitors, operating systems, translation programs, auxiliary programs).

The system programs are suitable for creating a user library around standardized concepts, surfaces and services. These libraries are already user oriented, thus they contain functional software modules characteristic of a narrower user area. These are, for example, the arithmetic and graphic program package, the signal processing module library, etc.

At present the software system is made for a Z80 processor, but some of it also runs on an Intel 8085 processor.

The Development Background

The development background has multiple levels. The several levels are as follows, from above downward.

a. On PDP-11/TPA-11 computers there are cross-assembler, PASCAL translator and a running system.

b. The DT-80 developmental device prepared with use of the MMT system is the most important auxiliary tool in the system for complex microcomputer developments. It makes possible translation, loading, "host/target" mode runs, emulation, use of complex break point conditions, indication of prior states, etc. (It is manufactured by the Texelektro Industrial Cooperative.)

c. Another auxiliary developmental tool is the MOD-81 modular data collection equipment. This microprocessor controlled device was originally made for the purpose of medical data collection but it is also suitable for universal purposes. The various translation and running systems can be used on it and a simple break point unit aids program loading. (The MOD-81 is made by the Medicor ELFI.)

d. Less demanding developmental tasks can be solved outstandingly on the so-called GOLD configuration; this is a minimal microcomputer made up of standard MMT cards with a small monitor program running on it. Any user can put together the GOLD configuration from cards which can be purchased.

We fitted the developmental tools described in points b, c and d to the time sharing operating system of the PDP-11/TPA-11 computers. Such a system, containing 10-20 different development work sites connected to a central minicomputer, is operating, for example, at the Instrumentation and Metrology Faculty of the Budapest Technical University and at the MMT Users' Association.

Manufacturing, End Testing and Service System

In many places even today assembled microcomputer cards are tested by hand. This is very exhausting and in general it does not mean a comprehensive test, for at the present level of complexity it is impossible to test all or even nearly all functions. For this reason automatic testing is indispensable to the manufacture of reliable device controls. In accordance with this the most important element of the manufacturing, end testing and service system is the card tester serving to test system cards. This is suitable for testing cards fitting the MMT bus. It tests good cards automatically; human intervention is needed only for fault localization on bad cards. (The article by Andras Szegi describes the card tester.)

Simple development-testing tools facilitate the simpler tasks of card development, manufacture, testing and service. These are:

--a bus monitoring card,
--a simple state storage and RAM write protect card,
--an enhancing-TTL drive card,
--an indicator number analyzer card, and
--a GOLD command expansion aiding hardware testing (HTM monitor).

A self-test system now under development will be an important tool for final testing.

The most important element of the service system is a service device (microSER '84) which will be manufactured soon; this is portable and so will also support service of installed devices.

The Documentation System

The MMT system has detailed documentation for every element which provides all necessary information for users. This is supplemented by documentation summarizing the prescriptions ensuring the uniformity of the system (bus definition, card documentation rules, hardware design aids, etc.).

There are two types of documentation for the system element cards:

a. The developmental documentation needed to use a card is a pamphlet of 30-60 pages which contains the information needed for configuration, programming and test measurements, a detailed operational description, the time diagrams, review tables aiding better operability and, when needed, the data sheets for the LSI elements used.

b. The manufacturing documentation for a card is prepared with the aid of the AUTER system after manual design of the printed circuit and it ensures the suitable quality of the printed circuit sheet.

There is a pamphlet for each software element which contains the program or programs given and all information needed to use it.

Status of the MMT System Today

The first elements of the MMT system were prepared in the second half of the 1970's for the use of Medicor and the faculty. But it was soon evident that the goal and the specifications met the needs of a number of enterprises. As of the writing of this article 21 enterprises have purchased the know-how of the MMT system and the right to use it. These enterprises include not only instrument manufacturers but also a number of enterprises which expected and received from the MMT system aid for their internal innovation and production modernization work.

Their economic considerations in using the MMT system are similar to those of small and medium series instrument manufacture--use of ready made universal elements means a saving in time and in intellectual energy of such magnitude that the cost increasing effect of the inevitable redundancy following from module system construction is not significant.

A significant number of the enterprises purchasing the right to do so have already made use of the MMT system, initial results are appearing, and although the evolution is still awaited at a relatively large number of enterprises the results thus far unambiguously justify the correctness of the goals.

In part to accelerate use of it and in part to reduce the burdens falling on the faculty (holding courses, consultation, coordination, documentation tracking and maintenance, etc.) and for a few other reasons the MMT Users' Association was formed in 1982 with the participation of six enterprises and the university and with the support of the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] and the Ministry of Industry. Its chief task is to aid use of the MMT system at the several enterprises through its coordination and service activities.

Thanks to the above complex background we can report the many-sided use--in a relatively short time--of the MMT system, beginning with medical technology equipment (Medicor), through electrochemical instruments (Radelkis) to the control of central heating and control of gas lens extraction (Texelektro). A good number of publications about all this have appeared already so we do not turn to a description of them here but simply refer to a published bibliography which contains data on publications which have appeared in connection with the MMT system. We would simply like to indicate the order of magnitude of the results achieved thus far by noting that the MMT system has been used to develop about 30 devices, or to solve applications technology tasks, at the faculty and developmental results of similar magnitude have been achieved at Medicor too. Although the results thus far for other users are

rather modest it can be stated overall that the MMT system has become a functional factor in domestic electronics development.

Further development of the system has begun as a result of its wide use. The faculty is the fundamental base for this. In connection with the further development we must again stress the fundamental peculiarity of the MMT system, that it is an open system which makes possible significant further development without having to give up the existing achievements, and that it makes possible an expansion meeting the special needs of system owners. The broad and basic documentation makes it possible for enterprises owning the system to use it completely independently after the initial learning time without requiring any later aid or service. For the most part the users owning the system make the expansions satisfying special needs themselves, but at the same time most of the member enterprises do not want to do general purpose further developments themselves, because in general they would prefer to use their small qualified expert staffs to solve really special enterprise tasks. The faculty is trying to satisfy these needs.

Major Trends of Further Development

When planning the "central" further development of the MMT system we must start from the present characteristics of the MMT system and from the present circle of users. The chief characteristics are the following:

--The system is well developed from the viewpoint of developments based on the Z80 processor;

--Universal cards are in series manufacture with a quality permitting the reliable creation of a microcomputer basic system in days;

--The necessary software development technologies and program packages for the Z80 processor are available;

--There is a service and self-test system; and

--As a result of the modular construction fitting in special hardware or software elements is relatively easy.

We should mention the following in connection with the circle of users:

--In addition to small and medium series manufacturers of instruments the preponderance already lies with enterprises desiring to carry out internal innovation and production modernization;

--In accordance with this a need for uniform solutions to industrial applications problems has increased; and

--A significant part of the tasks do not exceed the capacity of an 8 bit microprocessor.

On the basis of the above we came to the conclusion that the great majority of the enterprise needs could be satisfied with a suitable further development or expansion of the MMT system. We know very well that in the future there will be a gradual spread of 16/32 bit systems and so within a few years we will have to solve the introduction of 16 bit processors, but for the time being this does not call in question the utility of the existing 8 bit system. As long as the Z80 can be expected to satisfy the tasks it would be irrational to assume the burdens of replacing it entirely.

Thus far we have achieved more significant results in connection with the further development of the MMT system in the following areas:

--creating an industrial peripheral card system;
--developing solutions increasing reliability and stability
--increasing the signal processing capacity of the Z80 with special solutions:
    --adding an arithmetic processor, and
    --adding bit-slice elements to the MMT bus;
--experiments on using 16 bit processors within the present system (for example an MC 68008 and an Elektronika 80);
--creating a technology for distributed control by developing a local network system; and
--making programming work easier and more reliable by using high level languages.

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PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF MICROELECTRONICS ENTERPRISE

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 3, 1985 pp 58-60

[Article by Bela Laczko: "Preliminary 5-Year Development Plan of the MEV"]

[Text] This developmental conception constitutes the chief targets of the microelectronics development program for the MEV [Microelectronics Enterprise] for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. It is not a detailed manufacturing and development plan with the customary quantitative indexes but rather a series of ordered ideas which serves as a basis for debate and it may be formed further and made concrete in this debate. Since it is a microelectronics program it concentrates on IC manufacture. Basically we can observe three chief trends:

--From the more distant qualitative and quantitative viewpoint it contains a new development requiring significant investment which has as a goal the domestic realization of HMOS technology which can be characterized, in regard to the necessary geometric size, by 2 micron resolution;

--In the middle range it contains a development which can be realized on the present base, without investment, which can realize a few new devices; this is the so-called 3.5 micron technology;

--In the short term there is a development containing a number of smaller tasks having as a goal development of assortment according to encapsulation, taking into consideration the changed parts needs of modern assembly technologies.

It is important to note that the triple goal means actual progress, providing a base to permit further development of microelectronic parts manufacture in Hungary in the next 5-year plan too. The plan has "high dynamics" and defines a vigorous developmental pace compared to present conditions, but it also creates objective foundations for later development.

Long-Range Development Concept

For the end of 1987 the MEV plans to install a new developmental technological line which, beginning in 1988, will ensure--without disturbing mass manufacture--the introduction of newer technological procedures for developers

and the experimental manufacture of the new types developed. This developmental line will be capable of processing 4 inch (about 100 mm) wafers and must be suitable for cultivation of precision photolithography. The HMOS-2 technology which they want to realize on this can be characterized by a line width of 2 microns, which is provided by a special photolithographic process, "direct step on wafer" (DSW). With this technology one can make high element density, high speed n-channel devices. At present these are highly complex circuits, for example the 64 K bit static RAM's, the 500-2,000 gate gate arrays and other special LSI circuits. The HMOS-2 technology will create a possibility for manufacture of video, audio and deflection processors, audio frequency analog-digital transformers and frequency division and timing circuits for digital radio and television sets. In addition to what was listed it will be possible to make other highly complex circuits--in computer technology or according to needs arising in other areas of industry.

Medium-Range Development Tasks

MOS Development

There are a number of goals in the 5-year development plan of the MEV which contain tasks which can be solved with a minor further development of the present technological base.

One of the chief ones is designated HMOS-1, which can be characterized by a 3.5 micron line width, the development of a high speed MOS technology, or adopting the technology in the event of a license purchase. The circuit characteristic of the element density which can be obtained is the 16 K bit static RAM. It will also be possible to make other circuits of medium element density--for computer technology, automation, consumer electronics, communications, etc. According to the plans the remodeled manufacturing line (suitable for processing 100 mm wafers) would be in operation by the end of 1986.

The circuit technology using a double polysilicon layer offers many possibilities for increasing element density. It can be used to make 16 K bit EPROM's and later EEPROM's (electrically reprogrammable ROM memories). One could also make filter and CODEC circuits for PCM telecommunications equipment, thus contributing to satisfying the high volume parts need for reconstruction of the telephone network.

The third important goal is further development of CMOS technology. The 3-3.5 micron line width HCMOS technology is suitable for manufacture of small consumption processors and memories. The technology can be characterized by the 8035 and 8048 processors and by 16 K bit CMOS RAM's. It is suitable for series manufacture of the more complex members of the CD4000 logic circuit family and, naturally, for the production of many other demanding CMOS circuits--for example the circuits of video recorders.

Bipolar Development

Supplemented by the special equipment needed for the bipolar technology (for example, an epitaxial layer grower) the manufacturing line based on the Soviet

license is suitable even now (by the end of 1985) for manufacture of circuits for the 74 LS series. The technological development planned for the second half of the plan period--achieving a 4 micron line width and introducing double metallizing--will also make possible manufacture of complex function elements for LSTTL's. The development of a family of bipolar gate arrays with a 200-500 gate equivalence, 2 mW/gate dissipation and a delay time less than 6 microseconds is a realistic goal at the level of the planned development.

One oxide insulation version of the above technology is the FAST technology (a Fairchild trademark). We attribute great importance to domestic development of it because foreign trends show that this will be the basic technology for traditional bipolar logic circuits in the near future. Circuits made with the FAST technology have about 10 times less gate delay than the LSTTL's, with no greater dissipation.

The further development of analog circuits is a very important trend in bipolar development. More and more very complex, special function circuits are appearing on the foreign market, which greatly increases the design possibilities of domestic developers--for example, developers of video and telephone technology--creating a possibility for production of modern products.

The semifinished analog array circuits also offer many possibilities for solving special but complex tasks. Two layer metallizing makes it possible to increase complexity and the 20 V and 40 V closing voltage versions could satisfy many circuit needs.

Development of Hybrid Circuits

Two enterprises in Hungary are active in hybrid technology, the MEV and Remix. The division of labor between the two enterprises determines the directions of development also. Remix has set up for large series mass manufacture and a new manufacturing line will start up this year. The small output line of the MEV satisfies special needs in small series and is suitable for production of high complexity hybrids. The MEV does not plan to expand manufacturing capacity. Increasing complexity and design and small series manufacture of HLSI (high complexity hybrid circuits) multiple layer, user oriented circuits are the prescribed goals in this area for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The new large pin number capsule types (chip carrier, pin grid array) developed in the MEV-KOPORC cooperation will be able to satisfy the needs of users better than at present and will help increase element density and the complexity of functions.

Over the long run also the chief developmental areas for hybrid technology remain the high frequency and high speed circuits. The instrument industry and telecommunications frequently need such special circuits. The AD and DA converters for digital signal processing and the circuits for medical electronics telemetric systems can be realized well with the high complexity hybrid technology. Hybrid technology is also suitable for producing circuits for petroleum industry equipment operated at extreme environmental temperatures (180-240 degrees Celsius).

Development to Raise Technological, Design and Testing Levels

The fundamental developmental tasks summarized thus far will essentially create possibilities for making circuits. In order to exploit these possibilities, in order for a microelectronic part to go from an idea to a realized, reliable circuit which can be built in, there must be a very complex technological-design-test "chain" operating at a very high level.

Designing

Even now the MEV has a microelectronic designing system at the world level and a few outstanding experts. This already makes it possible for them, without further ado, to carry out type designing (use of catalog circuits), custom designing of special circuits and computerized design of cell library, gate array, analog array and ULA based semifinished circuits--to a medium level of complexity. One of the central themes for further development is development of cell libraries based on the HMOS-1 technology which fit the CD 4000 and the 74LS families. Automatic wiring programs for gate array and ULA type circuits will greatly help users to design their own circuits. Special mention must be made of the design of analog cells and analog arrays containing 200-1,000 elements and of the preparation of testing programs, which is a more complicated task than designing a gate array. The type designers will design NMOS, CMOS 74LS and industrial linear and consumer circuits.

Quality Control

Quality control is a very complex theme area for the manufacture of microelectronic parts. Checking the many, many technological steps is a fundamental condition for an appropriate manufacturing outcome, for building in reliability technologically. The user is interested in the final result, that under the given conditions the circuits built in will operate for a long time, preserving their parameters. The MEV wants to ensure the manufacturing outcome and appropriate quality with constant supervision of the technological operations, beginning with the classification of the primary and auxiliary materials. A complex system of reliability tests must be used on every part to be assured of the reliability of the product delivered. Creating and expanding the testing conditions are very important tasks for the MEV and they require real intellectual and material expenditures.

A study of the applications technology questions is organically interdependent with the above but is an independent task. Most parts manufacturers "try out" their parts, offer applications examples and study the connections of the users and the operation of the circuit in the given function. This aids cooperation with the users and in a given case makes it possible to clear up many disputed questions.

Encapsulation

Even in our country a demand is arising ever more frequently not simply that an integrated circuit be available but rather that it be available in the desired capsule, with the desired degree of reliability. We cannot say that this is not justified but only that it is not easy to do. It is a praiseworthy aspiration of the MEV that it wants to get beyond, as soon as possible, a

state of affairs where what is important is to make a part at some level, and then the user makes something out of it. Let us look at what the MEV is planning in the interest of all this!

A number of factors show that the MEV designers have paid better attention to the question of encapsulation, among the many problems connected with technological operations. In our opinion three basic points should be stressed:

--Suitably assembled (encapsulated) circuits are needed to develop the equipment manufacturing technologies of users and to introduce new technologies (for example, SMD and devices assembled on the surface);

--The type of capsule or the technology of microelectronic assembly fundamentally determines the reliability of the device;

--In general an increase in the complexity of circuits is accompanied by an increase in the number of leads, which cannot be realized with traditional DIP (dual in-line packaging), or which would result in circuits of gigantic size.

The above three requirements have resulted in a spectacular development in recent years. Development of new capsule types--SMD, chip carrier, pin grid array (using the English nomenclature in the absence of an appropriate Hungarian expression)--require technological preparation by both parts manufacturer and user in order to manufacture them or to make equipment out of them.

The MEV began preparations last year, experimental work on encapsulation of plastic capsule devices began and, in cooperation with the KOPORC, they began to install a manufacturing line for ceramic DIP, ceramic element carrier and multiple-pin pin grid array. In regard to the users' prospects of getting relatively easy access to the new encapsulation devices in the near future see the data in the following small table.

1984	SOT transistor	(SMD)
1986-1988 (depending on number of pins)	SOIC	(SMD)
1986	MELF diodes	(solderable end subminiature diode)
1986	CC	(ceramic element carrier)
1987	pin grid array	(from 64 leads upward)
1989-1990	PCC	(plastic element carrier)

These tasks represent for the MEV developers a development of technology, preparation of new equipment and further development of measurement techniques (clamps and feeders). They are not small tasks, but we hope that they will be performed successfully.

Summary

We have described the MEV development plan at the request of Gyorgy Wollitzer, technical director for development, and on the basis of his information, but in our own formulation. We hope that the users of parts will agree with us that there are hopeful motifs in the plan.

In my opinion realization of what is contained in the plan would put a stop to that distressing trend indicated by the swift growth of the backwardness of Hungarian electronics. Just to put a stop to the growth of the "gap" would be an important initial achievement which we could make use of in the development of our electronics industry and in the spread of electronics throughout the economy.

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END

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East Europe Report

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POLAND

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AGRICULTURE MINISTER LIETZ ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

DW170910 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 10 January 1986 continues its "Listeners' Forum" series with Bruno Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs. The minister stresses the outstanding achievements of GDR agriculture in 1985, adding that agriculture has set itself the task to increase grain production in 1986 even more. As to spring cultivation, he says that the respective agricultural machines must be repaired and ready for work to ensure timely cultivation. Asked about further goals, the minister states that it is planned to produce 47.8 quintals of grain per hectare to increase production of potatoes and sugar beets, and to step up production of slaughter cattle, pigs, and eggs.

Answering a question about the training of agricultural personnel, Lietz says there are "about 80" technical schools and colleges to train such personnel, and in the universities there are agricultural sections to train students. Discussing science in agriculture, the minister states that micro-organisms are being used, and that in late 1986 a total of 3,100 robots were used mostly in milk and food production. Microelectronics is also being used in the form of computers in several agricultural enterprises to increase production.

In response to a question about fish production, Lietz says: "We catch about 22,000 tons of fish annually, mainly carp and trout," bred in the lakes and rivers. Discussing life in villages, the minister states that young people stay in their village. They can get a loan of up to M10,000 if they want to build their own homes, which is a most positive development. Lietz says that in 1985 there were 2.6 million sheep in the GDR and that an increase to at least 3 million is planned up to the end of the 5-year plan in order to produce about 9 million tons of wool.

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CSO: 2300/179

CEMA R&D PROJECTS IN AIR TECHNOLOGY SUMMARIZED

Prague LETECKY OBZOR in Czech No 5, 1985 pp 136-137

[Article by Vladimir Krupicka: "CEMA Scientific-Technical Council for Development of Aircraft Technology"]

[Text] A review of completed research projects done by the "Scientific-Technical Council of CEMA Member States for Working Out Perspectives for the Development of Aircraft and Problems Connected With Their Introduction Into Operations" for the period since the beginning of the work of the council through the end of 1980 was listed in Issue No 4 for 1975 and Issue No 4 for 1981 of LETECKY OBZOR.

With the passage of an additional 5 years with respect to the activities of the council and on the occasion of closing out the Seventh 5-Year Plan in Czechoslovakia and 5-year plans in other CEMA member countries, we recapitulate the results of the council's work to enable our readers to become familiar with additional results of research in this area.

Course of Individual Sessions

Sessions of the Scientific-Technical Council, which also carries the designation VTR XI-16, were regularly attended by representatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--in other words, by representatives of eight socialist nations.

The 22d session was held in Hungary from 24 to 27 March 1981. It handled the working out of individual regulations for the flight suitability of commercial aircraft, parameters for multipurpose aircraft with payloads of 800 kg, a main line aircraft with a short range, and a main line aircraft with a medium range. Furthermore, questions pertaining to the economic efficiency of the use of aircraft in agriculture, a methodology for the analysis and evaluation of the reliability of aircraft by airline companies and questions pertaining to the perfection of a system of collecting, processing, and analyzing information pertaining to defects in civil aviation equipment were discussed. Within the Czechoslovak delegation, the negotiations were participated in also by representatives of our aircraft industry.

The 23d session was held in the USSR between 5 and 9 October 1981 and dealt with parameters for two types of agricultural aircraft with a carrying capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg, parameters for two types of helicopters with a carrying capacity of 400 to 600 kg and 1,000 to 1,300 kg and parameters for a new type of aircraft for local transportation with a carrying capacity of 3,000 kg. Additionally, the council continued in the formation of individual regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft, exchanged experiences with respect to economizing with aviation fuels, and dealt with questions of the surface protection provided agricultural aircraft.

The 24th session was held between 29 March and 2 April 1982 in the GDR. The program included creation of individual regulations of flight suitability for commercial aircraft (third set of headings) and flight suitability for gliders, questions pertaining to the lowering of fuel consumption, sample technical requirements for aircraft, economic usefulness of adjustable variations of commercial aircraft and surface protection for agricultural aircraft. Further, preliminary discussions were held on the question of increasing the efficiency of scientific-technical collaboration among CEMA nations within the framework of VTR XI-16 on a contractual basis.

The 25th session was held between 12 and 14 October 1982 in Romania. The negotiations dealt with technical-economic requirements for main line short-distance aircraft and aircraft for local transportation with a carrying capacity of 3,000 kg. The council also discussed progressive maintenance and repair of agricultural aviation equipment, dealt with the third and fourth group of headings of uniform flight suitability regulations for commercial aircraft, discussed the question of an industry bulletin, anticorrosion protection for agricultural aviation technology, and the program plan for developing the civil aviation aircraft inventory of CEMA nations through the year 2000.

The 26th session was held in Czechoslovakia from 12 to 14 April 1983 in Kladno and dealt with questions of parameters for a multipurpose aircraft with a maximum commercial payload of 800 kg and two agricultural aircraft with a payload of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg. Discussion was also held regarding the perfecting of a system of technical servicing for large-capacity aircraft, a proposal for the maintenance and repair of IL-62 aircraft without having to subject them to general overhaul, uniform directives regarding the structure and form of the industry bulletin, unified regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft, methodology of the program for developing the civil aviation aircraft inventory of CEMA member nations through the year 2000, and questions pertaining to the organization of work designed to fulfill the program of conserving aviation fuels.

The 27th session was held from 25 to 27 October 1983 in Bulgaria and dealt with technical-economic requirements for a multipurpose helicopter with a payload of 400 to 600 kg, the final editing and approval of the proposed complete text of the unified regulations for flight suitability for commercial aircraft, continuation in the work pertaining to uniform regulations covering gliders, a mathematical model for the operation of aviation technology under conditions existing in airline companies, surface protection for aircraft, the forms of

the industry bulletin, development of the aircraft inventory through the year 2000 with a prognosis and specification of annual requirements in aircraft, helicopters, on-board equipment, and ground equipment.

The 28th session was held in the USSR from 27 to 29 March 1984 and dealt with the methodology of collecting information regarding fundamental methods and means of technical diagnosis pertaining to aviation technology, a method for collecting data and organization of aircraft maintenance, rendering the uniform regulations for flight suitability for commercial aircraft more precise, a method for evaluating the status of aircraft and helicopters from the standpoint of corrosion and collecting information on attacks by corrosion, summarizing experiences involving the use of sampling methodology in analyses and evaluating the reliability of aircraft, and a program for the development of the aircraft inventory of CEMA member nations through the year 2000.

The 29th session was held between 25 and 27 September 1984 in the USSR and dealt with basic methods and means of technical diagnostics in use by airline companies of CEMA member nations, with collection of statistical data on design zones and components of agricultural aircraft and helicopters attacked by corrosion and investigated the influence of surface adjustments of aluminum alloys upon their protective characteristics. In the area of creating unified regulations covering flight suitability of CEMA member nation aircraft, the council dealt with the proposed regulations for gliders, with the preparation for approving the regulations pertaining to commercial aircraft and the directive on procedures involved in mutual recognition, preparation, coordination, and approval of changes and supplements to the regulations. The council also dealt with criteria for evaluating the technical level of newly produced civil aircraft and with unified requirements for the structure of a technical proposal and a design for a new civilian aircraft.

The 30th session was held in Cuba from 5 to 7 March 1985. The program of the session included an analysis of means for the technical servicing of civilian aircraft with a goal of standardizing and unifying servicing, unified regulations covering flight suitability for gliders, the text of an international draft treaty on the recognition of unified regulations covering flight suitability, protection of the environment against aircraft noise and emissions, a plan for scientific-technical and production cooperation among CEMA member nations for the years 1986 through 1990, with an outlook toward the year 2000. The council also dealt with the beginning time frame of the validity of the unified regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft in CEMA member countries, requirements for future aircraft for the transportation of large-dimension heavy cargoes, experiences involving the utilization of diagnostic equipment imported from capitalist countries, procedures for working out the main directions of development with respect to the aircraft inventory for local aviation, small mechanical devices for washing aircraft, means of objective control and making the plan for the work of the Scientific-Technical Council more precise for the years 1985 through 1986.

Overview of Completed Research Projects and Output Materials

1. Technical Project for a Multipurpose Aircraft With a Maximum Payload of 800 kg in a Transport Version

2. Technical Project for a Main Line Short-Range Aircraft

3. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Main Line Medium-Range Aircraft

4. Methodology for Determining the Economic Efficiency of Utilizing Aircraft in Agriculture During Operations

5. Sample Method for Analyzing and Evaluating the Reliability of Civil Aviation Equipment Operated by Airline Companies

6. Perfection of the System for Collecting, Processing, and Analyzing Information Regarding Defects in Civilian Aircraft Equipment

7. Technical Project for Aircraft Used in Agriculture With a Payload of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg

8. Model Structure for a Technical Project for an Aircraft (Helicopter)

9. Model Structure for a Technical Project for New Aircraft Utilized in Agriculture by CEMA Member Nations

10. Technical Project for a Multipurpose Helicopter With a Capacity of 400 to 600 kg

11. Technical Requirements for a Helicopter With a Capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg

12. Technical-Economic Requirements for an Aircraft for Local Transportation With a Capacity of 3,000 kg

13. Analysis of the Experiences of CEMA Member Nations in Economizing With Aviation Fuels and Increasing the Fuel Efficiency of Their Aircraft Inventory

14. Methodology for Selecting Caulking and Sealing Materials for Agricultural Aircraft Equipment and Evaluating the Adhesive Characteristics of Coatings Under Conditions of Exposure to Agricultural Chemicals

15. Proposed Special Design Characteristics for Agricultural Aircraft, Undertaken for the Purpose of Providing Protection Against Corrosion

16. Evaluation of the Protective Characteristics of Coatings During Tests Under Conditions of Accelerated Aging and Permanence of Coatings Under Stress

17. A Report and Program of Additional Work Conducted Along the Main Directions of Lowering the Consumption of Aviation Fuels

18. Sample Technical Requirements for Aircraft

19. Justification of the Economic Feasibility of Adjustable Variations of Transport Aircraft in Civil Aviation on the Basis of Existing Operating Principles

20. Proposal for Evaluating Coatings From the Standpoint of Durability in an Environment Exposing Them to Agricultural Chemicals

21. Proposal for the Selection of Suitable Metals for Cladding in Protecting Materials

22. Proposal for Increased Efficiency of Scientific-Technical Cooperation Within the Framework of VTR XI-16 on a Contractual Basis

23. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Short-Range Main Line Aircraft

24. Progressive Methods of Technical Maintenance and Repair Pertaining to Agricultural Aircraft Equipment

25. Unified Directive Regarding the Structure and Form of the Industrial Bulletins and Procedures for Their Introduction to Civilian Aircraft of CEMA Member Nations

26. Report on the Fulfillment of the Program for Processing Requirements for Anticorrosive Protection of Agricultural Aircraft Equipment

27. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Multipurpose Aircraft With a Maximum Commercial Payload of 800 kg in a Transport Version

28. Technical-Economic Requirements for Aircraft Used in Agriculture With a Carrying Capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg

29. Perfecting of the System of Technical Services for Large-Capacity Aircraft Under Operating Conditions in CEMA Member Countries

30. Maintenance and Repair of IL-62 Aircraft Without Subjecting Them to General Overahaul

31. Program for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Among CEMA Member Nations in the Area of Activity Applicable to VTR XI-16 for the Years 1984 Through 1990 on a Contractual Basis

32. Methodology for Forming a Program To Expand the Civilian Aircraft Inventory of CEMA Member Nations Through the Year 2000

33. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Multipurpose Helicopter With a Carrying Capacity of 400 to 600 kg

34. A Mathematical Model of Realistic Operations Involving Aircraft Equipment Under Conditions Applicable to an Airline Company

35. Program for Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Area of Civil Aviation for the Period Through 1990

36. Methodology of Research Applicable To Providing Protection Through the Use of Lacquers and Other Existing Means

37. Prognosis for the Technical Development of Air Transportation in the Area Applicable to Perspectives for the Development of Aircraft and Problems Connected With Their Introduction Into Operations

38. Method for Collecting Information on Fundamental Methods and Means of Technical Diagnostics Applicable to Aircraft Equipment

39. Method for Collecting Data Regarding Forms of Organization Applicable to Technical Maintenance of Aircraft Utilized by Airline Companies of CEMA Member Countries

40. Rendering the Unified Regulations Pertaining to Flight Suitability of Aircraft (ENLG-S) More Precise

41. Method for Evaluating the Status of Aircraft and Helicopters From the Standpoint of Corrosion

42. Method for Collecting Information on Attacks by Corrosion in Aircraft and Helicopters

43. Summarization of Experiences Involving the Use of Model Methods of Analysis and Evaluation Pertaining to the Reliability of Civilian Aircraft Equipment in the Hands of Operators

44. Program for the Expansion of the Civilian Aircraft Inventory Operated by CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000

45. Information on Fundamental Methods and Means of Technical Diagnostics Pertaining to Aircraft Equipment in the Hands of Airline Companies of CEMA Member Countries

46. Directive on Procedures for the Mutual Recognition, Preparation, Coordination, and Approval of Changes and Supplements to the ENLG-S Regulations

47. Unified Regulations Pertaining to Flight Suitability for Civilian Transport Aircraft (ENGL-S)

48. Procedure for Collecting Statistical Data on Zones and Components of Design Elements for Agricultural Aircraft and Helicopters Attacked by Corrosion

49. Research on the Influence of Adjustments to Surfaces of Aluminum Alloys Upon Their Protective Characteristics

50. Criteria for Evaluating the Technical Level of Newly Produced Transport Aircraft

51. Unified Requirements for the Structure of a Technical Proposal and Design for New Civilian Aircraft

52. Analysis of the Means for Technical Servicing of Civilian Aircraft and Working Up a Proposal for Their Standardization and Unification

The above-listed overview points out the richness of the activities of the Scientific-Technical Council over the period under consideration. The focal point of the work involved particularly the establishment of requirements for parameters applicable to newly developed aircraft and helicopters, both in transport versions and also for special agricultural purposes. The activity of the council in the area of working out new unified regulations applicable to flight suitability of transport aircraft and gliders for use by all CEMA member nations was no less demanding. It would have been impossible to effect such demanding tasks without international cooperation rendered by member states.

Some of the above-listed results of research were approved directly by the council with recommendations that they be utilized by member states. The council presented particularly important research results to the Permanent CEMA Commission for Civilian Aviation, where they were approved as binding recommendations for CEMA nations. Materials pertaining to the specification of parameters for newly developed or future types of aircraft equipment were turned over to the appropriate permanent CEMA commission for utilization in the development and design of new types of aircraft.

The Federal Ministry of Transportation disseminated all approved final materials to interested organizations in civilian aviation or made them available to the Czechoslovak aircraft industry for use.

In case of need, individual materials can be viewed at the Federal Ministry of Transportation in the civilian aviation section.

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PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The draft of a significant document--The Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook for the Period Through the Year 2000--was submitted for discussion prior to the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. This is a compendium of intentions and goals designed to be implemented during the Eighth 5-Year Plan which tie in, in the spirit of the general line of a developed socialist society, with the previous three 5-year plans. The newly specified tasks are irreplaceable prerequisites for speeding up socioeconomic and societal development, as demanded by the intentions adopted by the 15th and 16th Sessions of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

The principal goal, which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia follows, is the consistent improvement of the standard of living of the populace, the satisfaction of material and spiritual requirements of the population at a qualitatively higher level, the strengthening of the population's living and social securities, and the formation of constantly more favorable conditions for the harmonious development of man.

This is a long-term and essentially permanent task which our society is fulfilling in a concentrated and diligent manner under the leadership of the CPCZ. Much has been accomplished in this area even during the previous 5-year plans.

All of that which has been accomplished thus far--and it is necessary to stress this--was based on honest and self-sacrificing creative work on the part of our people. Even into the future there will be no other way to speed up socioeconomic development than the way of creative activity to improve the efficiency of the social product and the quality of work while adhering to the principles of strict economy in every area. Simply said--a higher degree of the standard of living and the strengthening of the social securities for the population can be attained only through still more intensive creation of the means necessary to accomplish these ends.

To assure the growth of these means is the fundamental task of long-term economic strategy involved in the planned proportional and dynamic development of the national economy. For the period of the next 5 years, the above-mentioned

strategy is contained and specifically outlined precisely in the draft of the Main Directions, in which it simultaneously sets forth the prerequisites for the further continuation of successful development to the end of our century. This not only increases the significance and the import of the subject document, but, at the same time, clearly expresses its programmed character--the effort to develop creative forces for the benefit of man and his life in peace, friendship, and cooperation.

To attain decisive progress in economic development in our country it is essential that, in harmony with the conclusions of the economic consultation of CEMA member countries at the highest level in June 1984, universal efforts be undertaken to develop economic socialist integration with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. That is why the Main Directions already reflect tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress for CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, which had been adopted at the extraordinary session of CEMA at the close of last year.

Boosting the creation of resources requires the universal intensification of the entire national economy on the basis of speeded-up scientific-technical progress and the more ready utilization of its findings, the making of effective structural changes in production, improving the quality of management and planning activity, improving the utilization of economic organizational instruments, the growing participation of workers in management, the raising of their qualifications and initiative.

These are by no means small or even simple tasks. However, they reflect the intentions designed to achieve further increases in the standard of living and its quality, as well as of social securities in a completely realistic manner. It is precisely because the above intentions are to be achieved that they cannot be softer, lesser, or simpler. It is a simple expression of a proportion--it is not possible to live better than we work.

However, did not our forces and capabilities grow during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; did not our production base increase; did not our workers gather adequate experiences in the realization of previous tasks which, in comparison with their starting opportunities, seemed to be just as difficult and complicated as are those of the present? The 5-year plan which has just concluded showed, above all others, that our people are capable of reacting correctly to altered external and internal economic conditions, of finding adequate forces within themselves to overcome complicated problems and to create conditions for accelerating development.

The strategy through the year 2000 expects to accomplish--in comparison with the level of 1985--a growth in national income by more than two-thirds given the same rate of increase of labor productivity. This requires that all necessary conditions be created as early as the Eighth 5-Year Plan. What are these conditions?

To accelerate and intensify the introduction of contemporary results of scientific and technical development into production and social practices. To lower the energy-intensive nature of the national economy and to attain

declines in the consumption of energy resources in the formation of national income by 2.9 percent per year. To reduce the consumption of heating oils in the production of electricity and heat by at least 30 percent. By more rationally managing the use of metals during the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, savings of 2.5 million tons of ferrous metals and 70,000 tons of nonferrous metals are to be achieved. By 1990, lower the transportation-intensive nature of the economy roughly by 10 percent. In harmony with previous tasks, assure the decline in the share of the costs of materials in outputs by 1.5 percent per year.

On the basis of additional increases in efficiency and a deeper commitment of Czechoslovakia with respect to the international division of labor, attain a more rapid growth in turnover in foreign trade in relation to the growth of national income. Primary attention should, therefore, be devoted particularly to the development of economic cooperation with the USSR, primarily the realization of the program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation through the year 2000.

The directives for economic and social development is becoming an irreplaceable handle for the development of activity in every sector. Simultaneously, it is acting as a fundamental orientation for the development of worker initiative for all our citizens. An organic part of the discussion of the draft of the Main Directions is, therefore, even the search for the best ways and methods to accomplish the intentions submitted. It is only through dependence on results which have been attained in the development of the economy that it is possible to accomplish that which the Main Directions are proposing for the subsequent development of the standard of living of the people--for example, a growth in real income by 11 to 13 percent, assurance of harmony between pricing, wage, and social policies, perfection of the developed system of health care and social welfare, of the school and education system, improvements in the level of dwelling, development of the commercial network, and expansion of paid and public services.

The Main Directions devote extraordinary attention to the protection and creation of the environment as an inseparable component of the standard of living of the people and to the fundamental prerequisite involving socialist care for man. For the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a minimum of Kcs 17 billion is allocated for ecological activities, which is more than double the amount expended during the previous 5 years.

The Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook for the Period Through the Year 2000 specify decisive targets and goals, the realization of which touches the life of every one of our citizens in their effects. Consequently, they must become a matter for all people in the true sense of the word.

These are demanding tasks, the realization of which demands great effort, but they are realistic tasks. Their accomplishment is in the interest of the further growth of the material and cultural level of the people, in the interest of universal development of our society, but also in the interest of further strengthening the economic and defense potential of our country, which will thus be the best contribution made by socialist Czechoslovakia to strengthen socialism and world peace.

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NEW FREEWAYS DESCRIBED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Interview with Eng Zdenek Sikula, director of the Freeway Directorate in Prague, by Karel Felt: "To Utilize But Also To Conserve"; date and place not given]

[Text] We cannot imagine a trip by automobile from Prague to Brno or Bratislava without a freeway. A rapid, safe, and comfortable journey makes it possible for us to get to the South Moravian metropolis from the capital city in 2 hours. In addition to this most heavily traveled freeway, we already have a number of other tens of kilometers of the freeway network which is intended to lace through our entire republic in the next century. No one surely has any doubts that the costs for building and repairing freeways are high; that is why it is necessary to not only maintain the freeways, but also to conserve them. We talked about the problems connected with our freeways with the director of the Freeway Directorate in Prague, Engineer Zdenek Sikula.

[Question] How many kilometers of freeways are already in operation in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Over the entire territory of the republic, there are more than 500 km of freeways. During the past 5-year plan, an entire segment between Prague and Brno and Bratislava was completed--that is to say, part of the D-1 and D-2 freeways. Another 20-km sector of the "Prague" D-5 freeway from Prague to Beroun was opened; motorists are already utilizing 25 km of the D-11 freeway from Prague to Hradec Kralove, another 14 km of the D-1 freeway from Brno east to Holubice. In Slovakia, 70 km of the D-61 freeway from Bratislava in the direction of Piestany was activated. In Bratislava itself, a unique railroad and freeway bridge--the Heroes of Dukla Pass Bridge--was opened and, complete with its approaches and underpasses, measures 7 km in length; in the High Tatra Mountains, 25 km of the D-1 freeway from Ivachnova to Liptovsky Hradok and 8.4 km of the same highway between Presov and Licartovce in the direction of Kosice was also opened.

[Question] What sectors do the plans count on in the upcoming 5-year plan?

[Answer] Motorists will gradually receive additional tens of kilometers of freeway for use. Construction is continuing on the D-5 freeway, not only in

the direction beyond Beroun, where a 10-km sector will be completed to Bavoryni, but construction is supposed to begin on a sector from Plzen in the direction of Prague. Construction of the D-8 freeway to the GDR between Prague and Usti nad Labem will continue. We expect to complete additional kilometers of the D-11 freeway to Hradec Kralove in the area of Trebestovica-Libice and on the D-47 highway we expect to hand over part of the sector between Holubice and Vyskov. In Slovakia, we will continue in the area of Bratislava by building an additional bridge. Further, the D-61 highway will receive a spur heading toward Trencin in the area of Chocholna-Nemsova, as will highway D-1 which will continue from Liptovsky Hradok to Poprad and from Licartovce to Budimir, which will form the final connection between Presov and Kosice.

[Question] The costs of building freeways are high; the difference between the price of 1 km and individual sectors, however, will clearly be significant....

[Answer] The average listing of costs per kilometer would not tell the story. A decisive role is played by the terrain in which construction is undertaken. However, it does not only depend on the ground features but also on the profile of the land and the elevation. For example, in the sector of highway D-1 between Km 60 and 65, the cost per kilometer was around Kcs 18 million. In this area, the freeway body had already been under construction in the past. On the other hand, in the area of Usti nad Labem, where the terrain is broken, where the ground is hard, and much bridging needs to be done, the costs per kilometer are around Kcs 220 million. This value understandably includes the costs of additional work connected with construction of the highway. This includes the bridging over railroad tracks, adjustments of the River Bilina, and complicated relocation of perhaps all types of municipal service networks. Understandably, construction of sectors in the High Tatra Mountains is also expensive and will also be expensive in the area of Zilina, because in these locations tunneling is being considered as a variant.

[Question] Surely repair of the existing highway net is not cheap and simple either?

[Answer] The guarantee period for the entire project is 18 months and 30 months for the actual freeway roadbed. Where the surface is made of reinforced-concrete mixture it has not thus far been necessary to repair the roadbed, other than renewing the joint seals and smaller sectors where the problem was largely repair of the irregular surface. Asphalt-concrete mixtures, however, do not tolerate as much and these portions must be repaired along entire sectors. The greatest problems are caused by weather. If the repair work is to be of high quality, it cannot be conducted during freezing weather.

[Question] A problem is also caused by damage to the freeway surface through overweight cargo vehicles; how do you fight against this abuse?

[Answer] This matter falls primarily into the jurisdiction of the police. Practically, until 1984, we were not weighing trucks. The stipulated standard for weight per axle is 10 tons. Some foreign shippers abused this fact by shifting cargo from two trailers into one before their vehicles entered

Czechoslovak territory. We found that, on average, every third foreign trailer was overloaded. We utilized the experiences of our Hungarian colleagues and last year weighing was introduced for the first time in Slovakia. Some vehicles were denied permission to enter Czechoslovakia.

[Question] How is regular maintenance of the highway network accomplished?

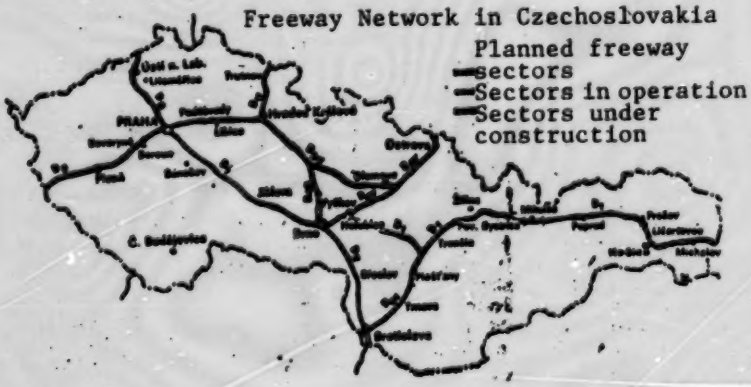
[Answer] I will take as my example the D-1 highway from Prague to Brno. In this sector we have five highway repair and maintenance centers. Each one takes care of roughly a 50-km section and its headquarters is located roughly in the middle of the sector for which it is responsible. These centers take care of the regular maintenance of the freeways and of safe operations. Naturally, there is much more work in winter. They regularly patrol the sectors for which they are responsible, but cannot make a round trip in less than 3 hours. Thus far, we have not been able to solve this problem. And particularly on the Bohemian-Moravian Highland the weather changes quite often and the situation on the freeway changes rapidly. The vehicles are prepared to set out at any moment. This applies both to those which plow the snow, and also those which spray the highway with chemical solutions. Our centers are in close cooperation with the highway sections of the police so that we react rapidly even in response to a radio call.

[Question] How are the automatic devices which report icing conditions utilized?

[Answer] Two were installed on highway D-1 and one on highway D-2. The Czech Socialist Republic has had poor experiences with the prototypes of reporting devices. One of them is located at Km 120 and the other at Km 144; both are unreliable. The reporting device on highway D-2 at Sekulje, which is of Swiss manufacture, is working well. We are installing a similar device at Km 144 near Velke Mezirici, where the existing one has already been dismantled. The Swiss device can be augmented with an automatic dispenser of salt solution. However, the foreign device is costly and that is why intensive work is going on with respect to developing a domestic high-quality and primarily reliable device.

[Question] Thank you for the conversation.

Freeway Network in Czechoslovakia



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CSO: 2400/154

ACADEMICIAN CONSIDERS RELATION OF SCIENCE TO ECONOMY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Academician Premysl Rys: "Is the Relationship With Respect to Science Changing?"]

[Text] When, at the beginning of this 5-year plan and on the basis of the stimulus provided by the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, we prepared the program document entitled "The Main Directions of Development and Application of Czechoslovak Science During the Seventh 5-Year Plan," some skeptical voices were heard immediately. To some it seemed that we were devoting overly much attention particularly to the question of "application" of science--figuratively said, they claim that we were holding a science sale at cut-rate prices. This is a very serious view.

The mission of the academy, as it is expressed in the law and in the requirements of the party, actually does not consist of providing some kind of "assistance" in solving problems of economic practice (even though they might seem particularly weighty at the moment), but consist primarily and especially in caring for the development of findings of the theoretical foundations of natural, technical, and social processes. It is only through respecting this fundamental meaning of scientific work that it is possible to fulfill the goals which are not only characteristic for science in a socialist society, but are directly based in law. Only if we are capable through active work to contribute to the development of world science and, in this respect, particularly to international scientific cooperation between socialist countries, will we also have the opportunity of drawing knowledge from this treasure house. On the other hand, we were starting out from a worldwide justified experience: The concept of so-called pure science, of scientific research which strives to attain knowledge exclusively for the purpose of its own development, is on the permanent decline. A tendency toward oriented research is prevailing, that is to say, a tendency toward the direction of research work which would tend to solve tasks which are interesting scientifically (since they constitute efforts to determine the ways of solving fundamental theoretical problems), but which are also of interest from the practical standpoint because research is conducted in areas having a high probability of utilizing the results. Nuclear physics, solid-state physics, fracture mechanics, cybernetics, optical electronics, molecular genetics, genetic engineering, etc. These are only randomly selected terms from the dictionary of modern science

which represent areas and directions of activity about which probably nobody has any doubts as to their meaning being far greater than the private fancies of researchers.

However, some fears expressed by the skeptics insofar as the extent of the involvement of the CSAV and the SAV in solving tasks of our economic practice did, to a certain extent, come true. Despite considerable efforts to have the expenditures which the academy incurred at the expense of its own basic research in trying to bring the results to an economically usable stage returned to it, we have, thus far, not been fully successful. The barrier of regulations and legal standards can be overcome only gradually even if, today, there is hope of an acceptable solution. Nevertheless, we believe that we have achieved a significant success in this particular period: We proved specifically and clearly that expenditures for science do not represent any kind of luxury or a purely unreturnable expense item, but primarily represent a rationally placed investment.

We have good reasons for reaching this optimistic conclusion. When, at the end of the 5-year plan, we attempted to summarize the most significant results of cooperation with practice, we reached a relatively surprising conclusion. It consists of the quantity and specificity of such results whose contribution can be readily documented in terms of value. For example: Utilizing the method of determining and extending the life expectancy of energy facilities--according to calculations made by the users themselves--leads to a savings of at least Kcs 800 million. Introducing the radiometric method of determining concentration of coal dust in thermal electric power plants makes possible annual savings of 1 million tons of coal. The production of fodder proteins from sulfite waste liquor at Paskov, the realization of which was fundamentally contributed to by the academy, is attaining a value of about Kcs 250 million per year. The application of depotocin, a newly developed veterinary drug, also leads to a gain of about Kcs 250 million per year.

A listing of results of this type with similar contributions, or contributions which are an order or two of magnitude lower (nevertheless, we are still talking about millions), would be very long indeed. There is no room for it here. The unjustified impression could arise that we are trying to use respectable numbers to cover up the knowledge of our own weaknesses and shortcomings--that we are disproportionately accentuating the merits of the academy and that we are forgetting our partners in the enterprises and developmental work sites and advanced schools without whom these successes would not exist, no matter how much we would "apply" them. I would rather stress something else: In the effort to achieve final effects and the attainment of findings through to a measurable economic contribution, we, for the most part, do not remind people of the extent and essential nature of research work which preceded the result. However, we are aware of the fact that a considerable portion in the balance of practical contributions of science, as we are summarizing it toward the end of that particular period, frequently has its origins at a time when this society, with a largess characteristic of socialism, began to create concentrated basic research in a highly energetic manner.

In conclusion, mention of a group of considerations pertaining to existing experiences based on cooperation between the academy and practice, which perhaps offer themselves directly. As has already been written, a large number of specific results were achieved during the present 5-year plan. We can claim with impunity that they number immeasurably more than at any time in the past. I will not now investigate whether this is so because we have now, as a result of increased social interest, done better in the organization of "accounting" than ever before in this area or whether we actually exerted more effort in this area. However, I am firmly convinced that the latter was decisive, but it will surely be more useful if more specific conclusions are left to those more qualified to make them. I will endeavor to respond to another question: Is the relationship between the economic sphere and science changing? If I start out from the limited circle of experiences which the workplaces of the academy have acquired (and this must not necessarily be representative--after all, we account only for 8 percent of our entire scientific research base in terms of manpower and only about 7 percent in terms of budget), then I must say that the answer is yes. The interest in having science cooperate in solving economic tasks is now considerable. Some demand miracles and right away. However, the number of those who have a realistic attitude toward science is growing. They consider it primarily as an opportunity whose utilization presupposes knowledge, difficult work, and enthusiasm. Frequently, there are even risks which are absolutely unacceptable from the standpoint of existing criteria for success.

These are people and collectives whose courage is not blind because it is the courage of politically responsible citizens of a socialist society. The universal support of those who are prepared to take on this responsibility of mature managers is the core of the way toward intensification of economic and social processes. In other words, it even leads to a shift in utilization of the results of science and technology in our society which is higher by a whole order of magnitude.

5911
CSO: 2400/153

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER REICHELT ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

DW231129 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 17 January 1986 carries a 45-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Dr Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, answers listeners' questions about his ministry work.

He notes that "91.7 percent of all households is connected to the central drinking water system." Another "2 percent is connected to the drinking water systems of agricultural production cooperatives or enterprises." Since the 8th SED Congress, "a total of 1.2 million citizens in roughly 4,500 communities have been connected to the central system. This year some 100,000 citizens in about 600 communities will be connected to the central drinking water system. That is about 20,000 people more than last year." Reichelt adds that "this year about 80,000 households in villages will be connected to the sewage system. According to a decision by the GDR Council of Ministers last year, additional measures are envisaged to support the economic mass initiative of designing projects in villages, allowing cooperatives and enterprises to build small waste-water clarification plans with simple means."

Answering a question about drinking-water protection areas, Reichelt notes that unlike many other countries, the GDR has 9,000 such areas that are defined and established by kreis or bezirk assemblies and are subject to specific restrictions regarding the use of fertilizers in the vicinity of ponds or waste water disposal in ponds. Observance of these restrictions is supervised by water management and environmental protection standing commissions and by local hygiene aktifs.

The minister says that good progress has been made during the last 5-year plan period in reducing industry's water requirements. The reduction amounted to 38 million cubic meters of drinking water. The next 5-year plan envisages a total of about 35 million cubic meters. That will not be primarily attributable to the construction of new water works, but to various water conservation measures by industrial enterprises.

Asked about the GDR's future environmental policy, Reichelt states that the policy conserving natural resources will be continued and intensified in the coming years. Last year, energy conservation saved "roughly 16 million tons of raw lignite," while "70 percent of the growth in the energy sector" was the result of more economical energy consumption. In addition, pressure

gasification for city gas production was further intensified and industrial waste heat better utilized. Other measures for the conservation of natural resources in the interests of environmental protection were the increase in the procurement of secondary raw materials to 13 million tons last year and the recycling of 82 percent of industrial waste products.

Reichelt reports that "in the last 5-year plan period his ministry and other industry ministries agreed on 2,000 subjects of scientific-technological cooperation in a number of industrial and agricultural fields." For the next plan period an agreement was signed under which "130 projects will be implemented for more economical utilization of raw materials as well as effective production without, or with the smallest possible occurrence of, waste products."

Finally, Reichelt describes environmental protection as an international task and notes that the GDR has cooperated in that area for many years, in particular in the scope of CEMA. The power industry has developed flue gas desulfurization facilities, which are currently being introduced at the heating and power stations of the Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirke. The procedure is being developed further, the minister says, and other countries' experiences are being utilized. The production of dust extraction facilities will be increased.

According to a decision by the GDR Council of Ministers in September last year, environmental inspectorates and water inspectorates have been set up by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the bezirk councils, which help factories take measures to reduce environmental burdens and improve environmental conditions, and which naturally supervise the observance of the respective legal provisions.

/9599
CSO: 2300/180

CERAMICS INDUSTRY MINISTER ADDRESSES 'LISTENERS' FORUM'

DW230736 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 16 January, in its series of "listeners' forums," introduces Professor Karl Gruenheid, minister for the glass and ceramics industry.

Initially Gruenheid points out that his responsibility extends to "the cellulose, paper, and packing materials industry" as well. He adds that his sector comprises "eight combines with a total labor force of 115,000 people." Citizens, are mistaken, he says, if they believe that the major line of products in his sector is consumer goods; that accounts for a mere 30 percent of output. "As much as 70 percent out of products go to the construction sector, the electronical engineering and electronics branches, the furniture industry, and other branches of our national economy as supplier products."

Answering a listener who wonders about the raw material situation for industry, Gruenheid states that raw materials are ample indeed, "with more than 90 percent of them coming from domestic sources." The GDR is self-sufficient in the supply of vitreous sand, china clay, lime, and soda." Besides, this sector largely uses secondary raw materials, especially waste paper and cullet. In general, he adds, the mines from which the materials are obtained are open-pit.

For the benefit of a Frankfurt/Oder listener, Gruenheid reports that included in his sector is "a combine for ceramics machine building; the Thuringia combine at Sonneberg." It exports machines primarily to the Soviet Union, but also to other socialist countries. "We have also set up a ceramics factory in Cuba," the minister points out.

As for the application of microelectronics in his sector Gruenheid cites two examples: the application of such technology to paper manufacturing "to ensure uniform paper quality," and the "new glass pane factory that was recently commissioned and that applies GDR-made operational, measuring, control, and regulating technology exclusively, manufactured by the Robotron Combine." He adds that the batches in the GDR's glass and china industry are controlled by microelectronic devices.

When the discussion turns to paper quality, Gruenheid warns that high-grade paper is produced from cellulose, and cellulose "is expensive. Therefore we use paper containing no wood pulp only where it really should be used, for

example, for dictionaries and long-lived printing products for a similar nature." Production in the GDR amounts to "just about a million square meters a year." Waste paper accounts for 50 percent of the raw material in GDR paper production, he notes. Normally wood-pulp paper is used.

Turning to his sector's supplies the GDR microelectronics industry, Gruenheid says that his industry supplies "glass paste, powdered glass, and glass substrates" to the microelectronics sector. By "glass substrates" he means, for instance, "optically high-grade, very smooth, glass disks to which electronic circuits are applied. And glass powder is necessary to smooth and finish the surfaces of semiconductor components."

In conclusion, the minister responds to the complaint of a listener about the lack of porcelain pieces supplementary to, and matching, existing sets. "Perhaps we have experienced a time lag in that respect. We must step up our efforts in that respect this year. We do plan to increase production of supplementary articles by 80 percent this year, the minister declares.

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CSO: 2300/181

ECONOMIC APPLICATION OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES DETAILED

Karl-Marx-Stadt FREIE PRESSE in German 25 Oct 85 (supplement) p 6

[Excerpts from speech by Dr Herbert Weiz, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers GDR and Minister of Science and Technology, on the 11th Science and Technology Congress at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School]

[Text] This 11th Science and Technology Congress is marked by the fact that it is taking place at a time during which the GDR is preparing for a significant social high point, the 11th SED Party Congress. Mastering advanced science carries decisive weight in the international class conflict in whose course the prevention of a nuclear inferno requires maximum efforts on the part of the forces of progress. "The more steadily and the more dynamically socialism develops, the more it increases its economic strength and heightens its potential, the more convincingly it brings its advantages to bear, the more powerfully will it influence the fight for peace and a happy prospect for the peoples." These words, spoken by Erich Honecker at the 10th Conference of the SED Central Committee, are chiefly addressed also to those who, through their creativity and diligence, contributed much to this effort, in other words, the country's researchers, engineers, and innovators.

The outstanding role played by the natural sciences springs from the new quality of the contest between man and nature, as it is embodied by the scientific-technological revolution. This tremendous upheaval in the production forces, which we have been recording over the past 3 decades, has its roots in the discoveries of the natural sciences and is sustained by it today more than ever before.

Big Contribution to Required Speed-Up

Constantly new progress from research and technology shows that the scientific-technological revolution continues to take place with a high degree of dynamics and will open up new horizons by the year 2000. The entire arsenal of physics, with its penetration into atomic and subatomic regions, with its new theoretical concepts of space and time, of substance and energy, has by far not yet reached the limits of its effectiveness. The same applies to chemistry, for example, handling macromolecules, it applies to biology with the discovery of the genetic code and ways of influencing heredity information, and, last but not least, it applies to mathematics. The image fashioned already by

Bernal, to the effect that science is increasingly changing from being the servant to becoming the mother of production, is very accurately reflected by current developments.

The international tempo of science growth and its expression in terms of technology continues undiminished high and there is every indication that it continues to grow faster. Along with the development and introduction of new technology, with the combination of science and production, there takes place a reshaping of great economic potentials and the socialization of production assumes new dimensions.

The development level of the production forces in the GDR, their material-technical base, points to a broad and profound effectiveness of the natural sciences. We have efficient combines whose projects and technologies embody directly applied natural science.

The significant increase in labor productivity, the renewal of production, and the refining strategy, such as they are to be implemented by 1990 and beyond, up to the threshold of the next century, hold a wealth of tasks in store especially for natural-science-technological research. The mastery of the key technologies, the growing criteria for savings in human and materialized labor, the concerns of quality and reliability, the efficient utilization of natural resources, environmental protection--all of these constitute a big challenge to research. If we realize that the GDR shares in the world's science potential with about 1.5-2 percent and that it can point to a vast range and large number of promising research directions, then we can clearly see the need for wise selection. The way that assures us of the necessary breadth and depth of our search area leads only via an increase in our own performance and above all via scientific-technological collaboration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

We can fall back on important preparatory work when it comes to the far-sighted orientation of natural-science-technological research to the new requirements in keeping with the 10th Central Committee Conference. The "Main Directions and Focal Points of Natural Science and Technology during the period of 1986-1990 and beyond to the year 2000," as adopted by the party leadership and government, in a very specific fashion outlined the kind of change to which the material-technological base and the products and technologies are to be subjected.

The contribution of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School to the implementation of the main direction is also characterized by a high requirement addressed to the natural-science foundations, above all to selected fields of mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Corresponding to the tradition and profile of this Advanced School, emphasis is placed here on microelectronics and data processing, the technologies of the metal-working industry and the light industry, as well as the refining of raw materials into high-grade working materials. Microelectronics and data processing must make the biggest contribution to the required speedup and, in turn, inescapably demand a peak scientific level. Making the unavoidable way to maximum integration (VLSI technology) practicable just happens to mean that we must master the basic technologies constituting its foundation in physical and chemical terms.

It is just as clear that development will not stand still. The continuation of structural element integration into the third dimension is of great interest; the international press recently reported on the first steps taken here in the laboratory. Such studies at the TH [Advanced Technical School]--such as those on the further development of CMOS technology, on structural elements on isolated substrates (SOI), on the design and testing of special circuits--are, so to speak, waystations from which one must continue in a goal-oriented manner. Here we must stress the close tie-in between basic knowledge in physics and new technological applications, such as in new metal-coating technologies, new types of ion sources, and other equipment in vacuum and thin-layer technology.

We can observe something similar regarding performances in the field of automation technology, working processes in machine-building, the use of robot equipment in flexibly automated production sectors requiring little human attendance--in other words, achievements which here, at the Advanced Technical School, are closely connected with the names of such professors as Budig, Meyer, Weber, and Wirth.

New Serviceability for "Average Working Materials"

New results in neighboring fields, altered economic conditions often makes something that is already known--and that, for the time being, has been filed way--technologically very worthwhile again. In other words, what we have here is a kind of constant revision of the entire arsenal of the natural sciences, constant re-evaluation for technology or for new products, starting with the specific economic facts of life. We have had good experience with this kind of approach from the work done in the main direction of raw materials and working materials.

New light has been cast on the methods of surface refinement in order, so to speak, to give new practical value to the "average working materials"--which are available at low cost. At the focus we have here highly-refined working materials with defined microstructure, based on the technological application of solid-body-physics research above all. Nitride-containing layers, composites made on an ion base, superhard too working materials, wear-resistant surfaces--this is where the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School must defend a reputation with the physics/electronic structural elements and chemistry/working material technology sections--and that has to remain so. Such scientists as professors Hamann, Marx, and Weissmantel vouch for that.

The requirement for consistently pursuing the way of refinement is addressed above all also to the chemists at the Advanced Technical School. Their contributions to new functional and construction working materials, to their development and production, must be promoted especially from the viewpoint of the properties to be attained, the raw materials to be used, and the effect on the environment.

One could cite other examples from the work of the TH, such as drying processes improved for efficient energy use or tasks involving the improvement of household appliance quality in connection with consumer goods development. In each case we can see that essential impulses for natural-science research and its boundary areas to technology spring from the main directions that were adopted.

It was not without reason that we placed utmost emphasis on making sure that the yield from patents would grow also in the natural-science-technological research installations. The TH looks very good with 36 patents per 100 employees in research in 1984. This high level is also expressed by the fact that a method for making hard-substance-layers developed here was given an award this year as an invention that was particularly significant to the national economy.

We must likewise not forget that the arsenal made available by mathematics and data processing has likewise become more complete and more efficient. This undoubtedly includes the results with the modelling of processes which were achieved at the Advanced Technical School; this plays a big role in the natural sciences and in technology, as, for instance, in the flow of gases and liquids, as well as in heat exchange and substance exchange. These have already been used in industry on several occasions.

Interdisciplinary work must be developed further, especially also in the development and creation of the necessary research equipment. The tools with which new laws are wrested from nature are often obtained only in the course of the creative work process itself. Commercially available standard equipment is almost always used as an aid. Relying upon it means risking a situation where we copy only that which is known--and that means a loss of time.

I expressly welcome the initiatives aimed at strengthening the equipment building capacities at the colleges and especially here, in Karl-Marx-Stadt. It is extraordinarily valuable for the intensification of our research work that the production effort has been roughly doubled in 1985 compared to the preceding year and that the students are being used for this purpose on a large scale.

The 10th Central Committee Conference emphasized production cooperation between the combines as clients, as technically powerful users, and the colleges and academy institutes. At this time, we already have 130 general agreements between college institutions and combines.

Natural scientists should consider it their responsibility to attend to the way of their results all the way to production readiness--up to the temporary change of their place of employment. This speeds up not only the transfer phase but above all also broadens their view for that which is technically practicable and for starting points for further research.

All of these experiences and conclusions can be supported with specific examples especially at the TH, particularly from the work of the college-industry complexes. What is being done here for the development and implementation of the latest solutions in the field of machine-tool-building is really very respectable.

Here I include, for example, the milling teaching and research facility which was placed in operation in honor of the 40th anniversary of liberation together with the Fritz Heckert combine; the plant is worth about M4 million and makes it possible to transfer research results achieved by the Advanced Technical School smoothly into product development programs of the combine and thus to improve the quality of training. Here we might also mention the technical exercises on automated production requiring little attendance and microelectronics.

Collaboration in CAD/CAM processes must also be given high marks for the sake of the rapid dissemination of the latest scientific discoveries. The CAD/CAM center at the Karl-Marx-Stadt TH--which is being built with the help of the "Fritz Heckert," Textima, Polygraph, and Robotron combines, and in coordination with the Dresden Technical University and the Magdeburg Advanced Technical School--must accomplish important tasks which will benefit the entire national economy.

Through the five-year plan for basic research, we must stake out specifically accountable performance targets the most significant of which will be anchored in the Science and Technology State Plan. Government orders for science and technology will in the future also continue to constitute the core here. The TH is presently directly involved in nine government orders. The participation of the individual sections is widely differentiated.

On the basis of the guidelines issued by the 10th Central Committee Conference, the Council of Ministers in September adopted proposals for fashioning economic relations between the industry combines and the installations of the academy as well as the colleges. They are to take effect as of 1986 and corresponding legal regulations will be passed shortly. The economic advantage for both sides must be spelled out above all in the performance contracts which must be entered into for each research task to be accomplished through production cooperation. Because 43 percent of the research studies at the TH are already being financed in a contract-committed manner, we have good prerequisites here for the next steps.

Special Attention to Young Blood

Activities, such as they are taking place here at the Advanced Technical School for CAD/CAM designers and technologists, must be made effective in a suitable manner also for the natural scientists. From that viewpoint, I believe that training mathematicians with more profound technical knowledge, such as it is being given here in Karl-Marx-Stadt, is a good route to go. It is no less important to keep the mathematical-natural-science knowledge of engineers, designers, and technologies at the latest level.

To ensure an efficient natural-sicence-technological potential, as required by our future tasks, it will be important above all to devote maximum attention to our new generation. What we need is a patient effort in order to inspire our youth constantly for the fields of natural science and technology and to reduce any reservations the young people might have.

The living example set by experienced scientists, who again and again introduce our youth to difficult science problems, is a big help here. The work of the young researcher teams, which was praised highly at the 12th Parliament of the FDJ, points to the great possibilities available here.

It is a fundamental finding of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism that modern science and technology give the proletariat the means for successfully building the socialist and communist society. The scientific-technological revolution produces the equipment that indispensable for the developed socialist society and for the advance toward communism.

[Biographical Data]

Comrade Dr. rer. oec. Herbert Weiz, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers GDR and Minister of Science and Technology

Comrade Dr Herbert Weiz was born in Cumbach, Gotha Kreis, in 1924. He grew up as the child of a worker family and attended grade school. Between 1938 and 1941, Comrade Weiz graduated from business school. He has been a member of the KPD/SED since 1946 and a member of the Free German Labor Union Federation since 1948. Starting in 1946, he studied at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena and graduated as economist in 1951. During that year, he started his 3-year correspondence course study at what at that time was the Dresden Advanced Technical School. In 1952 and 1953 he was plant manager of the Optima VEB in Erfurt. In 1954, Comrade Weiz became main administration chief in the Ministry of Machine-Building.

In his capacity as first deputy of the plant manager at the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB in 1955-1962, he played a big role in the development of this world-renowned optical equipment enterprise. In 1962, Comrade Herbert Weiz earned his degree as doctor of economics and during that same year he was appointed to membership in the GDR Research Council. Between 1962 and 1967, Dr Herbert Weiz was state secretary for research and technology. Since 1967 he has been deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers GDR and in 1974 he became minister of science and technology.

Comrade Herbert Weiz has been a member of the SED Central Committee since 1958 and has been an elected deputy of the People's Chamber since 1963.

For his achievements he was honored with the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Fatherland Order of Merit, with the "Banner of Labor" Order, Step I, and three times as activist; he also has other decorations.

Comrade Dr Herbert Weiz is married and has three children.

5058
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MARKET FORCES AFFECT COMBINE'S PRODUCTION, EXPORT STRUCTURE

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 39 No 6 (signed to press 21 Oct 85) pp 6-7

[Excerpts from the contribution by Dr Volkmar Dietze, chief bookkeeper of Wolfen Film Factory VEB, parent plant of the Wolfen Photochemical Combine VEB, to the central discussion with the chief bookkeepers of centrally managed industrial and transportation combines in Leipzig]

[Text] On Experiences in the Organization of an Efficient Production and Export Structure. How Does the Chief Bookkeeper Actively Influence This?

The accomplishment of the challenging tasks for raising the efficiency of foreign trade operations requires the chief bookkeeper also to constructively contribute to the more efficient organization of the production and export structure of combines by the further processing of commodities, to the improvement of technical parameters, the reduction of costs and, as a result, to increased export profitability. What have been our experiences?

The development of the production and export structure is determined on the basis of the further processing conception. This guarantees comprehensive decisions which have also been coordinated with all sectional conceptions of the further processing strategy, and this procedure has proven worth while. The most up-to-date and product related development lines of science and technology, investments and production and export efficiency thereby directly affect the evolution of the production and export structure.

Comprehensive and Thorough Analysis

The sectional conceptions of the development of the production and export structure are drafted on the basis of comprehensive and thorough as well as product group related analyses. The chief bookkeepers of the combine and the combine enterprises are fully involved in this work. The analysis is oriented mainly to the following issues:

-- How far does the current scientific-technical standard of output and products guarantee the maintenance of the market position achieved with respect to exports?

-- Is the scientific-technical advance work sufficient to expand the market position by the future output and future products intended for export?

-- What is the manner of our response to changed market conditions and customer preferences, and how long is our delay?

-- What was the volume of output and what were or are the products manufactured to fulfill the export plan?

-- To what extent does production and export efficiency in the combine ensure the greatest possible national efficiency?

Oriented to the International Market

We make sure in our combine that its production and export structure is oriented in the long term to the development trends of the international market situation. We thereupon arrive at conclusions on combine specific emphases for the speed-up of further processing in production and products, defining the production and export structure needed to safeguard our present and future market position. The increase in export efficiency achieved in our combine is largely due to a production and export structure organized consonant with the requirements of the international market situation.

We intend to smoothly continue with this method by the development of the production and export structure fixed in the further processing conception for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period.

Important Experiences

-- The evolution of long-range and stable export lines is the main approach to the achievement of the combine's structural policy required for the achievement of the greatest possible efficiency.

-- The highest possible scientific-technical and production organizational standard of the manufacture of export products, a long-range and guaranteed production definition coupled with the planned proportional development of the entire chain of cooperation in the national economy and in international specialization relations represent the material foundation of stable and efficient export lines.

-- Earlier export emphases must be examined forthwith to see whether they will continue to apply. It is therefore necessary to ascertain the changes due to scientific-technological advances as well as to constantly analyze the continuing structural changes in production and foreign trade at the international level and to arrive at the proper conclusions therefrom.

-- The precise definition of the production and export structure is the more effective, the better the basic directions of the development of production and exports coincide with those of the research and development, investment, further processing and efficiency policy of the combine. In this spirit, conceptions for the development of the production and export structure have

been incorporated in the further processing conception for the respective five-year plan period.

-- Product group advisory councils operate to ensure a smoothly efficient production and export structure. They are appointed by the general director and headed by technical directors of the parent plant or combine enterprise directors. The combine's chief bookkeeper as well as the chief bookkeepers of the combine enterprises permanently collaborate with these councils to define the production and export structure. They examine development trends and submit their own proposals for management decisions on the basis of comprehensive and thorough analyses as well as discussions with experts.

The methodology described has greatly contributed to the fact that our combine has so far been able to largely and efficiently meet the national requirements on the development of the production and export structure.

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BRIEFS

1981-85 ACHIEVEMENTS IN FORESTRY--Over the past 5 years the workers and engineers in the republic's 77 state owned forestry enterprises have proved themselves to be reliable partners of the national economy by supplying rough timber and resin punctually and in the required assortments and by steadily increasing consumer goods production. In total, more than 52 million cubic meters of rough timber were supplied over this period. A great share goes to the processing of, all in all, 12.7 million cubic meters of wood from snow and wind breaks, particularly in the southern Bezirke. This year a total of 23,500 hectares has been afforested, that is 2.3 percent more than planned. The foresters also accomplished great achievements in cultivating young woods. With 34,300 hectares, the largest area to date has been cleared and cleaned this year. Over the next 5 years this area is to be doubled. The cultural tasks of the forests are also increasing. To date 31 projects for creating forests for recreation have been realized, which provides better possibilities for leisure time and relaxation for 6 million citizens. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 85 p 2] /9599

CSO: 2300/178

NEW BRIDGES, HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

AU051331 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "Transportation Plan--Two New Bridges To Be Built on the Danube--The Construction of the M-1 Highway To Be Finished--Earthwork on the Budapest Ring"]

[Text] Our highway network increased by more than 300 km in the 6th 5-Year Plan period. The modern thoroughfare between Hatvan and Gyongyos, the 6-km Hegyeshalom border traffic facility connecting highway, full-width highways between Tatabanya and Herceghalom and between Budapest and Ocsa, as well as the public road stretching from Ocsa to Orkeny were all built during these years. As we were informed by Kalman Hegyi, head of a department of the Ministry of Transportation, in the eighties the ministry was primarily striving to create relatively comfortable traveling conditions on the already existing highway network.

In view of this aim 326 public road junctions were reconstructed in 5 years. In order to accelerate traffic and to ensure passenger's safety, by-pass roads were built around 1,365 bus stations for vehicles of mass transportation. A length of 67 km of passing lanes were built and 605 km of roads were widened, the less travelled roads to 6 meters and the busier ones to 7 meters. Partially through council support, 98 km of bicycle roads were constructed. The previous two-lane traffic was replaced by four-lane traffic on 18 km of roads. We succeeded in strengthening the pavement of 3,205 km of roads from available funds, and 72 km of connecting roads were built. As many as 17 medium and large public road bridges and overpasses were completely reconstructed.

Although at a slower rate than previously, the highway construction program will continue this year too. The M-1 highway stretch between Torokbalint and Herceghalom will be put into operation in the second half of the year and thus the highway between the capital and Tatabanya will be complete. On the M-5 highway, earthworks are to be continued after Orkeny; according to plans, the highway will extend up to Kecskemet by the end of the plan period. The earthworks of the M-0 ring are expected to begin this year; according to plans, the connecting ring between the M-5 and M-6 together with the bridges over the Danube and over the Soroksar Danube Branch at Diosd will be put into operation by the end of the decade. Some 2,500 kilometers of road pavements

will be strengthened during the 5 years and some 300 public road junctions will be reconstructed.

Good news for pedestrians is that three overpasses above Road No 71 on the northern shore of Lake Balaton will be put into operation this year. A new public road overpass is being built above Road No 70 at Dinnyes. Similar projects are being built at Fuzesabony and Kiskunahalas. The second phase of reconstruction of Road No 33 winding through the town of Tiszafured will also start. A new road will be constructed at Pecs to ease the burden on the crowded Road No 6.

We were also informed that the construction of a bridge over the Danube at Szekszard will commence in 1988 or 1989. Among the tasks of the second half of this plan period, there is also the cantilever widening of the Danube bridge at Baja. A new bridge will be built on the existing pillars over the Tisza at Polgar. If financial conditions permit, a new Tisza bridge will be built at Szolnok to facilitate local and transit traffic.

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CSO: 2500/198

MAJOR GENERAL, GYORGY KERI, NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF MHSZ

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 4 Jan 86 p 3

[Editorial report] Major General Gyorgy Keri was appointed First Secretary of the Hungarian Defense Association (MHSZ). The appointment was made public on an unspecified date by Major General Lajos Morocz, State Secretary in the Ministry of Defense. The meeting was attended by members of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and the leadership of the MHSZ.

Bio information on Gyorgy Keri was presented by Lajos Morocz.

Major General Gyorgy Keri was born in Budapest, in 1938 into a working class family. In 1953, he became a student at the Ferenc Rakoczi II Military Secondary School. After graduation, he continued his studies at the Communications Departmnent of the Unified Officer School. After his promotion to officer's rank, he worked in a number of commanding officer positions, and subsequently worked at a number of units as an independent Communist Youth League (KISZ) committee secretary. In 1971, after he completed his studies at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy with outstanding results, he worked at the Hungarian People's Republic (MN) Political Main Group Directorate, and subsequently at one of the departments of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee (MSZMP CC). In 1982, he was appointed political department chief of a corps size unit [seregtest], and at the same time, he was promoted to the rank of major general.

Major General Gyorgy Keri joined the party [MSZMP] at the age of 22, and since 1983, he is a member of the MSZMP's People's Army Committee.

CSO: 2500/197

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE

LD232219 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Interview with French Minister of State Gaston Defferre by unidentified correspondent on 23 January in Prague on CSSR-FRENCH economic cooperation -- live or recorded in French with superimposed Czech translation; no video available]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Minister of State, your talks have just ended with the Czechoslovak premier, and this evening you will be signing a long-term agreement on economic, trade, and industrial cooperation between our two countries. In this context, I would like to hear your assessment of the current state of Czechoslovak-French cooperation in these spheres, and what prospects your visit creates for the further development of mutual contacts.

[Defferre] The agreement I will be signing this evening on behalf of the French prime minister together with Mr Potac, the chairman of your State Planning Commission, is certainly an important one, because in France we hold the view -- and I should say that your officials are of the same view -- that the level of trade exchange and of industrial and technological cooperation between France and Czechoslovakia is not yet satisfactory. It is in the interests of both countries to alter this situation, to raise the level, and this is exactly what is envisaged in the agreement which has been concluded. It creates the necessary new framework for increasing mutual trade. What is important, of course, is the way in which this agreement will be used and implemented, because it could really help to develop our future relations to both sides' benefit, not merely to the advantage of one or the other country. I am sure that this agreement and these talks between our officials are useful for both countries and can have a positive influence on the future development of French-Czechoslovak relations.

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CSO: 2400/173

FUNDS TRIPS FOR HUNGARY TO BE CUT

AU271320 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 22 Jan 86 p 2

["(Pod)"--signed report: "The Bank and Foreign Currency"]

[Text] Prague--Last year the CSSR State Bank dealt with 5.9 million applications for foreign currency allocations. This year about 33 percent more applications will be able to travel to Yugoslavia than last year; this means that roughly 65 percent of the applications will be settled positively. The sum total of foreign currency for trips to Yugoslavia amounts to 9.5 million dinars, whereby the daily allowance will be increased from 1,500 to 2,000 dinars. The same norm will also be increased by about 10 percent for allocations for travel to nonsocialist countries, which means a daily allowance of $17-20.

The number of citizens who will travel to nonsocialist foreign countries this year will slightly increase. In handling applications, priority will be given to citizens who have not visited a country with freely convertible currency [devizova cizina] since 1973.

As regards trips to Hungary, their number will be slightly cut down, because last year the amounts of allocated foreign currency were exceeded. Last year the interest in travel there increased 90 percent. This year citizens travelling to the Hungarian People's Republic will receive 3 million forints. The bank has cut down the norm for a stay in Hungary to 700 forints, and allows only two trips a year to the Hungarian People's Republic. The bank will cancel this measure in the course of this year's tourist season.

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CSO: 2400/172

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SUPPORTS USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

AU311452 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "For Complete Nuclear Disarmament. The Leadership of the Christian Peace Conference Welcomes the Latest Soviet Peace Proposals"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The latest extensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, have also been welcomed by the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference. The statement which it adopted says, among other things:

"The proposal contains concrete and feasible steps for complete nuclear disarmament, which would replace the hesitant approaches of the past. It places dialogue in the first place, and it rejects a confrontation of strength. The Christian Peace Conference appreciates the decision of the Soviet Government to reinforce its proposals by unilaterally halting nuclear tests and the appeal that also the other side follows this example. This is a unique opportunity to embark on the path to disarmament on earth, prevent the militarization of outer space by supporting the Soviet approach to the key issues connected with a peaceful arrangement of international relations. At the same time it is necessary to reject all attempts that would want to besmudge these latest proposals.

"Christians and churches must be aware," the statement says further, "that the results of the Geneva meeting of highest USSR and U.S. representatives require their full support, because this is the only way which can safeguard life against the terrible consequences of an uncontrolled nuclear arms race. One has to halt the nuclear arms race and use all spiritual and material resources gained through disarmament for important development projects and the struggle against hunger."

/9274
CSO: 2400/172

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'HIJACKING'

LD061642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the hijacking of a Libyan passenger aircraft by Israel.

It states that during recent weeks there has been a considerable growth of tension in the Mediterranean as a result of increasingly provocative actions by the United States and its strategic ally Israel, in this very sensitive area of the world.

The progressive public of the world is seriously concerned about this sharp, very dangerous in its consequences, and long term campaign of pressure by the United States and Israel against Libya, which include, apart from political and economic blackmail, the provocative naval maneuvers on the borders of independent Libya. The arrogant hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft, on board which were important Syrian officials, is another stone in the mosaic of ill-will and force which is characteristic of Israeli policy toward the Arab countries of the area.

This act of air piracy, the statement goes on, is a clear violation of the norms of international law and an act of state terrorism. Together with the hijacking of the Egyptian civil aircraft by U.S. fighter planes, it represents a dangerous precedent which seriously threatens the freedom and security of international air transport.

The aim of the aggressive and provocative acts by the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean area and the Middle East which we are witnessing is to scare and provoke Arab states, in particular Libya and Syria, the principled and independent policy of which is a thorn in the flesh of Washington and Tel Aviv. The consequences of these aggressive acts mar efforts for a hopefully just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and seriously threaten international stability.

At the close the statement of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Czechoslovakia strongly demands the immediate end to provocations by the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean, which are a dangerous playing with fire. It sharply condemns Israel for its act of force against the Libyan passenger plane and firmly demands that it should cease similar terrorist acts.

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CSO: 2400/172

INTERVIEW WITH IRISH CP LEADER

AU311504 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Interview given by Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Dusan Rovensky during O'Riordan's "recent visit to Prague": "Against Imperialism, for the Rights of the Working People"--opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] During his recent visit to Prague, Comrade Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO. He spoke about current issues in connection with preparations for the party's 19th Congress.

[Rovensky] Comrade chairman, how does the Communist Party of Ireland assess the current domestic political situation in the country and what tasks is it tackling?

[O'Riordan] First of all, I would like to stress that the situation in Ireland is characterized by economic crisis. One of its manifestations in unemployment, which is high both in the Republic of Ireland and in the part of Ireland that was annexed to Great Britain in 1901. About 17 percent of all manpower is affected by unemployment. But there are areas where this rate is much higher. The crisis has struck all basic branches of our industry as well as agriculture. As you know, this is an important part of our economy. The high rate of unemployment has resulted in another alarming phenomenon--a steadily growing number of people, tens of thousands of emigrants, are leaving our country for overseas, people who are unable to make a living at home.

[Rovensky] You have spoken about unemployment. How does it affect young people?

[O'Riordan] Young people are among the groups of our population that are hit hardest by unemployment. Young school leavers are looking for work in vain. Such a situation is unknown in the socialist countries, among them also in Czechoslovakia. Here young people need not fear being jobless after graduating from school.

The party organizes the struggle of unemployed people. We are active in helping families whose breadwinners have lost work. We are trying to alleviate their bitter lot. We are struggling with all our might against the attempts

of the ruling classes to transfer the severe repercussions of the economic crisis to the shoulders of the working people.

[Rovensky] What are the main tasks being tackled by the party in its political activity?

[O'Riordan] In 1921 the British ruling classes divided Ireland into two parts. In the south, the Republic of Ireland came into being and in the northern part of the country six counties were annexed to Great Britain.

This is a typical example of imperialist tactics epitomized in the slogan: Divide and rule.

There has been a certain development in this problem lately. On at least some questions, the government in Dublin now has the chance to state its opinion about developments in the north of the country. However, the unacceptable division of the country continues. In the political sphere we are waging a struggle against the attempts of the ruling classes to change our neutrality and to increase Ireland's dependence on the United States. For example, the government recently sent to the United States a delegation made up mostly of industrialists and bankers, who were supposed to negotiate about even closer economic ties with Washington. This at the same time means the risk of political ties and political conditions. Ireland is not a member of NATO. This is a thorn in the side of some forces, which would like to see us renounce our traditional neutral policy.

The Communist Party of Ireland fully supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia. We are resolutely opposed to the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, as well as to Washington's attempts to militarize outer space.

[Rovensky] What sort of tasks is the Communist Party of Ireland tackling as regards internal party life?

[O'Riordan] We are a small party. However, in no way does this mean that we have no political influence. Our party was founded in 1933--in view of the historical conditions--at the time when Nazism rose to power in Germany. This was a hard time, especially because the ruling classes in Ireland tended to support Hitler and his criminal regime.

Ireland is a country under the strong influence of Catholicism, a country in which anti-communism also struck root. It was under these difficult conditions that the party began and waged its struggle. Irish communists passed this test with honor.

We are now at the closing stage of preparations for the 19th Congress. It will take place in Belfast from 31 January to 2 February 1986. It will discuss the party's work in the preceding period and its future tasks. We will invite to the congress delegations of fraternal communist and workers parties, including a CPCZ delegation, a party with which we are linked by traditional internationalist ties.

As far as domestic political issues are concerned, we will discuss the crisis of the national economy and its repercussions, unemployment, and ways of lowering it. We will pay attention to the burdensome problems of young people who cannot find work and to emigration which, for economic reasons, has assumed great dimensions.

As regards foreign political issues, we will assume a principled attitude to the dangerous course of the policy of the United States and other NATO countries, especially with respect to the arms race, and will voice unequivocal support for peace and international detente.

We will naturally also deal with questions concerning the international communist movement. We will point out the significance of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the struggle against imperialism.

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CSO: 2400/172

AFGHAN TU LEADER INTERVIEWED ON TASKS, TALKS

AU231023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview given by 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, chairman of the Afghan Trade Union Organization, to PRAVDA Editor Dusan Brabec: "Our Strength Is Internationalism"; date and place of interview not given; first passage is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions (CCATU) was on an official working visit in Czechoslovakia a few days ago. It was led by 'Abdol Satar Prodeli, chairman of this trade union organization. On the occasion of the final negotiations of the delegations of the two trade union centers, Dusan Brabec, editor of PRAVDA's foreign-political department, asked Comrade Pordeli for an interview.

[Brabec] Comrade Chairman, could you give us an assessment of the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Pordeli] Our talks with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) have affirmed our common opinions on the issues under discussion. During our visit to the CSSR, we acquainted ourselves with the achievements of the Czechoslovak people. We encountered everywhere the Czechoslovak people's solidarity with the Afghan people. At every step we felt Czechoslovakia's international assistance and that of other socialist countries, above all of the Soviet Union. We would like to express our gratitude to all Czechoslovak people for their truly fraternal assistance.

[Brabec] What is the current situation of the Afghan trade unions, one of the guarantors of the battle against the counterrevolution?

[Pordeli] The activity of our organization is developing under complicated and difficult conditions. Since the very days of the revolution in April 1978, the Afghan counterrevolution has been conducting an undeclared war against the DRA from Pakistani territory, with the support of American imperialism and China. The task of the Afghan trade unions is to organize the defense and safety of the people working in industrial and agricultural plants. The trade unions are standing in the first ranks of the broad campaign against illiteracy. It is also our task to effectively assist the leadership of the party and the

state in developing production and improving the Afghan people's living standards.

[Brabec] Can you tell us about the share of Afghan trade unions in the development of the country's economy?

[Pordeli] We are striving to make use of the experience of Soviet working people and of the peoples of other socialist countries. Our current visit to Czechoslovakia--we are very satisfied with its results--proves this. It is no secret that our trade unionists are being trained, and acquire experience, in your A. Zapotocky Central School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH). Hundreds of our students are studying at your universities and vocational schools.

[Brabec] How is the organization of Afghan trade unions growing?

[Pordeli] At the time when you were preparing the interview with me in Kabul, 3 years ago, the trade unions had only several thousand members. Currently their 2,100 primary organizations have an organized membership of 250,000. During these years we succeeded in setting up councils of trade union organizations in all provinces. Our task is to participate in the work of local power agencies and, above all, as the most numerous organization of the national patriotic front to fight for the unity of all nations and nationalities in Afghanistan.

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CSO: 2400/172

READER'S LETTER CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS

AU151228 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 January carries on page 5 a 2,300-word Vojtech Vesely article in the "Man as He Should Be" column, entitled "From Criticism to Actively Resolving Shortcomings; Dialogue on the Topic 'Personal Opinion and Approach To Phenomena Around Us.'"

The article begins by quoting the text of a letter sent to the PRAVDA editorial office by Michal Somorovsky from Senkvice in the Bratislava-environs district, who writes: "Esteemed editorial office, for 32 years I have been reading the daily press, which constantly reiterates the same things: We are struggling; we are fighting; we have failed to fulfill; we are lagging; laws are being violated.... But it also reports that 42.2 percent of complaints are justified; that 31.6 percent of food products are not up to Czechoslovak state norms. Most of our working people are conscientiously doing their duty. Be committed! Express your views! [Word indistinct] to it! Sure. So what?

"The press tells me other things, too,"--that a director is being investigated for squandering means; that a lot of cattle have died. "After holding functions for years, our 'committed' economic executives concede that they are working only at 20-30 percent of their capacity. Already two brigades are working according to khozrashchet [cost accounting] methods; for the others we still do not know how to organize work! And that, disregarding the fact that every working contract commits us to establish contractual conditions for every employee's work. The leading staff has problems with paying good specialists. But not with paying their protegees. The case of a director in Kuty (he was sentenced to 4 years) shows that laws are being circumvented. But I am sorry for the man; were every executive to be punished for similar misdemeanors, we would have no management. Then I read: Black funds are being set up for sportsmen.... Nobody has created a black fund for the technician as yet. Who knows why? Because the technicians' wages are recorded on paper. Sure, I can rob the black funds a bit also for myself, without risking anything.

"We have almost 1-year's worth of national income lying in stockpiles. We spend 30-40 percent more energy than more developed states. We scrap unwanted inventories worth millions every year. Who, and when, has ever been punished for all this? Sure, we working people have been--by higher prices and a lower purchasing power.

"These shortcomings exist not because they occur, but because they are allowed to occur. For comparison: a driver loses his wages for 1 day because of a misdemeanor. The premier informed us: We are putting construction projects in operation with delays.... Who is commissioning them too late? By the way, when we had one minister, the living standards were rising. Now we have three, and the living standards are dropping. What kind of management efficiency is that? One worker, one technician carries out as many as three functions. One minister has been split into three. But his function has remained only one.

"Years ago our share of the world market used to be 2 percent. Today the figure is 0.47 percent. Who is responsible for this? We will not tolerate opportunists in management positions. The very word used to fill people with terror. But now, now we tolerate them."

Somorovsky then cites further examples of misdemeanors, of nonfulfillment of duty, of inconsistency toward diverse violations of laws. "We have criticism and self-criticism," he said. "I can criticize my neighbor's clothing. I can conduct self-criticism because I have made a wrong assessment. But economic mistakes should lead to economic punishment. They used to call people conducting self-criticism pharisees. They tore their clothes and heaped ashes on their heads. And, most important, they were able to do without sanctions. Just imagine: 'Comrade Security Member, I self-critically concede that I drove through a red light. In future I will not do this!' This driver got a double fine for ridiculing the security man. The sausages are salty because they are produced by an automated machine. In winter we have failed to do this and that, because it was cold. So where does duty lie? The people who have become involved in something in our country--such is my experience--have burned their fingers, always."

Somorovsky concludes by asking: "One thing I would like to know: Does the slogan 'We will live as we will work' also apply to me and to my children? Because, compared to others, I work better, but live worse. I could go on writing forever. We need 40 billions for heating the housing quarters. When they build the apartments, was heating not needed? I would be interested to know: Where can one find justice in the instances cited above?'

Vesely states that he finds the letter likable because of its frankness, and then gives particulars about the writer: he is 40 years old, he is head official in charge of marketing in the Strojstav enterprise in Bratislava; he is not a member of the CPCZ; as a young man he used to be an official in the youth union; he graduated from the secondary vocational school, has three children, and commutes to work by train from his family cottage in Senkvice. His letter was not written as a sudden inspiration, it was the result of long reflection, Vesely states.

In his talk with Vesely, Somorovsky deplores that the more one works, the more one is regarded as an enemy by the others, who want to be left in peace.

Vesely says that Somorovsky's letter just points out the shortcomings, but does not look for ways out, for solutions, for rectification. "Meditations about the

number of ministries and the drop in living standards (?) resemble frivolous beer debates," Vesely points out; "It is difficult to accept as generally valid the claim that all who become engaged for something in our country, burn their fingers; and, finally, the question doggedly demands to be asked: Have the shortcomings (for instance that the economic executive staff is working only at 20-30 percent of their capacity) truly occurred in the way the letter describes them?" In his talk with Vesely Somorovsky recommends the implementation of the method suggested in the USSR during the precongress discussion, namely to set up a control mechanism in enterprises which would not be dependent on the directors; he notes that some enterprises make decisions so inflexibly that they are incapable of responding to an order from the West in time; and that people are called committed who are merely doing their duty.

Vesely then sums up by saying that the rejection of hampering phenomena is positive only when it leads to specific, and not generalized, criticism; that a summary rejection of shortcomings is a "false alternative of personal opinion" and is, in fact "nonconformism which expresses inability to be well-adjusted and is sterile in practice, because empty negativism cannot yield anything positive. It is not sufficient merely to reject. However," Vesely says, "the unprincipled approval of everything is also false. This conformism is, paradoxically, concurrent with nonconformism, in that it yields nothing new." The only correct way, Vesely states, is actively to participate in the society's efforts and in the battle against obstacles and difficulties.

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CSO: 2400/172

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CITED ON JAN HAJEK CASE

PM281848 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jan 86 p 11

[Report by Kjell Arne Strai: "Jan Hajek Case Moves Toward a Solution"]

[Excerpt] The case of Jan Hajek is moving toward a solution. This can be noted after Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said during his talks with his Norwegian counterpart, Svenn Stray, that the authorities in Prague have been given a new impetus in the case and that they will look into it again.

Without committing himself Chnoupek said that in his view the matter ought to be able to be resolved in a positive fashion. For his part Stray said that it is most positive that the matter can now be settled.

Jan Hajek, 22, is the son of Jiri Hajek who was Czechoslovakia's foreign minister at the time of the Soviet invasion in 1968. For several years now the son has had a place at Oslo's Architectural College but has not been given an exit visa.

It is difficult to see what new impetus Chnoupek is referring to, but there have been strong reactions to the fact that Jiri Hajek's son has not been given a place at the technical high school in Prague, nor has he been allowed to study in Norway. If the matter is now about to be resolved he could either come to Oslo or be granted a place in Prague.

Chnoupek also stressed that it would be unusual if a Czech student were to be allowed to study abroad when Czechoslovakia has highly respected institutes of high education in the field in question. However, it remains to be seen whether this statement means that Jan Hajek will be allowed to study in Prague.

Jan Hajek has never been politically active, but his father, who is now over 70, is still an outspoken member of the Charter 77 human rights organization.

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CSO: 3639/72

CSSR: RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE DISASTER

AU311149 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 January 1986 on pages 1 and 7 carries a 600-word dispatch by the paper's Washington correspondent Zdenek Porybny entitled "Tragic Disaster of the Challenger Space Shuttle." The dispatch reports in factual terms on the explosion of the space shuttle on 28 January soon after its launching, experts' opinions about possible causes, the search for debris east of Cape Canaveral, expected delay of next space shuttle flights, and past (Soviet as well as American) disasters in the history of manned space flights.

In the closing paragraph , Porybny then says: "Scientific research has always taken sacrifices. The risks involved in space flights are the highest risk of all. Such a risk was taken also by the crew of the 25th flight of an American space shuttle. Regardless of the aims pursued by certain circles in the United States in connection with the Challenger project, the death of Francis Scobee and the six other participants in the flight of the Challenger is the toll paid by man in his effort to unveil the mysteries of outer space. In this sense, the news of the tragedy of the Challenger is rightly being received with deep sorrow the world over."

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CSO: 2400/172

CPCZ, FRG DELEGATION DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

AU262023 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Exchange of Experiences on the Solution of Ecological Problems"]

[Text] Prague--On the basis of an agreement between the CPCZ land the SPD, the first session of the Standing CPCZ-SPD Working Group for the Environment was held in Prague on 21-22 January 1986.

The SPD legislation was led by Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag. The CPCZ delegation was led by Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations and member of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two delegations briefed each other on the activity of their parties and exchanged experiences on the solution of ecological problems connected with improving the protection of the environment and its formation. Special attention was devoted to the utilization of effective technologies reducing air pollution, improving the purity of water, and eliminating waste. It was stressed that efforts for alleviating international tension and preserving and strengthening world peace are the fundamental prerequisite for the solution of these weighty issues.

Volker Hauff was also received by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. They exchanged views on the current international situation as well as on the development of relations between the CSSR and the FRG and the CPCZ and the SPD in the coming period.

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CSO: 2400/172

PRAGUE CITES PITRA, BENO AT PARTY CONFERENCE

LD191411 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The proceedings at the CPCZ and CPSL district and borough conferences in 62 localities throughout Czechoslovakia have confirmed that the delegates have given a critical, comprehensive, and relevant assessment of the results of the party bodies and organizations' work in implementing the conclusions of the 16th congress and of the subsequent Party Central Committee Sessions. The delegates have been speaking on the working people's specific participation in speeding up the national economy's all-round intensification, and have emphasized the need to raise the Communist's responsibility in promoting a more determined approach toward practicably implementing scientific and technological progress, reducing the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and increasing society's productivity and the quality of all our work.

Frantisek Pitra, party Central Committee secretary, while addressing the district party conference at Dunajska Streda, stressed the important part played by that district's working people on socialist agriculture's successful performance. He noted that this created a good initial basis for successfully mastering the tasks of the coming 5-year period. It must be borne in mind, however, that agricultural production is far from stabilized, and still depends heavily upon the weather. This is all the more reason for us to set about creating necessary reserves and making use of the accessible findings of science and technology. The quality of production must be improved and production must be made less costly in agriculture as well, he noted. That is the aim of the measures taken in the management system. Work on the plans, and the way in which economic contracts are concluded, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stated, demonstrate that in many cases the stereotype of extensity [as opposed to intensity] and the unwillingness to alter ingrained methods is still prevailing. The need to tighten up and improve supplier-consumer relations and to increase producers and distributors' joint responsibility for the range demanded by consumers and for the quality of products still has not been correctly understood in some quarters. The management system is being improved with a view to more quickly mobilizing the means of raising efficiency. The growing qualitative demands for sound nutrition and the growing consumption of foodstuffs vis-a-vis the growth in the population means that it is

necessary to intensify agricultural production in a systematic way. This primarily applies to its basis, which is crop production, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed.

Mikulas Beno, party Central Committee secretary addressing the district party conference in Trencin, spoke highly of the results achieved in that district during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and spoke of the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, especially this year's tasks. Their feasibility rests upon the assumption that Communists and the working people will take them to heart, understand them properly, and put them into practice at their workplaces in a systematic way through their diligent and creative work. Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed that speeding up scientific and technological progress is a task which forms the pillar of party policy. It is to this end that the improvement of the party's political, organizational, ideological, educational, cadre, and control work must be directed in all sectors. He went on to speak in detail on matters connected with improving internal party activities, consolidating the party's ideological unity and concerted action, and the way in which its leading role is executed. The task facing us, Comrade Beno said, is to more fully express the party's spontaneous ideological unity, its unity of action and of operation, in such a way that every primary organization is a guarantor of the fulfillment of party policy and every Communist an exemplary champion of its implementation. These needs must be expressed in the more thorough enactment of the CPCZ statutes so that the party becomes the true driving force in all spheres for bringing about the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed at the district party conference in Trencin.

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CSO: 2400/173

LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK MEDIA WORKERS

LD280021 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A traditional meeting of representatives of the highest party and state organizations of the Slovak SR and leading representatives of mass information media and propaganda was held at Bratislava castle today.

The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives.

Comrade Jozef Lenart in his speech stressed the importance of the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress, which will examine results achieved in the entire period of the building of advanced socialism and will set strategic goals for the current 5-year plan with the prospect for the beginning of the next millennium.

He stressed the exceptional importance of the latest Soviet peace inistiatives for all mankind contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Comrade Jozef Lenart then stressed that the activity so far of mass media and propaganda confirms that our present all-society direction is felt in the contents of their activity. However, not always and not everywhere does it come across in the same way. The societal order is the same for everyone: To accelerate more considerably the positive trends of the all-round and comprehensive intensification and to increase productivity in the full sense of the world. He said that if journalism is to contribute effectively to the further dynamics of development it has to emphasize its leading character, relevance, timeliness and targeted character, facts and convincing arguments when forming correct views and attitudes.

In conclusion, Comrade Jozef Lenart expressed confidence that press, radio and television workers should continue to fulfill their mission as responsibly as they have up to now, and wished them many successes in their praiseworthy work.

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BRIEFS

TV, RADIO UNIONS PLAN CONFERENCE--International cooperation in exchanging television and radio programs, joint action in acquiring transmission rights, and questions connected with the exchange [of TV broadcasts] via satellite will be on the agenda of the 5th World Conference of International Radio and Television Unions, which will take place in Prague from 18 to 23 February this year. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Gennadiy Codr, general secretary of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), reported that the event will be attended by some 200 representatives of 9 international radio and television unions comprising virtually all radio and television networks in the world. [Text] [CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9274

SRV ENVOY ENDS TOUR--Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, received today Vu Song, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the end of diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. The achieved level of cooperation between both countries' mass information media was stressed in the course of the meeting. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD] /9274

THERMAL POWER STATION CONVERSIONS--Some Czechoslovak thermal power stations are being modified to also supply heat besides electricity: 14 power stations are to be modified in all--12 in the Czech lands and two in Slovakia. They should start the "combined production" of electricity and heat within the next 10 to 12 years. This modification will cost more than Kcs 5 billion but it will be well worth it: it will annually save 12.5 million metric tons of lignite, approximately one-fifth of the present consumption; it will help utilize turbines better; it will save water; and it will reduce pollution. The modification envisages reconstruction of 110 mw turbines and cooling towers, where the 250 degrees centigrade hot condensate used to be cooled and its heat energy escaped to the atmosphere. The condensate already is being used to heat in some places but it is not a simple matter, as the first experiences show. It also is costly: each kilometer of pipeline carrying heat from power stations costs approximately Kcs 25 million and sometimes even Kcs 45 million. Despite this, the advantages of the combined electricity and heat production in Czechoslovak thermal power stations are indisputable. The efficiency of coal utilization in power stations can increase from 38 percent to 75 or even 85 percent. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD] /9274

SCIENTIFIC PLAN WITH DPRK--Prague, 30 Jan (CTK)--A delegation of the People's Korean Academy of Sciences signed here today a plan of scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak and People's Korean Academies of Sciences for 1986-90, in conclusion of its week-long visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation led by Vice President Pak Yong-hyop met President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Josef Riman today to review cooperation between the two institutions and prospects of intensifying their contacts. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 30 Jan 86 LD] /9274

INCIDENT AT CSSR BORDER--On Wednesday [22 January] at about 1445 56-year-old farmer Hermann Wegrath from Leopoldschlag, Upper Austria, was feeding deer close to the Austrian-CSSR border when suddenly our CSSR border soldiers appeared, detained him, and took him across the border to Oberhaid [spelling as published] for questioning. At about 2130 the farmer was taken to Wullowitz border checkpoint where he was released. After a first investigation by a joint Austrian-Czechoslovak commission it is assumed that the Austrian border was violated by the CSSR soldiers. Armin Hermann, head of the Austrian delegation, declared that although the Maltsch border creek is now flowing in a new bed farther south, this does not affect the course of the state border, and that Wegrath was clearly on the Austrian side of the border. The Czechoslovak side did not contest these findings. The officer in charge expressed his regret and assured that Prague will make every effort to prevent any recurrence of such incidents. [Text] [Vienna NEUE AZ in German 24 Jan 86 p 13] /9599

DISSIDENT IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION--According to a report from the Kathpress Austrian Press Agency, the Czechoslovak authorities have admitted Augustin Navratil, a 57-year-old railway employee, to a closed psychiatric institution in Prague. This has been announced by the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted [VONS] which says the reason behind this forcible measure is that this brave Catholic was causing the authorities concern by his open letters which, nevertheless, were logical and set out important facts. His forced internment is evidence of the state authorities' intention not to investigate the legal case in question and to suppress justified criticism by declaring Navratil to be of unsound mind. In Prague Catholic circles, Kathpress adds, it is being emphasized that Navratil's letters, circulated in samizdat form, are largely the result of painstaking investigations which have exposed the authorities' lack of respect for citizens' rights and their misuse of the law. Particular attention has been aroused by the results of Navratil's investigations regarding the circumstances of the death of the secretly ordained priest Premysl Coufal. Navratil's investigations drew the conclusion that it was not suicide, as claimed in the official version, but that Father Premysl Coufal was murdered by members of the state secret service. [Text] [Vatican city International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86] /12640

SOVIET TELEVISION IN BRNO--A transmitter for the central Soviet television network has been commissioned today in Brno. The equipment, which took 20 months to install at a cost of more than 10 million Koruna, receives the signal from a Soviet Gorizont satellite. Soviet television's program in color can be seen on Channel 52. Its coverage area is the same as that of Brno City's [Czechoslovak TV] second program. The transmitter will also improve reception of Czechoslovak TV's first program in Brno and the surrounding district. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86 LD] /12640

CSO: 2400/173

TOP SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON SDI, DISARMAMENT

AU301919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Dr Manfred von Ardenne by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, date and place not specified: "The Conscience of the World Can and Must Force Peace on Earth and in Space"]

[Text] Prof Dr Manfred von Ardenne, director of the Dresden Manfred von Ardenne Research Institute, owner of more than 500 patents, member of numerous national and international societies, explained the dangers and the utopian character of the plans for creating an anti-missile shield in space in the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article "'Star Wars'--A Suicide Project That Should Be Stopped" on 9 April 1985. The exposition led to the demand to immediately halt the useless arms race on earth and not to allow it in space from the very beginning. In a talk with one of our editors, Gerd Prokot, the world-famous scientist, who has done pioneer work in the fields of radio engineering, radar technology, electronic television, electron microscopy, and nuclear physics and over the past few years has increasingly dealt with questions of biomedical basic research, talked about topical political developments:

Gorbachev's Proposals Are Right After My Own Heart

Question: Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the Soviet Union, put forward comprehensive proposals for freeing the world of nuclear weapons. How significant do you, as a scientist, consider the new Soviet initiative?

Answer: I agree with these proposals from the bottom of my heart and would put my signature to each and every issue. I am most deeply convinced that they do not contain anything which favors one side and is a disadvantage to the other. Due to the fact that opinions, arguments, and proposals by NATO governments and leaders of nonaligned states are taken into account, an excellent basis for agreements via negotiations has been created. The new Soviet disarmament initiative is a proof of love for peace and feeling of responsibility not only for the fate of one's own people, but for that of all peoples of our planet. I am sure that the proposals will encourage and inspire all those who are struggling to avert the threat of a nuclear inferno and to improve the international situation.

Gorbachev said that the 20th century has provided mankind with nuclear energy. The German physicists Otto Hahn and Max Planck had a major share in this. I very clearly remember the talks which I had the privilege to have with them in 1940-41 and how much these great researchers were concerned that the atom might be abused for purposes inimical to mankind. Their ideal always was the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and I know from my personal talks with them that a world without nuclear weapons was their supreme wish.

A Bold and Exciting Vision

Question: Which prospects do you see if the Soviet proposals are realized?

Answer: In his declaration Mikhail Gorbachev conjured up a bold and also exciting vision of a world, where the most terrible of all weapons of mass destruction are banished, irrevocably and forever. This is a fascinating thought for me as a scientist: to use the gigantic amounts of money which are made available for developing new weapons and perfecting existing weapons systems in order to solve the pressing problems of mankind. According to data provided by the United Nations, almost $2 million are spent on earth per minute for armament, and 40 percent of all scientists are working in the military field.

Just think about the fantastic possibilities if the three-stage disarmament program proposed by the USSR were realized? Free of fear concerning a nuclear catastrophe, the solution of more and more exacerbating global problems could be tackled on a world-wide scope.

First of all, there is the struggle against hunger in the world. To solve this problem it would be necessary--with considerable expenditures--to make the people in the hunger zones able to feed themselves with their own productive power. By overcoming economic backwardness it would also be possible to solve such an important problem as illiteracy.

Great attention must also be paid to environmental protection and to reducing the ruinous exploitation of nature. This entails well-considered utilization of natural resources and transferring demand to those substances which occur in excessive amounts in nature or to methods which consume less material.

New energy sources could be tapped and the steadily radiating solar energy could be better utilized.

Major international efforts will be necessary in order to reach the goal of our dreams--industrial nuclear fusion. The process in which the sun gets its energy would be taken down to earth. Even today we can extrapolate that nuclear fusion plants will be enormously large, but that then their output will be enough to meet the energy demand of entire continents.

To Raise Ethics to the Level of Our Civilization

The trends already showing in computer technology to create very small structural elements by means of ultra-short-wave radiation would lead to new computer generations with properties that can be brought into connection with artificial intelligence.

The financial means that are saved could be used to thoroughly improve the communications sector in all respects. This would be a contribution to bringing people together and to increasing mutual understanding. Furthermore, it would be possible to undertake the high expenditures which are necessary to decisively improve the social infrastructure, particularly concerning the family.

In the health sector much more emphasis on preventive medicine would be possible, in which the approach of a crisis is recognized through measurements even before the outbreak of the disease, and this disease is then prevented by the timely control of the true causes. Much money is still needed to combat epidemics, diseases still uncontrolled today, such as cancer, multiple sclerosis, and others.

All these are enormous but therefore wonderful tasks. The precondition, however, is that a higher ethics, worthy of our level of civilization, prevails.

Prospects Which Are Worth Struggling For

Question: In your 9 April NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article you take up a quotation by Albert Einstein and call for "a new way of thinking if mankind is to persevere and develop to a higher level..."

Answer: I think the "new way of thinking" consists of peoples and governments learning the art of living together and getting along with each other. In the nuclear age, now less than ever before, there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence. The existence of nuclear weapons makes mankind most pressingly face the necessity of eliminating war as a means for solving contentious questions. A war waged with nuclear arms is no longer the continuation of politics with different means, as [Prussian General Carl von] Clausewitz stated, but it would be the end of any politics. In a nuclear duel neither the duellists nor their seconds would survive. Security can no longer be achieved by working against each other but only by cooperation.

There are already starting points in this direction which make me confident that common sense will win over nuclear folly. Here I think of the Joint Soviet-American Declaration of Geneva, in which the leaders of the USSR and the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, affirmed that a nuclear war must not be fought, that there would be no winner in such a war. It also gives me satisfaction that the most recent Soviet

disarmament proposals were essentially received with a positive reaction. All this leads to the conclusion that these proposals provide pleasant prospects for the peoples, which are worth struggling for. We are facing a long and complicated path. But for the first time in human history there is a real chance to live to see the beginning of a lasting peace during this generation.

Question: The development of events has obviously reached a point where particularly responsible decisions are necessary and inactivity or delay might have catastrophic consequences...

Answer: Indeed, I believe that mankind faces a fateful decision, since it involves existence or nonexistence. Either development is channeled into peaceful paths or the danger of self-destruction for Homo sapiens balloons. Unfortunately, it was not possible in 1985 to achieve a change for the better. Nevertheless, it was possible--as Erich Honecker stated in his New Year's message--to make important progress in this direction, which are an encouragement for everyone who is concerned with a peaceful future of the peoples.

I am glad about this opinion and I think that 1986 may become a year of change. The Soviet proposals open up real possibilities for that. It would be a disastrous error to miss that chance. Those living today must tackle this task if they also want to enjoy the blessings I mentioned before. Therefore, Western statesmen--keeping in mind the responsibility toward their own peoples--should react to the Gorbachev offer in a constructive way.

Moratorium--A Practical Step

Question: What do you think would be the significance of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the cessation of all nuclear tests?

Answer: This would be an extraordinary significant step for halting the perfecting of nuclear weapons. As is known on 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union stopped all nuclear tests for the period up to 31 December as an advance commitment and a gesture of goodwill toward the United States hoping and expecting that the United States would join this initiative. Although this has not happened, the USSR has now extended its unilateral moratorium for another 3 months, that is, up to 31 March 1986. I very well understand that this decision was not easy for the Soviet Union, since particularly over the past few months the United States has pushed through a nuclear test series with all its might.

A moratorium agreed between the USSR and the United States, which should subsequently be joined by the other nuclear powers, would be a practical step--from three different points of view--for eliminating nuclear weapons:

1. In order to build new weapons or to modernize existing ones they must be tested concerning their possible effects.

2. If they cannot be tested, there is less probability that the relevant nuclear weapons will be used, since one cannot be sure that they work, and how.

3. Stockpiles which are not tested would become outdated and would have to be thrown out in the long run.

Apart from the military-strategic aspect, I would like to point out the political-moral effect of a test ban. It will reduce distrust and have a positive influence on the climate for negotiations which yield results. In addition, the observance of the moratorium can be reliably verified by national technical means and, if necessary, by on-site inspections.

I deplore that to date the United States has not joined the Soviet moratorium. I think one of the major reasons for rejecting the test ban is that the United States is carrying out certain nuclear tests in view of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

Concept With a Nuclear Hitch

Question: But the advocates of "SDI" do reason with the fact that it is a "non-nuclear defense concept."

Answer: This may sound great to the public, but it does not in any way correspond to the actual facts. For instance, it is a fact that the United States has been experimenting for quite some time with X-ray lasers for military use. But X-ray lasers are "pumped up" by nuclear explosions. That necessarily means that within the "SDI" program nuclear weapons would have to be transported into space. This would not only be a violation of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) but also of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, which prohibits nuclear explosions in space and in the atmosphere, and of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. The concept also has, as the example shows, its nuclear hitch.

Impenetrable "Shield" Is a Utopian Idea

Question: Since the "Star Wars Project" was officially started 3 years ago, competent scientists have again and again pointed out that sufficient defense against incoming swarms of nuclear missiles is impossible if one judges from human standards. Has this assessment changed?

Answer: Although "SDI" is only in the research stage, as has been repeatedly stressed, and various versions are discussed, it is becoming clear--as I already stated on similar occasions--that an impenetrable defense shield in space against swarms of incoming missiles is a utopian idea. The internationally renowned American physics Nobel Prize laureate Hans Bethe said in an interview: "With the nuclear bomb, the concept of war, the concept of defense, has totally changed. In World War II

defense was very important, and the British won the battle of Britain because they were able to shoot down 10 percent of the German planes. Today this would be totally useless. Even if one were able to shoot down 90 percent of the attacking planes and missiles, one would still be dead. The country would still be totally destroyed." Therefore, Bethe called the decisions in favor of "Star Wars" "a very stupid decision."

The same conclusion was also reached by Prof Hans-Peter Duerr, director of physics and astrophysics at the Munich Max-Planck Institute. "Even 100 nuclear warheads with an average explosive power of 50 Hiroshima bombs each dropped on the most sensitive targets in the United States would be enough to cause unacceptable damage to this country," he said.

Nuclear Submarines, "SDI", and the Issue of Advance-Warning Periods

That is about as much as the destructive capacity of one single nuclear submarine. If such nuclear submarines, which continuously change their locations, were to turn up off the U.S. coasts, the advance-warning periods for countermeasures would be reduced to at most 2 or 3 minutes. Thus, the United States would be in the same position as it has put the Soviet Union in by deploying first-strike weapons in Western Europe! At the same time, in this case the first two stages of "SDI" (destruction of the enemy nuclear missiles at or near the launch site and destruction of the incoming missiles in the central part of their flight path) would be avoided. The effectiveness of "SDI" would thus be dramatically reduced.

Further proof for the untenability of "SDI" was given by the United States itself. Western colleagues told me that at the end of the sixties, Americans were in favor of limiting anti-missile systems by treaty. They reasoned that any defense measure by one side would cause the other to increase its offensive capacities in order to keep up the possibility for a counterstrike. Now the United States intends to do exactly the opposite of what it considered to be correct not such a long time ago.

Hitting Without Being Hit

Question: Now, if "SDI" is no use for defense what is the purpose of continuing with this plan?

Answer: In an analysis of "SDI" the "Association of Concerned American Scientists" concluded that the planned anti-missile systems cannot intercept a comprehensive strategic attack with missile swarms, but would be sufficiently effective against a weak retaliatory strike after a total preventive strike. To put it differently: "Star Wars" is only "useful" as a defense shield in case of a nuclear first strike which the United States could risk if it were not to fear retaliation. Offensive space weapons could lead to the dangerous delusion that behind a space shield it would be possible to prevent or at least weaken a counterstrike.

This is very dangerous, all the more so because the United States in no way works toward eliminating nuclear arms but, on the contrary, is pushing ahead with the production of offensive nuclear weapons. It strives for a condition in which the capability for nuclear attack is no longer hampered by the fear of nuclear retaliation by the attacked. Hitting without being hit--this is the definition of supremacy per se.

"SDI Can Fulfill Offensive Functions

Question: Are there any guarantees that the space weapons themselves cannot be used as means for destroying targets on the earth?

Answer: There are no guarantees of any kinds. It is significant that both supporters and critics of "SDI" arrive at the conclusion that the planned shield against a missile attack could without difficulty fulfill offensive functions in the event of a devastating aggressive war. The system could, for example, carry out from space offensive strikes against relatively "soft" ground targets, such as airports, ports or power plants.

John Rather, expert on space-based lasers and advocate of "SDI," declared: "High energies can be used for good or evil intentions. A system of combat bases in outer space would also provide the opportunity to attack selected targets in outer space, in the atmosphere or on the earth." From this follows logically that even an imperfect "SDI" system--some of its components are technically feasible--would result in a destabilization of the already difficult situation. Count Wolf von Baudissin, retired Bundeswehr general and today a renowned peace researcher in a talk with me coined the simple formula, as a guiding motto in the nuclear age: To do everything that promotes stability, to abstain from anything that undermines it!

A Range of Countermeasures

Question: Critics of "Star Wars" point out that there are relatively simple possibilities to render "SDI" ineffective.

Answer: Physics provides quite a few possibilities to weaken "SDI"--ranging from a well-aimed quantity of sand which, launched into a counter-orbit, as a result of the extreme speed would damage the highly sensitive systems, up to an increase in the number of the Soviet missile warheads. In this event the "SDI" systems would be "saturated" by additional missiles, in other words their capacity would be overstrained and thus they could be overcome. Additional conceivable countermeasures would be to camouflage the warheads against radar and other detecting systems, to further shorten the launching times of missiles, and to mislead the "defense systems" by dummies. Just by affixing to the outer hull of missiles 1 gram of carbon fibers per square centimeter, the resistance of the hull against laser rays can be increased five to tenfold. Apart from

the unresolved problems, this would require an enormous increase of the weight and size of the combat stations in outer space, and a cost escalation of 50 times the original cost. In general, it can be said that such countermeasures are technically simpler and cheaper than all weapons and systems envisaged within the framework of "SDI".

The decisive aspect, however, is that such perverse developments do not materialize at all, and that among the U.S. leadership, too, the realization asserts itself that "SDI" is not the road to a more stable world.

Business of the Century for Armament Concerns

Question: The concern over the peace-threatening consequences of "SDI" is growing not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. It should be remembered that 2,000 natural scientists--among them 12 Nobel Prize winners--from 90 U.S. universities have refused to participate in the research program. In an appeal to their colleagues they characterized the space arms program "as a step toward a strategy that can touch off a nuclear holocaust." But in the armament laboratories work is continuing...

Answer: ...Because an exceedingly influential force is behind it: an industry that is oriented to military production, against which President Eisenhower had already warned 25 years ago when he left office. Since then this industry has further gained in power. The armament concerns regard "SDI" as the business and the profit of the century.

"If research leads to a fully developed star wars system," said former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, "it can become the first billion dollar arms project."

For armament concerns it is immaterial whether they invest their capacity in a technically feasible or in an unrealistic project.

Top Technology From Western Europe to the United States "For Nothing"

Question: The United States has "invited" Western European and other industrialized countries to participate in "SDI." What are the motives behind this?

Answer: "Invited" is perhaps not the right term; one could rather say it has asked them to make available their scientific and technological capacities. The motives are many-sided from the U.S. point of view. The Pentagon is primarily interested in the foreign firms which are leading in various sectors of high technology. But particularly these firms are by no means dependent on "SDI," since they have a flourishing market in the civilian sector as well. Western European industrialists have therefore expressed the not unfounded suspicion that the United States will seek to acquire Western European top technology, so to speak,

"for nothing," without supplying equivalent know-how to Western Europe in return. The Hamburg Weekly DIE ZEIT after weighing the pros and cons, arrived at the conclusion: "Thus, from a scientific point of view, there remains only one verdict: Not to be recommended for (Western) Europe."

Only Wrong-Way Drivers Believe in a Two-Way Road

Question: Advocates of participation argue that "SDI" would help rapid technological advancement, and would be very useful for the civilian sector.

Answer: Both assumptions are wrong, in my considered opinion. "SDI" is based in many fields on already known technologies, which are to be refined and perfected, and to be made more efficient, for military purposes. To achieve this, the United States needs potent supplies of component parts, rather than partners. Where genuine advancements in technology should occur, there will of course be no know-how provided. Let me quote in this context--as a witness that is certainly above suspicion--HANDELSBLATT, the organ of FRG business and finance circles: "The Americans will make specific additional purchases only where the Europeans are ahead in development. They will not leave to others, however, the interesting development of entire parts of the system. Only potential wrong-way drivers can believe in a really well-traveled technological two-way road." Should no agreement be reached about a participation of the FRG in the program, "this would by no means amount to a technological-political catastrophe or an uncoupling of the FRG from rapid advancement in the high technology sector."

As far as the hoped-for side results for the civilian sector are concerned, probably rather little is to be expected. A study recently ordered by the FRG Ministry of Research and Development arrives at the result that "SDI" cannot be justified on the grounds of usefulness to civilian research. In space technology "there has been a technology transfer from the civilian to the military sector rather than vice versa."

World Conscience Is Stirring Powerfully

Question: In your NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article of 9 April you spoke of the fact that the "Star Wars project" constitutes the greatest challenge to the world conscience. Has this assessment proved to be correct?

Answer: Yes, and indeed to a degree that was not predictable a year ago. Leading Western politicians and statesmen of nonaligned countries have spoken up against turning heaven into an antechamber of hell, and so have countless scientists, physicians, cultural workers, and clergymen. In all languages of the earth daily, and ever more emphatically, the demand is raised to halt the arms race on earth and not to permit it at all in outer space. Such a "rebellion of world conscience is absolutely unprecedented. It is encouraging that world conscience is increasingly influencing world politics. Here lies the mainspring of our hope".

/12858
CSO: 2300/183

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT SESSION

AU271257 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 21 January Warsaw session of the Fifth All-Poland Conference of representatives of workers self-management groups in state enterprises]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion, M. Wozniak said that the primary conclusion of the conference was that the workers self-management groups are a social and political fact and that they will prove themselves in the area of the economy through activities and results.

That the party and the government seek to develop workers self-management groups in socialist enterprises and to increase their impact on crucial decisions and on production and economic performance of enterprises is beyond doubt. These issues were extensively tackled by the Ninth Party Congress, the resolution of which was of great significance for launching this great social experiment, which is still to be fully completed. The sporadic views that imply that the government and the party want to gradually weaken and emasculate self-management groups are untrue and are designed to accomplish something else.

There have been two attempts to set up self-management groups in Poland, but they have failed to produce the desired results, unfortunately. However, today we are certain that our attempt will succeed because of the determination of the political authority and because of the pressure from below, which means that the public expects better material conditions. But to do this we need the initiative and efforts of self-management groups' activists.

In 1981-82 calls for self-management groups went hand in hand with calls for people's participation in government, and it was stressed that this would guarantee improvements in the economy and better economic development. However, we have to keep in mind that people's participation without results is not enough. Today it is difficult to answer the question whether self-management groups have fulfilled all the hopes placed in them and whether their militancy is proving itself in action. This question has to be answered by individual enterprises.

M. Wozniak cited the results of scientific research carried into the activities of self-management groups in 1983-84.

Workers self-management groups in enterprises, M. Wozniak continued, show a tendency toward economic solutions that take into account parochial interests. The large number of effectively performing enterprises that score good results in implementing the economic reform, the more vociferous are the inefficient enterprises, which claim that this is not fair. The lack of willingness to create the systems and mechanisms that are able to force the people concerned to work effectively is a much more crucial problem than parochialism. This applies equally to workers self-management groups in enterprises, to managing cadres, and to party organizations. In industry the trend toward ignoring the technologically justified norms, reducing the volume of quality goods, and neglecting technological progress is continuing.

The wage incentive systems exist in 60 percent of enterprises, but there have been no noticeable differences in wages in line with one's productivity and output because the trend toward egalitarianism is still strong everywhere.

The situation of rationalizing employment is tragic: Everyone refuses to make decisions on dismissing superfluous workers.

Referring to creating organizational structures in the economy, M. Wozniak said that this should not be done from doctrinal positions or at the prompting of emotions. The best thing to do would be to ensure that specialists discuss this issue and that competent bodies--the parent agencies and workers self-management groups--should make decisions.

The educational work carried out in enterprises is poor and should be regarded as one of their weaknesses. What is important is to preserve the correct representative structure of workers self-management groups so that an adequate share of workers and people possessing the right job qualifications is ensured. It is also important to see that the relations among workers self-management groups, managing cadres, and other bodies in enterprises are correct.

Mature and wise worker self-managment groups, M. Wozniak continued, will always give preference to managers who have the necessary job qualifications, who perform effectively, and who know all about the social aspects of enterprises' functioning. Such managers must have opportunities for action and the right to take risks. None of their decisions must be hindered.

We are for workers self-management groups, M. Wozniak said in conclusion, that are sovereign in their economic performance and whose functioning is the indispensible condition for effectively implementing the economic reform and new economic mechanisms. We are for workers self-management groups that are fully responsible for their activities and for their enterprises' fulfillment of their basic goal: to fully meet the needs of the people. We are for workers self-management groups that promote the socialization of economic activities, that engage in partnerlike cooperation with all organizations and bodies in enterprises, and that make allowances for the party's political leadership in implementing the goals strived for by enterprises. We will support these groups in their work, which is actually a mission primarily designed to increase the effectiveness of our economy so that we count in the world.

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CSO: 2600/250

INTELLECTUALS-FOR-PEACE CONGRESS DIFFERENCES ANALYZED

AU241530 Warsaw ŻYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 5

[Zdzislaw Morawski Article: "Two Currents"]

[Text] The World Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of Peaceful Future of the World has ended in Warsaw. It was an event not only of national importance but of international importance in view of its subject and its timing. It inaugurated the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations and took place after the Geneva summit. It was held, the [words indistinct] in an atmosphere conducive to dialogue. What is more, it took place in Warsaw, in Poland, in a city and a country that have a moral and social mandate to host such a congress in view of their tragic experiences during World War II, in view of the achievements of the Wroclaw congress, and because of the unambiguous stance of the country's intellectuals.

The preparations for the Congress, which took place at a time of a revival of international dialogue if only because of the Geneva summit, showed quite clearly that there are two main currents in the contemporary world which do not overlap with other divisions--such as, for example, political, ideological, cultural divisions--but on the contrary run across them.

The first current is connected with universal humanist values, with accord and dialogue, with the search for mutual understanding, with tolerance and with finding opportunities for cooperation in all that is humanity's common concern and is of supreme importance for the world. In other words, it is a current that stands for all that serves the supreme value of preserving peace. This current embraces people who hold various political views, subscribe to different ideologies, who represent conflicting class and national interests. But with regard to the most important issue for the world, that of nuclear missiles and rockets, of whether the human race is "to be or not to be," of peace being the supreme moral imperative, they are on the same side.

There is a second current in the world, one that differs from the current for accord, that can be called the confrontational current. This current stands for working from a position of strength, for tension and conflict, for exploiting conflicts for its own ends, at the local and regional level, or at the world level.

The advocates of the current live on tensions, conflicts, and threats. They realize that developments leading in the opposite direction--that of coexistence, detente, and peaceful dialogue--limit their influence, their prospects, and their room to maneuver. And that is why representatives of this current launch such fierce attacks against all manifestations of activity on the part of those who advocate peaceful dialogue and accord: they realize that such phenomena are dangerous for them. That was the case before Helsinki and after Helsinki: that was the case before Geneva and after Geneva. That was and is the case in the international arena and the domestic arena, in our country as well.

In today's world, in which it is difficult to decide about so many individual matters and options, every person of good-will knows where good and bad lies with respect to this greatest and most important issue.

One could note both currents in the preparations for and the course of the Warsaw intellectuals' congress. From the very beginning the confrontational current wanted to lower the standing of this assembly and limit the scope of its influence. It wanted to reduce the influence of the congress on world public opinion and on national public opinion. Guided by the concept of confrontation, the representatives of this current did not want a dialogue on the subject of peace to unfold, and a voice on the subject to issue from Poland, from Warsaw.

People of various opinions and convictions expressed a desire to participate in the congress, including people who are engaged in political battles or are actively engaged in defending different ideological standpoints. This applies to our own national delegation as well as to foreign participants in the Warsaw debates. Among the congress participants there were also both Polish and foreign intellectuals who were very critical of many aspects of the situation in our country and the position of the authorities. However, despite these fundamental differences, they were united in the belief that in a matter of such supreme importance as peace there is a need to reach an understanding, that this understanding must be built step by step.

As I have already mentioned, the advocates of the second, confrontational course did their utmost to diminish the standing of the congress. Many of our readers know how many appeals were sent to the West by the underground and its allies before the congress. These appeals amounted to saying: Do not come, as this will damage our influence and our plans. These appeals did, of course, find heralds in the media of many countries in the world. For these appeals were proclaimed on behalf of confrontational concepts, which fear accord, on behalf of the policy of an interest group, or on behalf of foreign interests and ambitions.

These efforts achieved little. The congress was attended by Noble Prize winners, distinguished scholars, priests and members of religious orders, philosophers and artists, social activitists, and economists. The congress managed to bring together what is for today's hectic world a remarkably representative group of people. Let us recall who attended the congress: the Noble Prize winner Dorothy Hodgkil, who heads the Pugwash movement of scholars; Father Betto, the Dominican priest from Brazil; Professor Adam

Schaff; Professor A. King, chairman of the renowned club of Rome; Professor Wladyslaw Nalecz; J. Szajna, the director; Father J. Kadziela, from the Catholic University of Lublin; Professor Sadiciev, director of the Moscow Institute for Space Research; and many, many others who hold diverse views and beliefs.

Those who could not attend the congress, and this included those who could not do so on account of the offices they hold, such as heads of state and heads of government, sent messages of support and wishes for fruitful debates. Among those who did so were Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. General Secretary; President Alfonsin of Argentina; and Mikhail Gorbachev. Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, Vatican minister of foreign affairs, did so on behalf of the Pope, and a message was received from Swedish Premier Olaf Palme, who has on more than one occasion voiced views and assessments critical of the Polish Government's policy after the declaration of martial law. A message was received from Kurt Waldheim, from the great American writer Erskine Caldwell, and from many, many other outstanding people who enjoy world renown and whose views carry international authority.

The congress took place in an open and relaxed atmosphere. Participants in the congress expressed various views and made various suggestions. And among those who spoke there were those who do not regard the right to live in peace as supreme in the hierarchy of human rights.

Conflicting proposals were put forward during the congress. The actual atmosphere in Poland was contrasted with that depicted in reports carried by the press in countries whose representatives had come to Warsaw. There were no difficulties or restrictions encountered in establishing contact with representatives of Polish society. When it became apparent that, despite attempts by the media in certain countries to pass it over in silence, the congress had become an event of international importance, yet another attempt was made to divert interest in news from Warsaw onto another subject.

I am thinking of the short letter signed by 200 people which was distributed not even among participants in the congress, but among Western journalists and was immediately reported by sections of the Western Press. The letter expresses the view that participants in the congress "came at the invitation of a government which uses its declarations in support of peace to conceal the fact that it systematically violates human and civil rights in our country." The letter goes on to say that there are a significant number of political prisoners, that they are badly treated, and claims, inter alia, that there are mothers of young children among those under arrest. The letter suggests that all these people have been deprived of their freedom to express the views and aspirations of an overwhelming section of a society deprived of rights, and calls for support for demands that all these persons be released.

This letter affair is a subject that people in Poland already know about, particularly as its authors doubtless wanted to achieve a certain amount of publicity. We are satisfying their wishes by publishing the names of the signatories below. [Beneath the article, under the titel "persons who signed the letter", some 1500 words of names appear].

I think that the letter calls for a few comments. I shall confine myself to making the most straightforward statements. I want to begin by saying that our editors have received reliable information which indicates that there are no women who find themselves in exceptionally difficult domestic or material circumstances, or in poor health among those people who have been detained or sentenced in connection with non-criminal acts. As a result of the implementation of the initiative put forward by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Birth [PRON] concerning the release on humanitarian grounds of certain imprisoned persons there are more persons in this category than the authors of the letter imply.

Second, like all of society, I am against punishing people for their views. If people really were punished for their beliefs I doubt whether the letter which has been cited could have been written or published anywhere, nor would the authors have had an opportunity to gather the signatures. Fortunately things in Poland are and will remain different.

And I, like PRON and the organizations which belong to it, do not want there to be any persons serving prison sentences in Poland for non-criminal offences, but I cannot call for non-observance of the law which is in force. And I too was pleased, as was most of the public opinion in our country, with the recent decision to release the great majority of the persons in the aforementioned groups deprived of thier liberty or in temporary custody.

But on the other hand, unlike the authors of the letter, I do not believe that Polish domestic affairs ought to be used to attempt to silence the voice of a great world assembly, which was called moreover not by the government, as the authors of the letter maintain, but by Polish intellectuals who hold different views. I think that the approach adopted in the letter neither serves the interests or the authority international of our own country, nor is it worthy of national dignity and nor does it [word indistinct] in the final analysis--help those people who have been deprived of their liberty. For them the best chance of an early release lies in a strengthening of the atmosphere of dialogue and accord.

The Warsaw congress served the cause of world peace, a peace which is indivisible, a peace which encompasses coexistence within individual countries as well as the field of international relations. The significance of the debates which ended on Sunday [19 January] also rests on this.

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CSO: 2600/250

VATICAN DENIES PAPAL 'SUPPORT' FOR INTELLECTUALS CONFERENCE

LD231742 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) recently published informtion that did not accord with the truth. It was disseminated by Polish radio and press that the Holy Father Pope John II allegedly sent words of appreciation to the Congress of Intellectuals that ended in Warsaw on Sunday. Moreover, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, said that, quote: the ideas of the Warsaw congress were supported by Pope John Paul II in his message conveyed by the secretary of state of the Holy See, end of quote.

Because of this we are authorized to convey the full contents of the letter sent in Italian by Archbishop Achille Silverstrini, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, to Bogdan Suchodolski, on 15 January this year:

Esteemed professor: His Holiness John Paul II received through the good offices of Minister Jerzy Kuberski, your kind letter dated 31 December 1985 in which you informed him about the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World to be held in Warsaw 16-19 January this year with the participation of numerous representatives of the world of science, arts, and culture. At the same time, as chairman of the national organizing committee, you expressed a wish that his holiness would address words of encouragement to those who would take part in the Warsaw Congress. I am pleased to convey to you, on behalf of the Pope, words of appreciation for the contents expressed in the above mentioned letter, I also want to assure you that the Holy Father, who is following all noble efforts for justice and peace in the world with special concern and is encouraging them, wants first and foremost to recall on this occasion what he pointed out to all men and women of good will in his message on the 19th World Peace Day, which was celebrated at the very beginning of the new year 1936. Supporting the idea of the International Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, the Pope feels obliged to express again his deep conviction that peace is a value that does not know divisions and that peace is a value that fulfills the hopes and aspirations of all people and nations.

Conveying also wishes for the congress to contribute effectively to the consolidation of new relations based on true and real international solidarity and on fruitful dialogue, his holiness requests you, professor, for kind acceptance of the enclosed copy of the above mentioned message with his own

signature. With words of deepest respect, signed by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini.

This was the full text the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church sent to Bogden Suchodolski, chairman of the Polish Organizing Committee of the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World. In this letter, as we have heard, there are neither words of appreciation, nor support for the idea of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

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CSO: 2600/250

WOMEN STILL RELEGATED TO LOWER-LEVEL JOBS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Joanna Horodecka]

[Text] Do I want to or must I work? The answer is both, including the fact that it has been determined repeatedly in various studies that the latter is predominant. Material motivation dominates, although maybe not to the degree that it did 10 or so years ago. Since one of the factors which motivates women most professionally is their level of education, and this varies (and incidentally, does anyone ask men about their motivation as frequently?).

Educated Elderly Women

The number of women with a university education nearly doubled during the years 1975-1983 (from 356,000 to 681,000). Although, it continues to be less than the number of men with the same qualifications, it has grown faster. Many more women than men have a secondary or post-secondary education. The proportions are different if one considers a basic professional education, and in that case there are twice as many men as women. The number of older women possessing a basic education is declining systematically. Among the youngest, there are hardly any and the percentage of girls who after completion of their basic education continue their studies totals almost 100 percent (much the same as with boys).

Women constitute the majority of secondary school graduates from general, vocational, technical, and post-secondary schools as well as university graduates beginning their first professional jobs. They are not in the least poorly prepared for their entry-level professional careers, and not only for this. As this will also influence their future maternal careers. Since it has been determined that there is a correlation between the level of education of the mother and the mortality rate of infants. The higher the level of education, the lower the mortality rate, and at the same time the level of development is higher.

Even if only for this reason, the mass education of women should be viewed with a somewhat more favorable attitude, and one should not ask the following whenever the occasion presents itself: Why study? In order to catch a husband and have children? Some believe that society gains something from these old wives tales.

Doubtful Gains

Often women pay a higher price for an opportunity for an education equal to men. Among other things, in recent years this is evidenced by a decline in their participation in education for the unemployed and an increase in those studying through correspondence school. It is obvious who chooses correspondence school, only those who must combine their studies with other obligations. In the case of many women, the latter not only includes professional work but also the upbringing of children together with household duties. What pushes women foward this path of suffering? Pure ambition? Certainly not the thought of a 300-zloty raise. Does the increasing level of education exert any influence on their professional status, their earnings, or promotion prospects?

The results of a personnel poll carried out in 1983 do not give a complete answer to this question but they do present some of its elements. In comparison with 1977 (when a previous poll was done) the percentage of women employed in the socialized economy increased in skilled jobs and declined in unskilled jobs. This is as if in accordance with the changing and advantageous structure of the education of women, and so it should be. However, these changes are not as unequivocal and beneficial as they appear on the surface.

In jobs requiring a higher education, women make up 54.4 percent of the total, for jobs requiring a secondary education, women total 67.5 percent of the workforce. They dominate in all professional areas with the exception of the technical and agricultural fields. However, the largest number of women, especially those with a secondary education, worked in economic professions and so-called others, in other words, administrative office-type jobs which do not enjoy public respect and are poorly paid.

It is difficult to recognize as positive both the decline (so insignificant) in participation by women among the highly valued and well-rewarded qualified workers, as well as the slight increase in their participation (significant) among workers in jobs not requiring any qualifications.

In general, the level of education has no influence upon the socioprofessional advancement and earnings potential. It would seem that the belief that a secondary education (the GUS [Main Statistical Office] also includes post-secondary and some college work in these statistics) acquired at schools which are reputed to be better, last longer, and enjoy a better reputation than vocational schools in the educational system, since they open the door to a higher education, should produce greater opportunities for advancement and ensure higher pay, is quite erroneous. Women, at least, are limited by both.

In Poland we have an abundance of managers. This also pertains to ministers, as well as specialists. The personnel register classifies management positions into almost 20 categories. Unfortunately, they are not arranged according to importance or the the power attributed to them, but rather according to type of work: industry, information, commerce and food industry, agriculture, libraries, scientific research, etc. The results are insignificant except for the fact that over 350,000 (just over one-third) of those in management positions are women. Yet, experience dictates that these are not the highest level positions.

This is evident, among other things, by the fact that participation by women in the sociopolitical sector has declined. Their number has declined in the Sejm, the highest state office. Of course, a woman does hold the rank of vice-marshal, one in four, but among women deputies there are now fewer women than there were during the seventh and eighth sessions, barely 20 percent. A woman serves as chairman of only one of the Sejm commissions. Only one is included in the Council of State and the government respectively.

The role entrusted to women most eagerly is that of the shadow. A hard-working and often invisible shadow, who performs all duties dependably, and will always help out and personally ensure that everything is done. One who will check, develop, assess, and will present a completed job to the director for signature. Officially the shadow carries the title of specialist.

The job of specialist is a specialty of women. The function of the shadow, during the last labor force census, was carried out by 1,322,000 educated women. This represents twofold the number of men, who it appears are more adept at signing letters.

Total Discretion

While studying the professional activity of married women and their professional careers some 20 years ago, Jerzy Piotrowski also observed the relationship between the salaries of the women studied and those of their husbands. At the time, four out of five working women earned less than their husbands, only the fifth earned more.

And today? It is estimated that womens' salaries are lower than those of men by approximately 30 percent. The specifics are unknown insofar as accuracy, type of professional group, educational level, and position levels are concerned. There is complete confidentiality.

I once attempted to obtain certain data for this subject from the GUS, and was told that: "The matter is so embarrassing that information on earnings is not classified according to gender."

Unequaled

In Poland, women are not equally suited for everything. Certainly in science and also for work. When necessary, they work hard and do so on an equal level with men and sometimes even harder. In agriculture. Also in the health care field, where they exceed all records concerning allowable norms for lifting and moving heavy objects. The same holds true for commerce, which demands great physical exertion. In industry, especially that unjustly called light industry, as well as in heavy industry. Under conditions which are adverse and harmful to one's health, namely shiftwork. For all these jobs they are just fine.

They are also very well-suited for the role of a wage earner in the family. Their earnings have a definite impact upon the family's affluence. And quite simply, they are perfect for the thankless work in the home. To this day, despite certain signs of change, in the majority of families most or all of the housework is done by women, inclusive of those where the women are employed

outside the home. They do it all the more with greater determination because of the fact that the wonderful visions which appeared in the 1970's, concerning the development of collective agriculture, production of semi-finished food products, processing, laundry, etc. and the like, developed completely thereby uncovering the entire miserable services situation.

Unequaled in so many fields, women who are significantly weaker are instead on the ascent. Their ranks thin out with almost every step up. If by chance they finally succeed in attaining a management position, then it is usually in one of the more feminized fields such as: finance and insurance, health care and social welfare, education and upbringing, library science, and commerce. Feminization, thereby denotes much lower wages.

They rarely attain positions which are not supervisory level positions in name only. Do they ever reach the top? I know of none, except for Wanda Rutkiewicz and her friends.

No. Women are not at all suited for everything.

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- END -

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East Europe Report

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MANAGERS URGED TO ENGAGE BOLDLY, TAKE RISKS IN BUSINESS VENTURES

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mile Milev, director of "Mir" [Peace] Factory, Razgrad: "Stingless Bees Gather No Honey"]

[Text] For a long time the question of risk was well-nigh anathema. Only recently did we, diffidently, begin to raise the veil a little from its sensitive image. There are not a few reasons for the diffidence, but the main one, I should guess, is rooted in the conception that the planned economy eliminates the role of risk. A profound delusion! And a convenient one for it gives a "green light" to rote and mediocrity in the economic sphere. The truth is that risk is an inseparable part of planning itself and therefore not just possible, but absolutely necessary as well within the framework thereof.

Some of our trading partners, as well as our ideological adversaries, very often take unfair advantage of the risk-taking reluctance of the socialist manager. And what is especially objectionable, they sometimes profit masterfully from it. For even though matters are not as they would like and imagine, such a phenomenon nevertheless exists. Yet viewed cursorily, it should not exist. The private proprietor, left on his own, would have to protect himself against fire because any ill fortune for him is a financial catastrophe, a change in his social status. In the case of the manager of a state enterprise matters are not so dramatic. Failure of whatever kind does not affect his economic position or, in most cases, his official position either. In practice, however, this seeming logic does not obtain. For this to be so, there exist in addition to purely economic reasons psychological ones as well, on which I should like to dwell.

When a person embarks upon a risk, he thinks first and foremost of what he is going to gain. For the individual, risk is a revolution and if he wins it, he wins a new quality of life. A stereotype in the framework of a life cannot lead to qualitative change. The truth is that our manager loses almost nothing, just as it is true that he knows he has gained almost nothing, either. And that is why he prefers the stereotype. But for him who does not travel (as for him who does travel but without knowing whither) there is no tail wind. Risk is the wind that swells the stretched sail. In that case why do we take risks just the same? Why, because a risk successfully run means prestige upheld, which brings recognition. That is one thing. The second is that from

its conception to its realization risk holds a latent emotional charge that attracts. The question inevitably arises, "But how does the collective accept the risks assumed by the manager?" The truth is that it is almost indifferent since it neither loses nor gains.

As for profit, on that score everything is clear: when pigs fly, the pay increase will exceed 2 percent a year. . . It is a mistake to overestimate the part played by economic incentives, just as it is to underestimate them. Now that the endeavor is to have the collective as a whole play a more important part in production, we must so proceed that it has, to a greater extent, a personal interest in the risks involved in production. Otherwise, it can become a brake on the new and the progressive.

As a rule, in the event of failure the word "risk" drops out of circulation and in its stead there appears its speculative double, "foolhardiness." The transformation, although not inoffensive, is completely harmless since it is very difficult, well-nigh impossible, to draw an exact line between the two concepts. Nevertheless, there is a reference point and it can be formulated in Pasteur's phrase, "Fate helps those who are prepared." No other quality of the economic manager requires such advance training as does risk-taking. And something else of exceptional importance is information. Not information in general, but information that is exhaustive and in detail. If we answer our own question, "How many managers have such information?," we will also answer in part why we fear risks. . .

In my opinion, risk will have an increasingly important place in managers' work in the future. Why do I think so? Because the level of competence and the extent to which they are well informed will continually grow and create that self-esteem and confidence without which risk-taking is impossible.

I give no credence to a spirit of enterprise whose roots do not draw strength directly from the market place. I am sure that most will agree with my contention that the trade organizations work slowly and sluggishly and it is genuine torture to watch this merely as an onlooker. Very often they are unable not only to generate market demand, but even to report the realistic potentialities thereof.

Problems of risk are closely intertwined with the question of confidence. Greater confidence of economic managers! Fear of error is a poor counselor, which is a prime cause of many fiascos and of the unfunny joke that "the director is a position under Article 64." The democratic principle, in the broadest sense of the word, must become a constant work style. Without tutelage in trifles, without mentorship. It is absurd to count the cups of coffee of somebody to whom you have entrusted production worth tens of millions. Will abuses take place? Inevitably, but there are also automobile crashes, yet this is not in the least grounds for banning automobiles.

The opportunity for risk-taking has to be fought for. I believe that within the framework of the present norms I have sufficient freedom of action. I emphasize "present norms," since all risk-taking outside these is doomed to failure and tends towards foolhardiness. Risk-taking also means the adoption

of advanced technologies. Securing these unless the possibility of implementing them exists is an outright crime--one of the crimes which are not a rarity, in contrast to the imposition of the penalty therefor, which is a rarity. This going-along with the "vogue of the day" is nothing other than sham risk-taking. Sham risk can be distinguished from genuine only from the perspective of a very high level of competence. What is risk for somebody who is competent is something normal for somebody who is incompetent. The ambiguity is the reason why many assumed risks that warranted being assumed go unnoticed. Unnoticed unfortunately, unwarranted risk-taking is rarely met with. The practice for warranted risk-taking which results in the earning of millions is a pat on the back. For unwarranted risk-taking resulting in losses amounting to thousands. . .

I am far from thinking that I have exhausted such a complex and multifaceted subject. I would like to conclude with an observation of my own. In nature there are no stingless bees that gather honey. What is more, the more aggressive, i.e., armed with a sting, a breed of bees is, the more productive it is. If we want honey, we have to reconcile ourselves to the thought that we may get stung. A sting is not fatal, and physicians even assert that it cures rheumatism and therefore recommend it. So why don't we cure our economic rheumatism with the "stings" of risk-taking?

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REORGANIZATION OF R&D PRODUCTION RELATIONS VIEWED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 10, 1985 pp 8-15

[Article by Dr Jiri Jezek, candidate of sciences, Research Institute for Scientific-Technical Development, and Dr Eng Josef Skoda, Office of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "New Organizational and Economic Forms of Connecting Research and Development With Production in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] At the Eighth Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, which was held in 1983, questions of the further perfection of the system of efficiently applying the results of science and technology in practice were discussed in detail and specific measures were adopted. One of these, which is intended to contribute toward solving significant scientific-technical problems, specifically intended to fulfill the goals of the national economic plan and the plan for technical development, is the deepening of those forms of management which assure a closer connection between science and research and production and make it possible to overcome the traditional division of labor which manifests itself through undesirable interruptions in the individual phases of the innovative cycle. In utilizing untraditional forms for connecting science and research with production, all factors which can contribute to the higher efficiency of the innovative cycle must be taken into account.

In other words, this is a matter of improving the actual organization of work and, simultaneously, creating such a system of management which would respond to specific conditions involved in the accelerated introduction of new scientific-technical findings. Such measures must impact on the entire research and developmental base, without regard to whether it is controlled directly by central organs of the state administration or is subordinate to economic production units. Not even basic research work sites of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak Academy of Sciences and of advanced schools which must play a determining and irreplaceable role in establishing communal work sites can be ignored.

On the basis of conclusions drawn at the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPCZ as early as 1974, which dealt with scientific-technical development, forms of research production units were experimentally verified; these were within the Research Institute of Mechanization and Automation at Nove Mesto nad Vahom, at the Research Institute of the Metalworking Industry at

Presov, in the Institute for Research, Production, and Utilization of Radio Isotopes in Prague, and at the Institute of Radio Ecology and Utilization of Nuclear Equipment at Kosice. Positive results were attained also, for example, by combining the activities involved in the communal solving and realization of an electronic lithograph, involving the Institute of Instrumentation Technology f the CSAV and the Tesla Enterprise in Brno, etc.

In the course of time, the urgent need arose to publicize the experiences resulting from joint work sites, to unify the procedures of organizations and to provide direction to joint practices for the broader application of the optimum forms of realizing innovative intentions in conjunction with goals of a unified state scientific-technical policy. A significant impulse for working out systems, economic, and organizational measures in this area was provided by Government Resolution No 296 dated 1983 which tasked the appropriate central organs with proposing principles for creating research production units and scientific production associations.

Consequently, last year, unified rules were worked out which governed both the establishment and the activities of the experimental research production units, as well as outlining the principles for the establishment of scientific production associations. The material was coordinated by the SKVTRI [State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development in Industry] with the participation of the appropriate industries and the CSAV and was discussed on 19 November 1984 at the 50th Session of the Committee for Questions of Planned Management of the National Economy and on 22 November 1984 by the Government of Czechoslovakia (Point II/4 of Government of Czechoslovakia Resolution 325/1984). These regulations have already been issued and processed into methodological directives within the jurisdictions of appropriate sectors, particularly the Federal Ministry of Finance and the State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development. It is expected that the experiences involving their application in practice will be evaluated ultimately in the interest of their broad application.

In 1985, there occurred a gradual unification of existing practices together with the creation of all forms of joint work sites which integrate fundamental research with applied research and production or another social practice, including the mutual integration of research capacities available at work sites of the academy and of advanced schools. This amalgamation utilizes the positive adjustments contained in the above-mentioned Government Resolution No 325/1984 and in resulting directives issued by the Federal Ministry of Finance, pertaining to economizing with financial means within budgetary organizations of the research and development base.

The amalgamation of scientific-technical activity and the resulting preproduction and production activities are verified by the CSAV and the SAV. Selected work sites were identified as scientific production units; the SKVTRI, together with the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, issued rules for financing these activities and for the establishment and activities undertaken by the scientific-production units.

All of these measures were preceded by detailed analyses which took cognizance of the findings involved in the application of similar forms of combining research with production in other socialist countries, particularly in the Soviet Union and in the GDR.

We wish to draw attention to the fact that it is not anticipated that these recommended organizational and economic forms should be expanded laterally, but, primarily, that they will be activated where concrete conditions will absolutely so demand. In other words, this is not some kind of "fashionable wave" as is sometimes said without adequate information regarding the purpose of these measures. As stressed in the justification report pertaining to the rules, the desired course of the cycle research--development--production--utilization requires the research sites to be appropriately equipped by the experimental base (with prototype workshops and semioperational production processes, including appropriate production capacities, etc.). A fundamental and pressing solution, then, requires the entire research and production base to apply and perfect new forms of the direct connection between research and development work sites, units of the preproduction phase and the realizational base, including the optimalization of capacities for the technical preparation of production, which is the narrowest bottleneck in the innovative cycle and one of the reasons for long intervals between the completion of research and development and the startup of series production.

The complex of measures is conceived as an experiment and, as such, is to be evaluated by the end of next year. Also, determinations are expected to be made as to which elements and instruments should be further developed in order to achieve the intended objectives. In this article, we wish to speak of the principles of this legal adjustment (which, however, is not new but tends to utilize contemporary organizational and economic instruments in the area of managing scientific and technical development), and possibly of the opportunities for their utilization in three fundamental forms.

Research-Production Units

The essence behind the arising and existence of the research-production unit is the expansion of activities already engaged in by existing scientific, research, and development organizations by such production activities which would accelerate the introduction of the results of research into practice. Research-production units can arise within the framework of economic or contributing organizations of the research and development base which are either part of economic production units or are controlled centrally. In other words, they will not be established by budgetary organizations of the research and development base (by institutes of the CSAV, the SAV, and by the advanced schools). An additional characteristic of research-production units is the leading role of the research component within the unit.

All activity on the part of the unit is subordinate to the principal goal--to research, develop, verify, and possibly introduce in its own production program or in the production program of related enterprises and users, products and processes of a high technical-economic level. Toward this goal, the unit utilizes all opportunities which are given to it by the connection of related

phases and activities in the innovative cycle within one organizational and economic unit. In its relationships with related operating enterprises or users it also utilizes the negotiation of supplier-consumer relationships for the purpose of handing over the results of its activities to current production and utilization through the form of verified and prepared solutions.

A decisive viewpoint for the establishment of research-production units must be the purpose which is to be achieved by the establishment. This should be the unequivocal solution of research tasks, primarily new tasks, in the area of scientific-technical development which, as a rule, terminate in the adoption of production or in some other utilization. The mission of research-production units stems from the following brief characteristics which, however, cannot claim to be complete. It involves particularly the following activities:

a) development and research of new products and technologies;

b) production of functioning models and prototypes, possibly of a verification series including verification tests;

c) the working out of design and project documentation for the production of the verification series or for individual item production and possibly related technological facilities;

d) production of new technological facilities, their operational utilization, or testing;

e) the handing over of newly developed equipment or technologies to organizations of economic production units for series or mass production;

f) individual item or repeat production of new products, primarily of single-purpose and special items;

g) the rendering of technical assistance to producers and users, including consultation activity;

h) design activity involving new products and new technologies, including engineer-technical activity and the sale of the unit's own products.

Research-production units select specific methods of activity according to conditions given by the research and realization process. In so doing, they utilize particularly the following methods:

1) application of principles of goal-oriented programmed (design) management, with collective and individual responsibility for seeing the results through to realization and utilization;

2) utilization of opportunities for close connection, mutual intersection, and time-frame overlapping of research and production activities;

3) including future realizers and users through suitable methods in the process of solutions and realizations; toward this end, utilizing opportunities for cooperation with respect to technical preparation and production of prototypes and verification series;

4) transferring experiences to workers of production and user organizations and using feedback, that is to say, taking on the experiences gathered in production and user organizations that are of use to research and development workers;

5) removing identified elements of the lack of preparation on the part of users to absorb new equipment through the following forms of technical assistance: in design preparation, by providing solutions for the missing elements of the entire system, particularly with respect to unique and atypical installations; by providing final solutions for software problems; by switching over to the support of higher supplier functions, including assembly; by providing refresher courses and training courses; by assuring the availability of service activities;

6) training of workers from producer and user organizations in those areas which are necessary to master the production or assembly and providing refresher training for producers, as well as assuring the availability of operational reliability in the user sphere;

7) in creating the necessary conditions for a rapid realization of the results of research and development, cooperating with future realizers and in the preparation of material and sales support and participating in the negotiation of supplier-consumer relationships and in the drawing up of economic contracts regarding assurance of realization and utilization of research results;

8) assuring the repeat realization of research and development results by turning them over to additional users.

If research-production units are to be established within the framework of economic production units, they will be organized as legally independent economic organizations of concerns or trusts of the enterprises or as organizational components of sectoral enterprises. The principles of internal organization at the economic production unit, including the relationship between the general directorate and the specific organization which fulfills the tasks of the unit, as well as relationships between the unit and the other organizations of the trust of enterprises or concerns will be adjusted by statute. In contrast to this, the system of management and the details of organization within the unit will be set forth in organizational rulings, to be issued by the chief of the appropriate organization under conditions established by law.

It is necessary to remind readers that the internal structure of the unit will reflect the principles of cost accounting (chozrascot) (the creation of economic centers and, within their framework, of cost centers).

The right to establish or to rescind economic-production units is vested always in the responsible minister or the head of the central organ of state

administration. The interests of central management with respect to the research and development base demand that the state commission, or the appropriate Czech or Slovak commissions for scientific-technical and investment development issue an opinion regarding the establishment or rescission of such units where organizations fall within the jurisdiction of the republics, and that the appropriate ministries of finance also be heard from.

The areas and branches where optimum conditions will exist for the establishment of research-production units can be determined only approximately. We anticipate that, in conjunction with the fulfillment of state goal-oriented and state scientific-technical programs, the solution and realization of which rests, to a considerable degree upon organizations in the cost-accounting sphere, these will be primarily economic production units and their research bases within the engineering and electrotechnical industries. All-societal interests already orient both the responsible organs of central management, as well as the middle management link toward progressive directions of development in the economy today (electrotechnics, robotics, automation of engineering production processes, biotechnology, and others), which will undoubtedly influence the selection and application of appropriate forms for assuring the direct connection between research and production.

This trend is documented both by 5 years of experience of two successfully functioning research-production units--at the VUKOV in Presov (for industrial robots and manipulators) and at the VUMA in Nove Mesto nad Vahom (for the automation of engineering assembly functions), as well as by the intentions of several sectoral ministries. As an example, it is possible to list the project of a research-production unit at the "A.S. Popov" Research Institute of Communications Equipment which is counting on the existence of a realizational enterprise as its production hinterland. It is anticipated that the experimental semioperational production of components and systems in the newly established research-production unit will make a substantial contribution toward shortening the cycle and toward the more rapid application of electronics in the national economy.

Scientific Production Associations

Whereas the establishment of research-production units will generally be connected with the expansion of activities at existing cost-accounting organizations of the research and development base, scientific production associations will arise on a contractual basis between two or more organizations. It is anticipated that various organizational forms will arise within their framework. Within a scientific production association it is a matter of unifying workers, funds, and equipment of participating organizations in solving and realizing research and development tasks, unequivocally facilitating the association of cost-accounting organizations with economic organizations or contributory organizations. The following are the principal activities of scientific production associations:

a) closer connection and coordination of management pertaining to basic research, applied research, and development, of technological design activities, technical production preparation, introduction of production, technical

assistance for producers and users, including training and consultation activities designed to support joint progress on the part of specialized organizations toward the specified goal;

b) joint realization of individual or repeat production, primarily of single-purpose and specialized products; for the purpose of price formation, use is made of prices valid for other production activities;

c) expansion of scientific, technical, production, and other speicalized capacities, utilizing joint funds;

d) beneficial and economic utilization of existing and created capacities, specialized work sites and unique facilities;

e) joint collection, establishment and utilization of information data for the activities of scientific production associations;

f) education and further training of specialists in the area of activities engaged in by the scientific production association.

A characteristic of scientific production associations is the continuity of their activities, generally from the point of basic research, via applied research all the way through production. This organizational form permits a considerable variability of the specific connection and management of joint activities, beginning with the temporary assignment of workers to a working collective all the way through the establishment of a new organizational unit or a new legal independent organization. Consequently, associations can be organized as joint work sites, for example:

1) by seconding workers to temporary working collectives in order to fulfill the goals of the association;

2) by combining workers, facilities, instruments, materials, and other financial and material means (there are three basic possibilities: joint management or coordination of associated activities, utilization of existing organizational units, or establishing of new organizational units).

It is not out of the question for organizations to agree contractually to combine the above-mentioned forms or additional forms which would be most suitable for the functions of the association. The operator of the joint work site must have an important function in supporting the activities of the scientific production association. This function should be handled by one of the combining organizations--the one which has the optimum conditions for such activity and will be tasked with finding agreement among participants. The duties of the operator should be concentrated primarily toward support of the following sectors of association activity:

a) administration and protection of national property;

b) planning, budgeting, bookkeeping, statistics, and operational recordkeeping for the joint work site;

c) financing of investment and operational activities;

d) material-technical supply and warehousing economy;

e) sales and invoicing of the results of joint activity;

f) preparation of documentation for making decisions regarding joint activity and for apportioning the results of this activity;

g) operational management and coordination of joint activity;

h) auditing activity;

i) protection of work health and safety.

It is important for associating organizations to reach prior agreement regarding the jurisdiction and responsibility of the management organ, the method of planning, management and apportionment of the results of joint activity. They should also specify the method by which the work relationship of workers seconded to work at the joint work sites will be determined, including the type of organization which will be their employer. It is not out of the question that, in some cases, on the basis of an agreement regarding scientific production association, a new socialist organization might arise. In such a case, it will be necessary for members of the association to adjust their relationships with the newly arisen organization and to agree that this organization will be the employer of workers seconded to work at the new joint work site. A second variation is that the organization will be only entitled to manage the workers of the scientific production association on the basis of its authorization. It is not easy to predict the application radius of the association as a legally independent entity, but it will, obviously, occur only rarely.

The management organ (or the coordination organ), which is generally made up of statutory representatives of the participating organizations, should be the one to decide questions relating to the activities of the scientific production association. However, to implement direct management of joint activities, the management organ of the scientific production association should appoint a responsible director. With respect to the joint work site to take care of the tasks involved in the area of research and development, this function will be, for the most part, carried out by an individual appointed by the operator of the site. With respect to a new socialist organization which may have arisen on the basis of a contractual agreement pertaining to the scientific production association, this function should, however, be carried out by its own statutory organ. It is not necessary to provide special reminders that participating organizations can create even other collective organs having consultative and control responsibilities.

Planning and management activities pertaining to the scientific production association will be conducted within the framework of the plan and the system of management applicable to participating organizations. It is possible to combine only those funds which were assured in the economic plan or in the budget

of the organization in question. The amalgamation of funds of participating organizations of the scientific production association which are simultaneously organizations of the research and developmental base charged with supporting planned tasks of development of science and technology, including the realization of these results, is conducted in accordance with special regulations (Proclamation 151/1978 of SBIRKA ZAKONU covering the amalgamation of funds of socialist organizations in the spirit of Proclamation 15/1984 of SBIRKA ZAKONU). The assistance rendered in accelerating the innovation cycle of production at the Spolana Enterprise, with the participation of the CSAV and the Advanced School of Chemical Technology in Prague, or the cooperation of the Institute for Electrotechnics of the CSAV with the Skoda Plzen Enterprise in solving the problem of large-scale turbogenerators and high-capacity transformers, can serve as an example of effective cooperation on the principle of associated activity.

The establishment of scientific production associations is closely connected with the creation of a joint realizational base of the academy of sciences and of enterprises and is one of the instruments of transferring the results of basic research into joint practice. Realization activity is clearly becoming a significant factor in increasing the efficiency of basic research and is assisting in the realization of such changes in the structure of research which will be responsive to the requirements of contemporary scientific-technical development in this country and to new requirements in the structure of contemporary science. In this connection, we would remind readers that cooperation on the part of institutes of basic research with practice has a long-lasting tradition and, for example, only in the area of the engineering metallurgical complex resulted in many millions of savings and brought about a shortening of the time necessary to realize a given product.

A specific form of research-production association are the associations created between organizations of applied research and the advanced schools (research-pedagogic associations), between advanced schools and planning institutes (research-planning associations), etc., which will be created on the basis of similar organizational-legal principles and will have an analogous regime of management. In this respect, we can cite, for example, the South Bohemian Scientific Pedagogic Association at Ceske Budejovice, which was created by agreement between the Agricultural College in Prague, the Pedagogic Faculty at Ceske Budejovice, and the various institutes of the South Bohemian Biologic Center of the CSAV. Also, joint activities are being carried on by work sites of advanced schools, the CSAV (for example, the department of subnuclear physics or cryogenic physics), associated instrument laboratories and service centers (for example, for processing polymers), and detached work sites of advanced schools located at institutes of the Academy of Sciences. By 1 January 1985, a total of 16 joint work sites had been established within the framework of the CSAV, the SAV, and the Ministries of Education of the CSR and SSR, and 14 others are to be constituted this year.

Scientific Production Units

Under conditions applicable to the CSAV and SAV, additional organizational forms are beginning to be experimentally verified--scientific production

units. Selected scientific work sites, which will fulfill their basic tasks, that is to say, will support tasks set by the state plan for basic research and simultaneous scientific production activity, can become scientific production units. For the present, the experimental verification of this form of organization is being introduced in nine work sites of the CSAV and the SAV in 1985, as follows:

1) the Institute of Physics of the CSAV;

2) the Institute of Biophysics of the SAV;

3) the Institute of Instrument Technology of the CSAV;

4) the Institute of Radiotechnology and Electronics of the CSAV;

5) the Institute of Theoretical Bases of Chemical Equipment of the CSAV;

6) the Center of Chemical Research of the SAV;

7) the Institute of Construction Architecture of the SAV;

8) the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the SAV;

9) the Electrotechnical Institute of the SAV.

It is anticipated that during the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the number of scientific production units will expand.

The fundamental goal of the activities of scientific production units is as follows:

1) document for social practice the utility of the results of basic research and the correctness of the subsequent design and, thus, creation of conditions for the accelerated introduction of these products into production within production organizations;

2) development and fabrication of unique facilities and materials which are available neither domestically nor abroad;

3) the provision of documentation and information to production organizations which would facilitate production in production organizations on an accelerated basis, at a higher quality, or would make it possible to initiate production in the first place;

4) assure, in limited quantity (small volume of production or specialized production items), deliveries to the national economy until such times as production is initiated in production organizations;

5) assure scientific research feedback activity by producing unique experimental facilities, by providing the opportunity for the measuring and technological base to conduct extensive experiments which cannot be obtained through purchase or importation;

6) assure an adequate supply of installations and materials for the activity of and development of scientific production units;

7) provide support for active licensing agreements by producing specific model installations and products, including the working out of design and technological documentation.

It so happens that within the framework of the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the SAV it has already been verified that a special regime of financing is appropriate to the needs of production activity; this regime was first begun as an experiment and was later generally applied to the remaining budgetary organizations. It has the following new progressive elements:

a) in this concept, scientific production activity is understood to be:

1) the development and production of functioning models, prototypes, experimental facilities, material samples, and materials, including verification tests,

2) repeat production of instruments, facilities, materials, and substances,

3) technical assistance and services of a specialized character,

4) special nonmaterial outputs destined for production activity in production organizations;

b) scientific production activity is financed by customers of its results (not from the state budget). Income from this activity is concentrated in a special account with the State Bank of Czechoslovakia and the remainder is carried over from year to year. Sums appropriate to unique wages and a share of the differences of the achieved income and production costs as stipulated by the Federal Ministry of Finance are transferred to the state budget. Funds for the supplemental remuneration of workers, supplemental appropriations to the Cultural and Social Services Fund, and funds intended to expand scientific production activity and to provide material and physical plant investments are identified in the remaining portions of the funds;

c) the planning of production activities is conducted within the framework of the CSAV and the SAV (the plan is attached separately as an attachment to the plan of activities and support is thoroughly individualized in view of the various purposes, the quantities of realizational activity serve as an orientational indicator for the plan of assuring adequate funds for the CSAV and the SAV).

It is undeniable that under the conditions applicable to the CSAV and SAV, whose task is to provide and organize basic research, it will be useful to expand the above-mentioned forms of combining research with production through intensive cooperation with social practices on a contractual basis (scientific production associations), as well as expanding such activities within the organizational framework of the CSAV and the SAV (scientific production units) which exceed the framework of their own scientific research activities. The

character of the achieved outputs in basic research orients the inputs to the phase of applied research or development or directly affects specific production. Their goal is the perfection of technical-economic parameters for new products and new technologies destined for all-societal utilization. In other words, this involves activities which are directly tied to the results attained in fundamental research, are new with respect to their character in the context of academic institutes, and are predominantly developing in the newly established capacities of the CSAV and the SAV.

In this process, the feedback effect of production upon the structure and orientation of science, which must present new incentives for the fulfillment of fundamental directions of economic and social development must not be neglected in this process of combining research and production.

5911
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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NOTED ECONOMISTS COMMENT ON PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC ASPECTS

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 6, Jun 85 pp 867-82

[Report by Richard Eilemann/Eckhard Schmidt/Gerhard Vogel on the conference of the Scientific Council for Economic Research, held in Berlin on 29 January 1985]

[Text] On 29 January 1985, the Scientific Council for Economic Research at the GDR Academy of Sciences met in conference, presided over by its chairman, Prof Dr Dr Helmut Koziolek, member of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences and director of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management at the SED CC. The conference discussed "approaches to the improvement of the national economy's efficiency in the conditions of intensively expanded reproduction."

The meeting was attended by, among others: Horst Heintze, SED CC member, member of the presidium and secretary of the FDGB federal executive board; Prof Dr Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Dr Walter Siegert, state secretary at the Ministry for Finance; Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dr Kurt Fenske, deputy minister for Foreign Trade; Dr Guenter Kusch, section head, planning and finance department at the SED CC; the chairmen of the main regional councils for economic research in the GDR; other representatives of the part and state apparatus, combines, foreign trade enterprises and the media.

The conference was held jointly with the Scientific Council for Issues Related to the Perfection of Planning and Economic Accounting.

The conference was meant to discuss the new and greater challenges and tasks arising in the conditions of comprehensive intensification, in particular with regard to

-- The improvement of efficiency, its planning and evaluation,

-- The development of efficiency reserves and the utilization of the new conditions emerging as a result thereof,

-- New theoretical and practical questions,

-- The resolute continued pursuit of SED economic strategy in preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress.

These key issues were the topics of reports by Siegfried Menzel, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Prof Dr Gerhard Scholl, chairman of the Scientific Council for Issues of the Perfection of Planning and Economic Accounting (see the articles at the beginning of this issue).

The following spoke in the subsequent discussion: Prof Dr Dr Helmut Koziolek, Horst Heintze, Dr Guenther Fielitz, Prof Dr Eberhard Garbe, Prof Dr Gerhard Koehler, Prof Dr Herbert Kusicka, Prof Dr Harry Maier, Dr Uwe Moeller, Dr Johann Pohl, Dr Walter Siegert. Written contributions to the discussion were submitted by Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Beyer, Prof Dr Bernhard Groche, Prof Dr Fritz Haberland, Prof Dr Heinz Hanspach, Prof Dr Wolfgang Heinrichs, Prof Dr Peter Hoss, Prof Dr Gertraude Hummel, Prof Dr Willi Kunz, Dr Roland Miueller, Prof Dr Franz Pleschak, Prof Dr Georg Ritzschke, Harald Rost, Prof Dr Ekkehard Sache, Prof Dr Horst Schneider, Prof Dr Klaus Steinitz, Prof Dr Gerhard Tietze.

In his fundamental contribution, Koziolek dealt with issues involved in the further perfection of management, planning and economic accounting with respect to comprehensive intensification and the progressive strengthening of democratic centralism as the outstanding precondition for the improvement of the national economy's efficiency in the interest of the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

He showed that uninterrupted economic growth had been guaranteed thanks to socialist planning and its steadily rising efficacy, thereby providing decisive prerequisites for the better satisfaction of the working people's material and intellectual needs as well as for the expansion of the material-technical base of the socialist state and the security of national defense. This also involved a significant change of structures. We were able to achieve sufficient flexibility in socialist planning to produce more with less energy, raw materials and other materials and thereby increasingly better meet the needs of comprehensive intensification as the basic requirement of our economic strategy. We have seen confirmed the assertions of the Marxist-Leninist classics, according to whom the growth of labor productivity was, is and will be the key issue with regard to all measures for the perfection of management, planning and economic accounting. In this connection and by reason of their status in the national reproduction process, the combines have a special responsibility for economically and as well as possible utilizing the most advanced achievements of science and technology.

Koziolek stressed that we have plenty of evidence to show that the inclusion of foreign trade operations in the reproduction processes of combines permits the cycle research-technology-production-sales to be optimally organized. This generates new challenges to central state planning and balancing as well as to the flexibility of the national economy. In the end, we had succeeded in raising the national income and simultaneously lowering the consumption of energy, raw materials and other materials in absolute terms. This process was linked with a qualitatively new stage in the performance appraisal of combines and enterprises because, by means of the main indices net product, net profit,

products and services for the general public and exports, the economic interest of combines and enterprises was directed to greater output growth combined with declining production consumption and falling costs as well as to the increase in their contribution to the national economy's final product available for distribution at the best possible quality and reliability. The independent responsibilities of combines and enterprises had risen as the result of the further perfection of management, planning and economic accounting and extended to export operations and the achievement of satisfactory export earnings and profits.

He explained that the constant coincidence of material and financial planning as well as the further perfection of costing on the basis of realistic criteria--with regard to live as well as embodied labor--is imperative for the effective utilization of management, planning and economic accounting. Firm links between science and technology on the one hand and intensively expanded reproduction in the combine on the other, enable us to achieve a closer association of plan and economic accounting in the field of science and technology. A significant rise in efficiency is thereby achieved on the basis of tasking workbooks and aggregate accounting. Based on a thorough analysis of the result accomplished in the improvement of the cost/profit ratio, it will be imperative

-- Steadily and fully to accomplish the performance and efficiency targets set by the plan.

-- By raising scientific-technical performances even more rapidly to back the structural and assortment changes required in the combines and enterprises to guarantee the accomplishment of national tasks.

-- By lower costs and higher profits to make even greater progress in the improvement of the cost/profit ratio at all stages of the reproduction process.

In his contribution to the discussion, Heintze described the fundamental tasks arising for the socialist competition as the main arena for the working people's participation in the improvement of national efficiency by means of comprehensive intensification. He showed that the socialist competition had turned into a qualitatively new productive force on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR and in preparation of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the glorious Soviet Army and the liberation of the German people from fascism. As a consequence of the convocation of the Eleventh SED Congress, it has been enhanced by further initiatives of the working people. With its slogan "greater output for the benefit of the people and peace--forward to the Eleventh SED Congress," the socialist competition is geared to the requirements of the new stage in the realization of the SED's economic strategy. The obligations assumed by combines, enterprises and working people are directed with increasing efficacy to the resolute implementation of comprehensive intensification.

Heintze emphasized that the new and greater challenges to the socialist competition are revealed especially by the fact that it is largely directed to output and the dynamic growth in the national performance. The plan is both

the basis and the starting point for the substantive organization of the competition and for the appraisal of its results. At the same time it orients all creative initiatives and potentials to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets. The plan discussion is immensely important in this context, both in order to discover reserves as well as using them as per plan and productively.

Also stressed was the increasing significance of the socialist competition for the speed-up and application of scientific-technical progress. It will therefore be necessary on the basis of the plan science and technology and the tasking workbooks to more intensively struggle for the planned achievement of a highly creative standard of work in order by top achievements suitable for licensing to substantially raise national efficiency. It is imperative to even better utilize the potentials of social team work by science and production and to encourage comprehensive competition. The socialist competition must everywhere take account of the speed-up of innovator processes for a new rationalization push. That will succeed wherever the innovator movement is a firm element of the socialist competition.

The speaker also emphasized the need in the objectives of the socialist competition to devote greater attention to the issue of output growth accompanied by absolutely and specifically declining energy and materials consumption as well as dropping prime costs. The record book of workers' performance must be intimately linked with tried and tested competition methods, including both personal and collective plan commitments as well as creative plans for the improvement of labor productivity. The results achieved must be materially rewarded.

In summation, Heintze pointed out the necessity to further improve management, planning and economic accounting in close connection with the creativity of the working people, for the effective utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth and, consequently, the continued pursuit of the well established policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

In his contribution, Heinrichs dealt with the dynamism of efficiency in comprehensive intensification and the criteria for its appraisal. This involves both the more precise definition of the criterion of improvements in the cost/profit ratio, generally valid for intensively expanded reproduction, and the extension of this yardstick to the circulation of the entire national economy as well as of combines and enterprises. From the standpoint of stable economic growth and on the basis of a new stage of the economic utilization of science and technology, the manner of reproducing the conditions of a steady growth in efficiency in the short, medium and long term assumes decisive importance. If the reproducibility of the growth of efficiency must be guaranteed to provide the crucial prerequisite for stable growth, we may easily appreciate that efficiency is increasingly developing from a category largely germane to and developed in production to a category of reproduction. That is why the issue of the sources of efficiency growth and its reproducibility has such great practical and theoretical significance, as proved by experiences made in the GDR, too.

Heinrichs dealt specially with the sources generated by the economic utilization of science and technology. They are establishing a qualitatively new cost/profit ratio. He described the more exact differentiation of the sources of efficiency dynamism according to their reproducibility as a topical task for efficiency research.

Kunz endeavored in his contribution to show that economic growth is increasingly carried mainly or altogether by the use of qualitative factors in the national economies of the other European CEMA member countries as well as of the GDR. These qualitative shifts, governed increasingly by features relating to intensive development, are creating more favorable conditions for more quickly and with greater effect for all involved to develop socialist ecomonic integration among the national economies of the CEMA member countries as the crucial prerequisite for intensification and economic growth. Planned cooperation among the socialist countries in accordance with the new conditions and by the all-round deepening of cooperation and the progress of socialist economic integration is a task best accomplished by properly linking the interests of the respective countries. The mobilization of the many available efficiency reserves in this cooperation will crucially depend on the purposeful and effective interlinking of interests.

Kuznz then dealt in greater detail with such topics as the further improvement of long-range conceptual work, the drafting of conceptions for greater refinement and their connection with socialist economic integration, intensification in the combines by taking advantage of socialist economic integration, meeting the needs of the partners at the greatest possible economic efficiency and tasks in the field of direct relations.

Kusicka talked of finding out how economic growth and efficiency are effected by scientific-technical advances, and how these opportunities were used in past years by the entire management and planning system. The closer interlinking of science and production, the measures adopted for the further improvement of management, planning and economic accounting as well as the renewal of production, the many and varied initiatives in the socialist competition with regard to the practical accomplishment of the tasks involved in learning to handle science and technology--all these are examples of the systematic efforts made to speed up scientific-technical progress.

As for details, Kusicka reported prevailing thoughts on the renewal of production and the time factor involved--from research to sales efficacy. In connection with the renewal of production as a basic requirement for advancing scientific-technical progress and its best possible economic utilization, it will be necessary to consider the issues involved in the intensification of scientific-technical work, the qualitative composition and standard of performance of cadres, the selection and deployment of, especially, young and capable cadres including their continuing education, the equipment with research apparatus and its optimum utilization.

Kusicka dealt with yet another issue--the economic appraisal of scientific-technical work. He described this as of the greatest practical significance in connection with ongoing steps toward the economization of scientific-technical work and its inclusion in economic accounting. Basically, it is

imperative to achieve even greater understanding of value formation, the social expenditure required for it and the realization of values.

Pohl's contribution was concerned with the requirements arising from the development of microelectronics as the key technology. He emphasized as an essential feature of the scientific-technological revolution the fact that the role of technology as a science in general and the development of concrete technologies must move to the forefront. It takes the technologies to render effective in terms of the economy the achievements of scientists in many disciplines for the increasingly efficient organization of the material production processes and, therefore, the improvement of labor productivity. Whenever this economic efficacy features a high standard, above average dynamism and ranges across the entire national economy, we may say that the respective technologies exercise a key function. Microelectronics has such a function. By way of examples, he briefly described the results so far recorded in the GDR with regard to the speeded-up development, production and application of microelectronics to deepen further processing at the national level. At the same time, he stressed features such as the rate of speed-up, the growth of the volume of output and the more purposeful expansion of assortments as the foundation of a significant rise in labor productivity. Pohl pointed out that microelectronics is being handled on the basis of general conditions in the GDR and close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. He also cited examples to show that the rate and standard of development in the field of microelectronics is accompanied by a shift of the costs from the user to the manufacturer of the components. This, he said, is due to the objective tendency to introduce microelectronic components in electronic devices and the ever wider assumption of system decisive functions by integrated circuits. By way of these developments, he demonstrated how the Microelectronics Combine copes with the rising challenges, and the approaches it has taken to that effect.

Beyer spoke about the new challenges to performance arising from comprehensive intensification. He started from the assumption that the development of the creativity and initiative of the working people is most intimately linked with the perfection of management, planning and economic accounting, and that further progress in intensification will require us to make irreversible the turn in growth initiated. This again depends on the greatest possible economic dynamism achieved by rising efficiency, and on making that growth permanent in all national spheres. The capacity for reproduction of the conservation of time, materials and costs will definitely decide the stable foundations of dynamic growth. Planning must be geared to a change in the sources of growth. All truly lasting growth impulses derive from scientific-technical advances, a high standard of scientific-technical work. The renewal of products and equipment is crucial. Beyer also described the rising challenges to the performance appraisal of combines and enterprises. This must help develop reproducible sources of resource conserving growth and provide long-range and stable foundations for the rise in output. It includes more intensive preoccupation with the economic substance of the indices of performance appraisal. The transition to comprehensive intensification is also characterized by the new quality of features of the reproduction process from the standpoint of the stage of sales. The combines' flexibility and ability to respond have become essential elements of the increase in national

efficiency, so that these features require adequate reflection in management, planning and economic accounting. In conclusion, Beyer stressed that the mobilization of all motive forces for the rise of efficiency in combines and enterprises crucially depends on the standardized direction of the performance principle, beginning with the performance appraisal by way of the earning and spending of funds to the material and moral stimulation of higher work performances and initiatives in the socialist competition.

Another contribution to the discussion dealt with the connection between production structure and the improvement of efficiency. The greater importance of changes in the production structure affects its appraisal, selection and efficiency. This is due in particular to scientific-technological progress, its speed-up and the greater economic and social utilization of its results by the changed conditions of the reproduction of energy and raw materials. The reporter described in detail the connection between structural changes, energy and raw materials conservation as well as the production structure, proportionality and time factor.

Some topics of efficiency ascertainment were dealt with in another contribution by the use of the example of automation. It was shown that, with regard to comprehensive automation projects, cost and profit must be at all times determined by the national standpoint. The conference heard a detailed description of the factors to be noted in investigations of efficiency, and how efficiency may be affected by a wider application of variant comparisons in the process of the preparation and drafting of automation projects.

Rost's contribution dealt in detail with the challenges to socialist planning, arising from the transition of the national economy to comprehensive intensification in the qualitatively new stage of implementation of the economic strategy, and which represent important prerequisites for the measures decided upon by party and government with regard to the perfection of management, planning and economic accounting. Central planning is thereby further improved as the decisive basis of socialist management and the main tool for guaranteeing planned and proportional development, the coincidence of the combines' and enterprises' economic interests with national needs further developed and a contribution made to the increase in the economic effects of science and technology as the fundamental precondition for long-term and stable economic growth.

It was shown that these measures in the field of investments and fixed asset reproduction substantially raise the degree of efficacy of the capital invested, allowing the modernization of fixed assets to become the main method of fixed asset reproduction; that the planning of science and technology, investment planning as well as the planning and balancing of the social labor capacity are more closely interlinked, checks of the observance of efficiency criteria increased, the State Bank is assigned farther reaching tasks and powers, the construction of rationalization aids stimulated by financial rewards. Stressed, in particular, was the importance of the measures decided upon for the perfection of the management and planning of the social labor capacity for the improvement of labor productivity. It was also emphasized that the measures decided upon also speed up the development and production of industrial consumer goods as a profile and growth determining factor. All of

this presumes the improvement of the standard of material balancing as a key point in the perfection of planning consonant with the requirements of comprehensive intensification and requires the guarantee of the unity of plan, balance and contract as well as the creation of realistic value criteria (changes in industrial prices, farm price reform, the introduction of the contribution to social funds, the revaluation of fixed assets.

In connection with the implementation of the measures for the perfection of management, planning and economic accounting and the results achieved thereby with regard to the advance of effiency, it was pointed out in the course of the discussion that the effectiveness of profits in the socialist economy needs to be raised even more. This calls for the continuing improvement of planning and profit utilization. More consistent account needs to be taken of the principle that anything profitable for the national economy must also profit the combines and enterprises.

It was explained that the establishment and consolidation of combines provided excellent prerequisites for the development and application of economic standards. Now it is a matter of relating these standards more thoroughly to all performance growth. This would make sure that all performance reserves are included in the plan and the necessary material-technical supplies for production and sales guaranteed as planned, while a greater degree of coincidence is achieved between the interests of the national economy and those of the combines, enterprises and collectives.

The issues involved in the evolution of efficient production and foreign trade structures on the basis of input-output balances in physical terms and terms of value were also discussed in detail. The more exact reflection of national interrelations achieved thereby was defined as a requirement of intensively expanded reproduction. The national structural relations would be compiled on the basis of materials, equipment and consumer goods balances and encompass the entire national reproduction process. Various efficiency indices had been formed on the basis of total costs, such as costs of exports, foreign exchange earnings, net foreign exchange yield, primary energy and materials costs, the extent of processing. These permit a more profound analysis of the national structure and the evolution of a nationally efficient production and foreign trade structure.

Also discussed were issues related to the further perfection of efficiency planning as an important element of the five-year plan and the annual plans. It was shown that efficiency calculations and analyses have rendered satisfactory services as the starting points of planning. It was said to be imperative in the course of the implementation of the all-round fund conserving type of intensively expanded reproduction to develop growth, resources and spending in specific ratios. As a rule we will have to aim for a smaller rise and sometimes even decline in the use of resources. Improvements in efficiency must therefore begin with the national criteria of intensification and the respective indices and standards. It is particularly important in this context to perfect the tools for efficiency calculations and use them more effectively.

It was shown in detail that factor justifications and performance comparisons are of specially great importance for the discovery of performance and efficiency reserves. According to earlier experiences, performance comparisons best carry out their function as the driving force of performance and efficiency advances, if they are appreciated as political tasks, if concrete economic factor analyses are to hand and indicate factors that are both comparable and capable of being affected, if best values are accepted and made the standards of individual work; above all if performance comparisons are considered and realized as an important management task within the framework of the conduct of the socialist competition for the implementation of SED economic policy. In this context, the speaker stressed that satisfactory results have been achieved by the use of factor analyses for the justification of efficiency objectives with regard to labor productivity, fixed asset management, export efficiency, net production and net profit. An essential factor has been the introduction of the proof of the plan and balance efficacy of the measures of scientific-technical progress. Factor analysis still needs to be perfected with respect to the lowering of production consumption. Satisfactory experiences are also to hand regarding the use of EDP deployment projects, for example in central state planning relative to the project "complex performance and efficiency calculations" which facilitates performance comparisons among combines and a comprehensive appraisal of performance and efficiency development on the basis of time series comparable in terms of time and structure. It was also shown that measures of scientific-technical progress and advanced renewal rates of production, for example, result in the greatest possible national efficiency wherever tangible progress had earlier been achieved in all stages of the reproduction process. Day-to-day operations confirm that general efficiency is largely determined by the successful handling of the first phase of the cycle science-technology-production-sales. Performance comparisons will have to take even more account of this fact.

In this connection, Schneider dealt in great detail with the new challenges arising for intensification and the improvement of the efficacy of scientific-technical efforts in combines and enterprises on the basis of the tasking workbooks. He agreed with the frequently heard opinion that consideration for the differences between work in the sectors science and technology and the production sectors has definite practical consequences for the concrete approach to the management, planning and stimulation of research and development. The proper conclusions need also to be drawn with regard to the socialist competition for the development of the working people's initiative in the sectors science and technology, above all the work with the tasking workbooks. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the economic efficacy of science and technology is ultimately decided by the quality of the management of scientific-technological operations and the standard of the creative mass initiative of scientific-technological cadres. The results of studies show that the tasking workbooks present a crucial base of the competition, offer the possibility of conducting the competition on the basis of Leninist principles in the sectors of science and technology also--taking into account the differences in requirements--, thereby cut the development and transfer

times fixed in the tasking workbooks and exceed listed economic and technical parameters. That is why initiatives in research and development are particularly effective if the objectives are phrased in the tasking workbooks so that

-- The objectives recorded in the summarized tasking workbook proof help safeguard at least the planned performance and efficiency indices of combines and enterprises,

-- The targets in the tasking workbooks are set in accordance with future international top standards and the time of the sales efficacy of prevailing market demand,

-- The comprehensive nature of innovation processes is guaranteed.

Schneider pointed out that combines and enterprises at best set the starting points for the development of a challenging competition, oriented to top scientific-technological performances, at the stage of the defense of the tasking workbooks. However, this defense relates to the result, not the process of the generation of the requirement in regard to standards, in other words to decisionmaking. It would be beneficial to move the starting point of the competition to the stage of task and objective setting, because subsequent efficiency and productivity depend on the standard of scientific-technological objectives. It is also important to remember that tasking workbook targets are not the same as competition obligations. Indeed, the former are minimum official requirements to be exceeded in the socialist competition, plan targets for research and development, which are the bases of the respective competition obligations in the meaning of cost and time cuts. At the opening defense especially, the labor unions should, therefore, direct their attention to unequivocal statements regarding the greatest possible national use effect and a correspondingly high standard of scientific-technological objectives. One difficult question with regard to the development of the socialist competition in research and development collectives cannot yet be settled in every case. It concerns the needed comparability of work and competition results.

Haberland's contribution examined the connection between the speeded-up renewal of production and national efficiency. It also indicated the reserves available. Haberland addressed himself specially to combines and enterprises where the circulation of intensively expanded reproduction is relatively closed. He emphasized the importance of clear economic decisionmaking criteria for new productions (products, materials, processes and technologies), and of a favorable cost/profit ratio. This calls for exact and comprehensive world standard comparisons and presumes a quick response to customer wishes and the greatest possible production flexibility. It is imperative to take account of the trend of the development of cost changes in favor of highly automated products, usually customer specific rationalization, modernization and automation solutions involving hardware and software. Required for keeping costs down are entirely new designs and technological solutions (up to and including warehousing and assembly processes), and, above all, conclusions with regard to research and development (flexible automation, flexible manufacturing sections and workshops). Ambitious renewal rates,

amounting to 30 percent and more, must be coupled with a new quality in the stability and flexibility of component supply and cooperation relations. Product quality and reliability are becoming the prime requirement for the greatest possible efficacy, and this calls for a reliable quality control system.

Much attention was devoted in this context to "zero fault work." It was shown that modern communication and information equipment must be used to safeguard the satisfaction of the requirements mentioned in production preparation and implementation as well as in the management and planning of the entire reproduction process. The cycle from research to sales must be shortened. According to our own and international experiences, significant potentials for time savings, cost reduction, productivity and efficiency improvements are provided by the use of computer backed development and manufacture. The process related use of office computers and base microcomputers is of similar importance.

Altogether, scientific-technical innovation processes were much to the fore in the discussion, in view of the fact that they are the keys to the implementation of intensively expanded reproduction. Their special role in the situation regarding resources was emphasized. It will be necessary to consider the entire innovation cycle when appraising the efficiency of innovation processes, to take into account the differences between various types of innovations and give greater consideration to the time factor. The time factor might be more exactly assessed in the appraisal of products and processes if an item matrix were used.

The discussion described the further processing conception of the combines as a decisive management tool for the implementation of the SED's economic policy. On the basis of continuous analytical-forecasting and long-range conceptual work, it should set the course of the development of the greatest possible national efficiency in accordance with the criteria of comprehensive intensification. As earlier experiences have confirmed, it is imperative to keep in mind general national objectives and requirements of efficiency development, give them a sound foundation by the most realistic possible solutions and concretemeasures, from the very first moment ensure close cooperation between ministries and combines as well as among ministries and combines. Also stressed as a fundamental requirement for efficiency was the guarantee of demand-appropriate, profitable and marketable products. For that purpose it is essential to define the product structure or production assortment, carry on increased analytical-forecasting work with regard to scientific-technological development standards, to the development of needs and demands as well as market trends. Mentioned specially as important criteria of efficiency improvements by further processing were the reduction of the expenditure of embodied and live labor, renewal, energy and materials conservation, fixed asset reproduction, the rational use of the social labor capacity and cooperation at the national and international level. It is more and more important to properly handle the interlocking features of the reproduction process, utilize them as factors for improving efficiency as well as to devote proper attention to cost and profit development at the same time as to material processes, even before the conceptual stage. Also emphasized in the discussion was the significant role of materials management appropriate

to further processing with regard to the greatest possible national efficiency. This involves measures for the reduction of specific materials and energy consumption by new products or changes in product features as well as by the lowering of specific materials and energy losses consequent upon the perfection of technological processes, and the reduction of the material intensity of production (rational materials circulations). What we need are technologies yielding products with low or no wastage, constructions and product designs allowing for recycling, which help minimize costs in the subsequent utilization as secondary raw materials of the raw materials and other materials contained in the products and are also less polluting for the environment. The use as secondary energy of waste heat produced in the course of materials circulation is also gaining importance. That is demonstrated by the situation with regard to resources and world market prices.

Several contributions to the discussion dealt with labor scientific and social aspects of efficiency growth.

Hanspach noted, among other factors, that research in the field of the conservation and organization of labor, carried out in recent years, was concerned with the problems and tasks aimed at the efficient utilization of the social labor capacity by the widespread use of the scientific organization of labor. Evident successes were achieved in cooperation with combines, enterprises and regions. If proper account is taken of it by management and planning at the various levels of the economy, live labor has shown to be increasingly important for present and future advances in efficiency. We have seen confirmed that:

-- The speed-up and economic utilization of scientific-technical progress is decisively determined by the manner of organizing labor, and how the manual and mental potentials of the labor capacity are deployed and used. It is certainly out of the question for the advances of science and technology to limit the influence of live labor.

-- In the conditions of intensively expanded reproduction, science and technology achieve their greatest efficiency if man as the main productive force and subject of production is able to develop, as important qualitative factors of his labor capacity, his training, skills, mobility, social consciousness and willingness to do his best. Research in the field of "work and wage" demonstrate that important sources of performance growth are developed thereby.

Hanspach subsequently dealt in detail with the scientific organization of labor. Drawing on an analysis of the results achieved in recent years, he stressed the current process of the fundamental perfection of scientific labor organization from the aspect of its process related application. Particularly important is its function with regard to the improvement of the efficiency and productivity of labor as well as its contribution to the speed-up of the circulation of intensively expanded reproduction in combines and enterprises. Efforts concentrate on three crucial features:

-- Raising the efficacy of science and technology;

-- Developing and more efficiently utilizing the social labor capacity;

-- Perfecting combine management and planning for the rationalization of the relatively closed reproduction process, in particular by the widespread use of the Schwedt initiative.

For the immediate future, Hanspach emphasized four key tasks:

-- Scientific labor organization must be developed and used as an element of science and technology for the increase in its economic and social efficacy, the resolute application of labor scientific findings at all stages of the reproduction process.

-- The employment and utilization of the skilled labor capacity contributes to the lowering of production consumption per unit of use value and is of increasing importance for further processing.

-- The growing extent of the equipment of work stations and processes requires the efficient utilization of fixed assets with the help of the scientific organization of labor. This latter must be directed to the goal of allowing modernization to increasingly becoming the main form of the reproduction of fixed assets.

-- The process related perfection of the scientific organization of labor must contribute to the full utilization of the new opportunities offered combine management and planning for the intensification of the reproduction process and the creation of stable conditions for the steady and long-range advance of output.

In summation, Hanspoch stressed the fact that the basic demands for the greater efficiency of the national economy will largely help determine the directions of research in the years 1986-1990. The main orientations of the plan largely coincide with those of the partner institutions in the USSR and the other socialist countries for joint CEMA research.

Also dealt with in the discussion were other aspects: How, for example, to make even more effective our social labor capacity consonant with the new challenges and within the complex of intensification factors. Indicated in particular were factors suitable for generalization and arising from experiences gained in the sectors ore mining, metallurgy and potash. To begin with, a ministerial plan of operations, drafted in further development of the long-range conceptual work for the current five-year plan, controls the unity of scientific-technological progress and the improvement of the economic and social efficiency in the employment of the social labor capacity as a prerequisite of the plan. Secondly, it has been possible to further define the unity of the technical-economic-social advances in the program of indices by way of the performance comparison of comprehensive WAO [scientific labor organization] studies, and substantially raise the standard of results.

Other reports spoke of the need to consciously bring about the coincidence of scientific-technological and social progress, in order to make fully effective social security as the motive force for the improvement of national

efficiency. The enterprise aspects of the implementation of our social policy are particularly important in this context. The factory, the work station--the main fields of application of scientific-technological advances--are confronted with the task to daily demonstrate this connection to the working people. It is therefore the central task of enterprise social policy in combines and factories to provide socialist and progressive working conditions and job content. It is imperative in varied ways to affect the social development and lifestyles of the social groups, and in this connection the even more rational cooperation between enterprise and region obtains additional import.

Fielitz dealt in detail with this group of problems, demonstrating by the experiences gained in Gera Bezirk how a region may contribute to the improvement of efficiency. It had been found useful to draft a long-range conception of social, economic and intellectual-cultural development in the region on the basis of the general chart for the location of the productive forces. This focused first of all on raising the degree of utilization of regional resources for the principal directions of scientific-technical progress and its greatest possible economic utilization; secondly on regional backing for intensification and rationalization measures in combines and enterprises and the organization of efficient cooperation relations in the region, including those designed to raise the output of consumer and export commodities; thirdly the regional encouragement of the evolution of rational systems for distributing the locations of combines and efficient parent plants. Experiences have shown that the concentration of regional resources on the speeded-up accomplishment of the decisive tasks of scientific-technical progress, the comprehensive intensification in combines and the encouragement of their rational division of labor represent one of the most important regional contributions to the efficiency of the national economy as a whole. The progress made by the parent plant of the Hermsdorf Ceramic Works Combine, for example, shows how regional measures for the expansion and continued training of the social labor capacity and the development of the infrastructure make possible the necessary expansion of capacities. That also affects the expansion of the research capacities needed, which were not fragmented in various locations but could be concentrated at the Hermsdorf site.

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ECONOMY POLAND

POLICY GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 1986 PLAN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Dec 85 supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA No 64 pp 3, 4

[Abridged version of Annex No 3 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 178/85 dated 15 November 1985; first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Text] We are publishing here the abridged text of Annex No 3 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 178/85 dated 15 November 1985, concerning the National Annual Plan for 1986. The full text of this annex will be published in one of the upcoming issues of DZIENNIK URZEDOWY KOMISJI PLANOWANIA PRZY RADZIE MINISTROW.]

I. Principles and Instruments for the Allocation of Fuel, Energy and Raw and Fabricated Materials Resources in 1986

The steering of materials management in 1986 is subject to the implementation of the following goals:
--aiding the processes ensuring the reduction of fuel, energy and raw and fabricated materials consumption per production unit,
--optimally allocating fuel and raw and fabricated materials resources within the trade apparatus-producers structure,
--increasing the supply of scarce material resources.

1. The procurement policy for 1986 aims at ensuring supplies of raw and fabricated materials to those producers that undertake to implement the tasks defined in the CPR in the most efficient manner.

2. In 1986, priorities in procurement (comprised of the guaranteed delivery of articles covered by compulsory brokerage and the priority purchase of other materials) affect:
1) the implementation of tasks covered by government orders and the production task programs specified in the CPR,
2) needs related to the defense and security of the country, including those related to state reserves,
3) needs related to the production of processed products designated for export according to the list drawn up by the minister of foreign trade by agreement with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and the minister of materials and fuels management.

4) tasks implemented by small-scale production units that by statute employ workers not fully competent to meet the demands ensuring the implementation of tasks emanating for these units from the annual plan,
5) needs related to the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters,
6) the implementation of tasks of housing complex construction together with the technical and social infrastructure within the territory of the Warsaw-City Province.

3. Producer goods trade takes place on the basis of freely contracted agreements between consignees and producers.
3.1. Within a limited scope, the following are continued in 1986:
--the compulsory brokerage of trade units in the area of selected fuels, raw and fabricated materials and products,
--the distribution of some means of transport and construction machinery,
--the allocation of the purchase and consumption of fuels and energy.
3.1.1. Trade units conducting the sale of materials covered by compulsory brokerage and units allocating the consumption of electrical power and gas fuels are obliged to meet in full the needs emanating from the priorities outlined in section 2.
3.2. The principles of the compulsory brokerage of trade units and the distribution of some means of transport and construction machinery are defined by Council of Ministers Resolution No 124 dated 19 July 1985, concerning the principles and organization of the producer materials and equipment procurement process from 1986 to 1990 (MONITOR POLSKI No 22, item 164).
3.3. The principles of the allocation of fuel and energy consumption are regulated by separate regulations issued on the basis of article 26 of the law dated 6 April 1984 on energy management (DZIENNIK USTAW No 21, item 96).
3.4. By 31 December 1986, the minister of materials and fuels management shall prepare proposals for the further restriction of the scope of compulsory brokerage in trade up to the volumes indispensable for guaranteed procurement.

4. In order to safeguard the plan and enable the efficient moderation of problems arising in the course of its implementation, balance reserves will be activated. The balance reserves of nationally balanced materials covered by compulsory brokerage are administered by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission (having sought the opinion of the minister of materials and fuels management) within the area of the balances confirmed by the Council of Ministers, and by the minister of materials and fuels management in the area of the balances confirmed by him. Deliveries from domestic production or import larger than the volumes specified in national balances are designated in their entirety for augmenting balance reserves.

5. The principles of pricing, credit and financing policy and the following insturments shall foster the growth of supply and the rational management of resources:
5.1. Income tax reductions shall be applied on the basis of the Council of Ministers decree dated 27 December 1983 (along with changes added later) concerning reductions in income tax (DZIENNIK USTAW No 75, item 337) for:
--the implementation of the production and services capital spending projects of enterprises undertaken to activate or increase production through the management of scrap materials, secondary raw materials and not fully efficient materials,

--the implementation of modernization ventures undertaken to reduce the institutional consumption of the fuels, energy and raw materials specified by the minister of materials and fuels management,
--conservation in the consumption by production units of some raw and fabricated materials, fuels and energy in short supply.

Moreover, beginning 1 January 1986, reductions of 30 percent on the income tax owed will be introduced for specialized units of secondary raw material procurement and processing. Two-thirds of the funds obtained from this reduction will be transfered to the Secondary Raw Materials Fund to be designated for the development of a secondary raw materials procurement and processing network.

5.2. Material incentives will be used to economize on raw and fabricated materials (indicated by the minister of materials and fuels management) according to the principles outlined in Council of Ministers Resolution No 130 dated 7 October 1983 (along with changes added later), concerning the use in state enterprises of an experimental system of material incentives for economizing in the consumption of raw and fabricated materials.

Moreover, the possibility of the use of an experimental system of material incentives for economizing in the consumption of fuels and energy is introduced for the production of specific products. By the end of 1985, the minister of materials and fuels management shall prepare a draft of an updated Council of Ministers Resolution No 130, concerning the use of an experimental system of material incentives.

5.3. The parent agencies as well as the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Materials and Fuels Management shall propagate the use of the principle of directly relating bonuses and awards to the results of economizing in plant emoluments systems. To this end:

--the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, by agreement with the minister of materials and fuels management and parent agencies, by 31 January 1986, shall prepare framework/model regulations of granting bonuses and awards based on the rational management of materials, fuels and energy,

--the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, together with parent agencies, shall adopt the principle that, in rendering opinions on and confirming plant emoluments systems, they shall take note of the creation of the possibility of paying out bonuses and awards that are directly contingent upon the efficient management of raw and fabricated materials, fuels and energy and upon the attainment of the proper level of quality of manufactured products.

5.4. The president of the Polish National Bank:
a) shall examine the possibility of the financing, as a supplement to bank credit,(within the framework of a credit plan) of ventures aimed at the management of industrial scrap materials as well as secondary raw materials originating in the Katowice Province,
b) shall prepare the principles of the granting of credit to socialized and private farms and gardens for the partial or total financing of:

--the building of stations utilizing recycled energy (e.g., biogases, water power and the like),
--ventures enabling the use of waste energy from industry for farm production.
c) shall examine the possibility of the financing, as a supplement to bank credit, (within the framework of a credit plan) of ventures having the purpose of fine coal and brown coal utilization as a substitute for gas, coal, coke and heating oil fuels in short supply.

5.5. The following centralized funds will be in operation:
a) a fund for the development of retread tires in accordance with Council of Ministers Resolution No 273, dated 29 December 1982, concerning ensuring conditions for the development of retread traction tires,
b) a centralized fund for the economization of fuels, energy and raw and fabricated materials (Council of Ministers Resolution No 137 dated 17 October 1983 concerning the creation of a central fund for the economization of fuels, energy and raw and fabricated materials, MP No 36, item 202).

The monies in the fund are earmarked for granting financial assistance (subsidies and non-interest-bearing loans) to units of the socialized economy that embark upon modernization ventures directed towards obtaining economizing effects in the area of fuels, energy and raw or fabricated materials on the scale of the economy, as well as embarking upon capital spending projects in the area of the production of scarce fuels and materials.

Units of the socialized economy that do not observe regulations on the sale of products (services) on which there is a production ban, on the use in their production of overly energy-intensive or materials-intensive technologies and on the use of some materials for the production of specific products (services) are obliged to make a payment into the previously noted fund.

c) the centralized fund for secondary raw materials (Council of Ministers Resolution No 13 dated 11 February 1983, concerning the fund for secondary raw materials--MP No 8, item 48).

The monies in the fund are earmarked for granting financial assistance (subsidies or low-interest and non-interest-bearing loans) to units of the economy that undertake to obtain and use effectively waste products as secondary raw materials.

Units of the socialized economy that destroy useful waste products or diminish their utilitarian value are obliged to make a payment into the fund for secondary raw materials in the amount specified in the previously noted resolution.

5.6. Restrictions and bans on production and on the use of specific technologies shall be introduced. The minister of materials and fuels management shall introduce bans on the use of some materials for the production of specific products (services), the production of products and the use of production technologies that are excessively materials-intensive and energy-intensive.

5.7. The use of raw and fabricated materials, fuels and energy for industrial products, for construction-installation production and for conducting production processes and rendering services is subject to the duty to set standards according to the principles outlined in Decree No 23 of the minister of materials management dated 23 October 1983, concerning the establishment and the use of standards and norms for the use of raw and fabricated materials, fuels and energy.

5.8. Disciplinary principles for trade shall be introduced through a change in the regulations of Council of Ministers Resolution No 207 dated 27 September 1982, concerning sale agreements and agreements for deliveries between units of the socialized economy (MP No 26, item 235). The proposal for updating shall be submitted by 31 December 1985 to the Council of Ministers by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission at the recommendation of the chairman of the State Economic Arbitration.

II. Instruments of Capital Spending Policy and Construction

1. General Principles

In the sphere of capital spending and construction, the basic tasks of the plan aim at further ordering this work and at streamlining the management of fixed assets. This should be based in particular on:
1) the on-time completion of implemented capital spending projects, with the simultaneous limitation on beginning new capital spending projects based on construction,
2) the restriction of the level of disinvestment of fixed assets and the prevention of the widening of the technological gap above all by increasing efficient capital-replacement/modernization spending projects,
3) the aiding of structural changes aimed primarily at:
a) increasing the export capability of the national economy,
b) reducing the consumption of energy, fuels and raw and fabricated materials, as well as managing wastes and secondary raw materials,
c) the development of food processing and the diminishing of farm raw materials losses,
4) the setting in order of construction processes, especially in the areas of:
a) price discipline for building-installation projects through the introduction of a standards base for the use of production elements and cost,
b) the broader use of engineering progress, especially including construction-materials solutions that save on materials and energy, primarily in housing construction,
c) the improvement of work quality,
d) the reduction of production costs.

2. Actions Aimed at Ensuring the Implementation of Basic Socioeconomic Goals

1. By 15 January 1986, the ministers and provincial governors shall make a detailed analysis of the capital spending program for 1986 in order to reduce the commitment of outlays in incomplete capital spending construction projects for the coming years and shall submit its results to the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

2. In the establishment of the plan of the capital spending activity of budgetary institutions for 1986, ministers and provincial governors are advised to ensure the indispensable concentration of funds for continued tasks, in first order those slated for completion in 1986-1987.

In the event that it is necessary to embark upon new capital spending tasks, the condition of the putting into operation of a budgetary unit capital spending project of at least equal cost value in the given ministry must be fulfilled.

3. An increase in the role of bank credit is recognized as indispensable, above all in the financing of ventures related to the implementation of priority economic goals, according to the principles defined in the assumptions of bank credit policy for 1986.

4. In 1986 and the years following, enterprises may accumulate funds for developmental and modernization purposes. This includes the issuance of shares according to the principles to be outlined in a decree of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provisions of article 34b of the law dated 26 February 1982, on the financial management of state enterprises (DZ U 1984 No 16, item 74 and DZ U 1985 No 37, item 174).

5. In accordance with the provisions contained in the budget law for 1986, the principle is upheld that the initiation of capital spending projects with a cost value above 500 million zlotys, financed in whole or in part through a budgetary subsidy, requires the approval of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman, by agreement with the finance minister.

6. In order to counteract the dissipation of production potential, in 1986 the principle is upheld that the commencement of the building of new hospital facilities may be undertaken only as the implementation of hospital construction is completed in the given province.

7. In accordance with the provisions of the budgetary law for 1986, state enterprises (enterprise associations), cooperative enterprises and social organization enterprises embarking upon capital spending projects in 1986 that are comprised of a construction project encompassing cubic capacity structures are obliged to pay into the appropriate bank for the enterprise a security deposit of 20 percent of the cost value of the buildings, if the capital spending project complies with priority economic goals whose list shall be established by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and 50 percent in the area of other capital spending projects.

7.1. The security deposit is subject to return under the condition that the deadline for turning over the capital spending project for utilization or the deadline for achieving the fully projected production or services capacity established before the capital spending project commences is not exceeded.

7.2. Enterprises do not pay a security deposit on capital spending projects:
1) related to health protection, the improvement of work safety and hygiene and environmental protection--in the area regulated by the appropriate ministers,

2) in housing or on facilities of the community infrastructure and employee lodging facilities,
3) comprised of the building of: bakeries, trade and services facilities, warehouses and storage plants at procurement and agricultural-food industrial centers, as well as in ports, telephone exchanges, the production-renovation facilities of rolling stock repair plants and buildings related to the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials,
4) defined in section 10 of the Council of State and Council of Ministers resolution dated 30 June 1985, concerning the building and development of state regional small-scale production enterprises (MP No 19, 1985, item 144).
5) implemented with the use of institutional capital spending reductions in the income tax,
6) financed by a budgetary subsidy as well as out of developmental funds emanating partly from public contributions,
7) cooperatives for the blind and disabled veterans' cooperatives financed from the disabled veterans' rehabilitation fund and by the Polish Union of the Deaf and the Polish Union of the Blind,
8) government orders for tasks in the area of science and technology.

3. Principles of Distribution of Amortization

1. The amount of the standard rate of amortization to be paid in 1986 by state enterprises into the national budget or into the provincial centralized amortization account is 50 percent of the total amortization, taking into account the regulations of article 41 paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the law dated 26 February 1982 on the financial management of state enterprises (DZIENNIK USTAW 1984 No 16, item 74 with subsequent changes) and section 13 of the Council of Ministers decree dated 27 December 1983 on the amortization of the fixed assets of units of the socialized economy (DZIENNIK USTAW No 72, item 320). The provision in section 3 point 1 paragraph 1 of Council of Ministers Resolution No 71/84 dated 18 May 1984 is kept in force.

2. In order to generate additional capital spending funds for environmental protection, enterprises have the right to keep back for their development funds the total amount of amortization allowances computed on separately listed fixed assets that protect the environment.

3. In order to enable the acceleration of the processes of modernization and structural change in the economy, reductions are introduced in amortization payments into the national budget by state enterprises.

4. Enterprises implementing their own continued or newly begun capital spending projects in implementational cycles not exceeding 24 months in the case of capital replacement/modernization projects and 36 months in the case of developmental capital spending projects, and based on the replacement and modernization of the production techniques and technologies of the products and services defined in table no 1 that will enable an increase in labor productivity, the reduction of the energy-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness of production and an improvement in quality, as well as an increase in the volumes of the production of these products and services, are entitled to reductions in amortization payments.

In exceptional cases, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, acting by agreement with the minister of finances, may extend the implementational cycles for capital spending projects that qualify for a reduction.

5. The amount of the reduction is 30 percent of the cost value of the capital spending projects named in point 4, with the qualification that in particular years, the reduction cannot exceed 30 percent of the actually incurred outlays for the given capital spending project.

6. The basis of the computation by an enterprise of the reduction named in point 4 is the submission of notification of the intent to implement capital spending projects qualifying for a reduction to the appropriate treasurer's office by the end of the first quarter of the taxation year. The notification must contain at least the following data:
1) the name of the capital spending task and its objective,
2) the planned dates for beginning and ending the capital spending project,
3) the planned cost value of the capital spending project,
4) planned outlays for the implementation of the capital spending task in the taxation year,
5) the amount of the reduction in the amortization payment, including the amount of reductions due in the taxation year,
6) the planned share of amortization payments into the budget after taking into account the planned reductions and exemptions defined in article 41 of the law dated 26 February 1982 on the financial management of state enterprises.

Following the conclusion of the taxation year, the enterprise makes an accounting of the reductions in amortization payments in accordance with actually incurred outlays for the capital spending tasks named in the notification, by the deadline in effect for the preparation of a balance.

7. By the deadline in effect for amortization payments into the budget, enterprises transfer the reductions in amortization allowances into separate accounts for the financing of the capital spending projects specified in the notification.

8. Enterprises likewise are entitled to reductions in amortization payments into the budget in the event of their participation in the financing of joint capital spending projects fulfilling the conditions named in point 4. In such a case, the amount of the reduction is 40 percent of the total of enterprise payments into the account for financing joint capital spending projects. In this case, the basis for computing the reduction is the listing in the notification discussed in point 6 of the folllowing additional information:
a) the name and address of the implementor of the joint capital spending project,
b) a copy of the contract on the implementation of the joint capital spending projects,
c) the name and number of the bank account in which the funds for the financing of the joint capital spending project are held,
d) the planned amount of contributions to the joint capital spending project, including the amount of the planned payment for the given taxation year.

9. In the area of capital spending projects aimed at an increase in export, as discussed in section 2 of Order No 17 of the ministers of finance and foreign trade and the president of the Polish National Bank dated 20 February 1985, concerning reductions for economic units for undertaking and implementing capital spending projects aimed at increasing export and concerning some sources of financing for these capital spending projects (DZIENNIK URZEDOWY of the Ministry of Finance No 8/85), the provisions of section 3 of the given order also apply.

10. Enterprises submit reductions in amortization payments into accounts for the financing of the capital spending projects specified in the notification by the deadline in effect for making amortization payments into the budget.

11. If an enterprise avails itself of a reduction that does not comply with its designation or if a capital spending project is not implemented according to the cycles discussed in point 4, it transfers into the budget the equivalent of the computed reduction plus the interest due for the late payment (...).

14. In determining reductions in amortization payments into the central provincial amortization account, people's councils are advised to use the principles outlined in paragraphs 2-11.

15. The Council of Ministers, by decree, shall define the detailed terms for the use by enterprises of reductions in payments of part of amortization allowances into the national budget or to the central provincial amortization account.

16. In order to put a real value on fixed assets and on nonfixed products, on 1 January 1986, the lower limit of the value of fixed assets shall be raised from 30,000 zlotys to 150,000 zlotys.

17. In order to enable the capital replacement of fixed assets, economic units may make a one-time reduction in the amortization of still-operative machinery, equipment and means of transport that have been totally amortized or that have an amortization period that ends in 1986.

18. By agreement with the president of the Central Office of Statistics, the minister of finances shall define the principles of the one-time revision in the amortization of machinery, equipment and means of transport that economic units make on 1 January 1986 (1 July 1986 for economic units using the fiscal year).

4. National Capital Spending Projects

1. In 1986, parent agencies supervising investors and contractors shall take effect action to ensure the implementation of particular capital spending projects in accordance with the agreed-upon and confirmed operating schedules for the purpose of abiding by the deadlines for completing them and turning over production and services capabilities for utilization.

2. By 28 February 1986, parent agencies supervising investors shall submit information to the Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman regarding:
--the course of the implementation of national capital spending projects and of the production and services results in operation from these capital spending projects in 1985,
--the results achieved in 1985 from the projected production and services capabilities of national capital spending projects put into operation by 31 December 1984.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission shall establish the detailed scope of the information described previously.

3. The financing of the program for building cooperative housing for the needs of the employee workforces of plants and enterprises that come into being as a result of implemented national capital spending projects, established for 1986 and defined in annex no 1, shall be based on bank credit granted to those investing in national capital spending projects, subject to future repayment by the housing cooperative created by the plant and enterprise employees, according to the principles and terms generally in effect in the implementation of cooperative housing construction (...)

III. Principles and Means of the Implementation of Pricing Policy

5. Major Directions of Pricing Policy

In 1986, the directions of pricing policy shall be determined by the aim to limit the rate of inflation, to rationalize the pricing structure and to restore stability in subsequent sectors of the market. Various levers and methods for impacting price levels, adapted as closely as possible to the specifics of the particular fields of production and trade, shall be used to implement these directions of pricing policy.

1.1. The principle introduced in 1985 according to which the results of the increase in the purchase price of fuels, raw materials and fabricated materials and in power engineering and transport rates may not be figured in full into the prices of the products and services manufactured with the use of these raw and fabricated materials is retained. Separate regulations govern the principles and procedure in this area.

1.2. In order to counteract unwarranted price increases that are detrimental to the general populace, to consignees in socialized institutions and to the state budget, beyond the hitherto existing levers, the following levers shall be used flexibly according to the specifics of the particular fields of production:
--in a limited scope (by comparison with 1985),
--a ban on price increases except in cases where a price increase is justified by an increase in costs for reasons beyond the producer's control,
--the upper ceilings of the average price increase is determined by the minister of finances; this shall apply in particular to enterprises with a large variability in production assortments; with regard to some procurement/capital spending articles, the transaction prices obtained in export or paid in import shall be taken as the upper ceiling.

--the duty to inform treasury chambers of the intent to raise the contractual and regulated price 3 weeks prior to the date that this is put into effect by the minister of finances; in accordance with the regulations of the law on prices, the treasury chamber, within a period of 14 days from the receipt of such information, may defer the price increase for a period of up to 3 months; this method of impacting the price level shall be used above all with reference to enterprises that have a small and fairly constant production assortment.

1.3. Agreements concluded by the minister of finances with particular enterprises shall be applied with regard to the policy of contractual price ruling conducted by these enterprises. These agreements defining the regulations of price ruling for goods meeting a basic standard ought to ensure the indispensable deliveries of these goods on the market and enable greater flexibility in the setting of prices for other items, allowing for a richer market assortment. The instruments and methods of impacting price levels defined in point 12 shall not be applied to the enterprises with which the agreements are concluded.

The expanded scope of application of the agreements should apply in particular to goods of general consumption (household items, cosmetics and the like).

1.4. The turnover tax shall be in active use as an element of current state policy. The rates of the turnover tax may be changed and adapted according to the market situation and the needs of stability.

An increase in supply and a price reduction on a stable market shall be the basis for reducing the turnover tax rates. The turnover tax likewise shall be used selectively for producer and capital spending goods specified by the Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman in cases enabling a balance of supply and demand. This shall apply first to machinery and building equipment, machine tools, trucks and buses. In such cases, the principle that the turnover tax may not increase the recorded value of fixed assets shall be applied. Moreover, in the event of the taxing of machinery, construction equipment, trucks and buses, specialized equipment-transport enterprises and public and subbranch transportation enterprises shall be authorized to receive a rebate on the turnover tax paid.

By 15 December 1985, the minister of finances shall submit proposals for transfering the collection of this tax from certain products to trade.

1.5. The pricing policy shall be directed towards restricting the scope of the amount of product and organizational unit subsidies; the assumptions of price changes shall be subordinated to this. At the same time, the verification of the principle of subsidizing production in order to eliminate the financing of uneconomical management and poor quality and to increase incentives to improve management efficiency in the subsidy system shall be conducted. The scope of the use of uniform rates for groups of products shall be expanded and in fields where different subsidy rates for enterprises shall still be indispensable, in addition to average rates, maximum rates that may not be exceeded shall be established.

1.6. The verification of the duty to take action to reduce the costs of subsidized production shall be intensified.

1.7. The finance minister, using the instruments described in points 1.2. to 1.5., shall seek the opinions of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman and the minister of labor, wages and social affairs regarding the impact of particular decisions on the potential for shaping the financial and emoluments situation of the enterprises covered by them.

Every 6 months, the finance minister shall submit reports to the Council of Ministers on the results of the use of the instruments named in points 1.2. to 1.5.

2.1. In the area of producer prices, the process of the gradual adjustment of coal prices to a realistic level shall be continued in order to limit the amount of subsidies for its extraction. Together with the increase in the producer price of coal, the producer prices of electrical and thermal power, as well as transport rates shall be raised. Likewise, the prices of metallurgical products and cement shall be increased, as economization tasks in the area of consumption rationalization are considered.

2.2. For the other basic raw and fabricated materials, the process of adapting their domestic purchase prices to the level of transaction prices in the event that they are higher than domestic prices shall be continued. This applies in particular to basic raw and fabricated materials imported from the second payments area whose purchase prices shall be adapted beginning in 1986 to the level of their transaction prices, followed by the introduction of such a system of setting these prices through the course of the year that, by ensuring their relative stability, would maintain a constant link between the rate of the domestic prices for purchasing these raw materials and the level of the transaction prices paid to import them.

2.3. The official prices of basic means of production shall be adjusted according to changes in the currency exchange rate.

Table no 2 outlines the indexes of changes in the official prices of basic raw and fabricated materials (...).

IV. Financing and Credit Instruments

Financing-credit policy in 1986 shall aim to restore stability to the state financial system by ensuring the observance of efficient economic activity. The principles of assessing enteprises also shall be used to this end.

1. In budgetary policy, the minister of finances shall act to reduce the rate of increase of budgetary outlays, including in particular production subsidies, individual reductions in income tax and capital spending subsidies. These actions shall be supported by a price policy directed towards price increases of subsidized products above all and by a credit policy aimed at increasing the share of credit in the financing of enterprise capital spending projects.

2. In order to ensure conditions for the servicing of Poland's foreign debt without violating the stability of the state financial system, the principle of rendering by all economic organizational units and financial institutions shall be introduced for this purpose. Actions shall be taken to create the Debt Servicing Fund, for which obligatory payments by economic units, established in relation to their assets, payments by private individuals and nonsocialized economic units and budgetary subsidies shall be accumulated.

The minister of finances shall prepare and submit the corresponding draft of the law creating such a fund.

3. Bank credit policy shall be aimed at assisting efforts ensuring an improvement in the level of management efficiency achieved primarily by a reduction in the energy-intensiveness and the materials-intensiveness of production and an improvement in product quality.

Banks shall increase the credit means designated to finance outlays (capital spending projects) on favorable terms that are related to:
--the growth of profitable export,
--engineering progress, including the development of electronics, robotics and automation.

Credit preferences also shall be maintained for the food economy and for enterprises producing market products whose production growth is especially needed to satisfy demand. Credit preferences shall be maintained for the financing of stores of goods emanating from import from the first payments area and designated for export to the second payments area. Credit preferences also shall be used for units embarking upon capital spending projects improving work safety and hygiene conditions.

4. Enterprises that give evidence of a high level of management and those enterprises in which credit is used to help finances efforts ensuring improved management, especially in areas specified in the goals of Poland's land-use management policy, shall be able to take advantage of more favorable credit terms.

5. Banks shall not grant credit for developmental purposes to enterprises whose activity does not improve and does not promise to improve in its level of management in the future.

6. Banks shall withdraw credit granted to enterprises that do not implement properly programs for improving their management in accordance with the law on the management improvement of a state enterprise and its bankruptcy.

7. The former standards of income tax obligations shall be retained. The principles of the taxation of units of the socialized economy were regulated by the law dated 31 July 1985 on adapting the regulations of certain laws defining the operation of the economy to the conditions and needs of Poland's future socioeconomic development (DZIENNIK USTAW No 31, item 174).

8. In 1986, institutional reductions in the income tax shall be retained as a stable instrument of economic policy.

Detailed provisions concerning changes in the principles of granting income tax reductions are defined in the Council of Ministers decree dated 28 October 1985 amending the decree on income tax reductions.

According to the provisions of the law dated 31 January 1985 on small-scale production, the income tax is reduced for some units working in this sphere of the economy. The level of reduction of this tax is defined in detail in the Council of Ministers decree dated 9 September 1985, concerning a reduction in the income tax for certain socialized small-scale production units.

9. In order to create conditions for the broader utilization by enterprises of the possibilities for solving economic problems through combining the funds of units of the socialized economy, as stipulated in the 26 February 1982 law on financial management (together with subsequent changes), the detailed principles of the financing of joint ventures in the capital spending sphere, in procurement, co-production, technological progress and the commodities trade shall be specified in a Council of Ministers decree.

10. In order to limit the takeover of lands by economic units, the tax on farm lands and forested lands taken over for other purposes is increased after 1 January 1986 to 15 zlotys per square meter (a law dated 31 July 1985 on adapting the regulations of certain laws defining the functioning of the economy to the conditions and needs of Poland's future socioeconomic development, DZIENNIK USTAW No 37, item 174).

11. On 1 January 1986, higher fees are introduced for the economic utilization of the environment and for the introduction of changes into it, and fines are increased for the failure to observe the requirements of environmental protection while at the same time the principle of their addition to costs recognized as unwarranted is maintained.

The minister of environmental protection and natural resources shall ensure the implementation of the preceding provisions concerning increasing fines for the failure to observe regulations on environmental protection.

The detailed provisions in the area of changes in the principles of setting costs and losses recognized as unwarranted are defined in a Council of Ministers decree dated 4 October 1985 amending the decree on the types of costs and losses recognized as unwarranted in the taxation of units of the socialized economy with an income tax.

12. A system of enterprise evaluation shall be used for the needs of central planning and the steering of the economy. The basis of this system shall be an assessment of the ability of the enterprise to finance independently its development while ensuring an increase in the scope of the work encompassed in its statute. This system shall be based on solutions adopted in the law on state enterprises and in the law on the improvement of the economy of the state enterprise and its bankruptcy. In the assessment, account shall be taken of reports of the funds remaining at the disposal of the enterprise following the payment of obligatory and contractual obligations to its production assets taking into account the rate of changes in production

technology in the given field. These assessments shall be utilized in projecting the methods of implementation of adopted developmental programs, combined with a program of structural changes, including activities embarked upon to eliminate and change the branch structure of the weakest economic units in economic terms.

The preceding criteria for assessment shall also be used to formulate the principles of the remuneration of enterprise directors.

V. The Instruments of Employment and Wage Policy

An increase in emoluments in economic units shall be contingent upon an increase in production, a reduction in costs and an improvement in financial results. Solutions planned for 1986 in the area of creating emoluments funds should serve this end.

1. Economic units pay a tax on above-standard emoluments payments that becomes income into the national budget. The tax on above-standard emoluments payments debits the profit of these units available for distribution.

2. The principle of a separate scale of tax obligations shall be maintained on above-standard payments of:
a) emoluments paid that encumber costs,
b) bonuses and awards paid out of profits for distribution, out of a balance surplus or out of other surpluses of income over outlays, according to principles established in a Council of Ministers decree on the rates of taxation on above-standard emoluments payments and the principles of establishing emoluments sums free from the tax.

3. With the exclusion of units applying the formula of the taxation of private earnings, an additional amount free from the tax on above-standard emoluments payments is established for 1986 in conjunction with an increase in the minimum emolument and a limit set on the scope of individual preferences and reductions.

In the first half of 1986, the preceding amount is a total of 400 zlotys per month and average employment, and in the second half of 1986 it is a total of 700 zlotys per month and average employment. The increase in this sum for the second half-year of 1986 shall be contingent upon the shape taken by average emoluments in the socialized economy and the living costs of employee families.

4. Economic units applying a formula for measuring an increase based on net sold production use a corrective of .40. This factor is subject to an increase in accordance with the principles established in the decree that is, however, not more than 0.15 in the subbranches where the share of emoluments in costs of overall activity in 1984-1985 has exceeded 15 percent.

The yardstick of the value of net sold production is calculated in comparable prices. The possibility of using a yardstick of net sold production value in current prices is also permitted, with the use of the previously named corrective.

The scope of the yardstick of net sale in current prices shall be defined by the minister of finance by agreement with the minister of domestic trade and services.

5. For certain economic units, other formulas for determining the amounts of emoluments free from the tax shall be defined, within the framework established in the decree. By 31 January 1986, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs shall define the branches and kinds of activities using these methods of determining the amounts of emoluments paid debiting costs that are free from the tax on above-standard emoluments, using the following assumptions as a guide:
a) the percentage of increase in the amount free from the tax, as discussed in section 3 paragraph 1 point 1 of the Council of Ministers decree, shall be used in units that utilize equipment of the municipal infrastructure and housing resources as well as in those units where the specific nature of activity does not enable an increase in emoluments. These units include public service enterprises above all.
b) the formula for the share of emoluments in net sold production shall be used in units of a production-services nature and a repair nature, as well as in others with an especially large share of labor costs in overall costs.

6. For units using the formula described in point 5a, the increase in emoluments free from the tax is set at 8 percent. Parent agencies are obliged to establish terms qualifying units using the formula described in the herein point to make full use of the percentage of increase in the amount of emoluments free from the tax.

The principles of the establishment of these conditions shall be defined by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs by agreement with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

7. In economic units that use the share formula for determining the increase in emoluments free from the tax, as discussed in point 5b, a standard index of the share of emoluments in net sold production is established as the quotient of the amount of emoluments free from the tax in the previous year paid out and debiting costs and the net sold production of that year, corrected by a factor of .97.

8. In accordance with separate regulations, the taxation of private earnings may be used in units where the employment and emoluments policy demands special flexibility.

9. a) In economic units that establish the amount free from the tax for 1986 in the manner defined in point 8, the amount of the tax due is the difference between the amount computed for the tax year and the amount corresponding to the tax that was computed for 1985.

b) for the units described in point "a," the amount free from tax is set at 144,000 zlotys annual private earnings.

10. The minister of labor, wages and social affairs, in a decree on the detailed principles of calculating the tax on above-standard emoluments payments,

shall introduce the principle that the regulations on excluding certain components of emoluments from the basis for taxation do not apply to units that use the share formula, as well as the formula for taxing private earnings.

11. Enterprises manufacturing for export take advantage of preferences in the form of a reduction in the amount of emoluments for the purpose of establishing the tax on above-standard payments on implemented export.

12. For the purpose of establishing a basis for the taxation of above-standard bonuses and awards from profits, the amount of awards and bonuses paid out of profit available for distribution is subject to a reduction by an amount representing 35 percent of the amount of economization in the use of raw materials, fuels and energy, according to the principles defined in separate regulations (...)

VI. Economic Incentives Instruments in the Foreign Trade Sphere

Instruments indirectly impacting foreign trade that affect the financial situation of enterprises and the material interests of employee workforces through the growth of export and that regulate the increase of enterprise foreign exchange funds should in particular stimulate the activation of export, especially of those highly processed products that are exported to the second payments area, and should foster the strengthening of socialist economic integration. The institutional mechanisms and levers applied should contribute to improving the economic effectiveness of export (...).

5. In 1986, incentives for embarking upon export shall be strengthened:
a) the rates of reductions in the income tax for export sales shall be contingent upon the processing level of the goods to be exported, with a strong preference being given to more highly processed goods.

Preferences on the sale of exports to the states of the second payments area shall be maintained, as shall reductions in the tax on the export of nationally balanced materials, according to the list set up by the minister of materials and fuels management by agreement with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, the minister of finances and the minister of foreign trade.

At the same time, in order to increase enterprise incentives for improving export efficiency, the amount of reductions in the income tax shall be corrected in proportion to the implemented effectiveness for those goods whose WF is greater than 1.

Reductions shall be used for an increase in the value of export. They shall be differentiated according to item and direction of export. The principles of accounting have been defined in section 8 of a Council of Ministers decree dated 28 October 1985 that amends the decree on reductions in the income tax.
b) the amount of emoluments used for the purposes of establishing the tax on above-standard payments is reduced by an amount representing the quotient of the equivalent of 5 to 20 percent of the amount of emoluments free from the tax (contingent upon the group of exported goods) and the index of the ratio of export sales expressed in transaction prices to the value of total sold production in implementational prices reduced by the turnover tax.

The principles of accounting have been defined in section 6 of a Council of MInisters decree dated 15 November 1985, concerning the tax rate on above-standard emoluments payments and the principles for establishing sums free from the tax.

6. In 1986, in the area of foreign-exchange self-financing, the following shall be in effect:
a) the rates of foreign-exchange allowances in convertible currencies established by the minister of foreign trade and the minister of finances for 1985. In the event that it is demonstrated that the amount of these rates under 1986 conditions is inappropriate, the minister of foreign trade by agreement with the minister of finances may set a different rate.

The principles of the system of foreign-exchange allowances on income from the export of goods and services for convertible currencies are defined in Council of Ministers Resolution No 152 dated 4 October 1985, concerning the detailed principles of generating and using foreign-exchange allowances that are a part of the income in convertible currencies from the realized sale of goods and services abroad.
b) the rates of ruble allowances established in Council of Ministers Resolution No 153 dated 4 October 1985, concerning the introduction of an experimental system of ruble allowances for the export of goods and services implemented in transferable rubles,
c) foreign-exchange allowance accounts will be able to be transformed into assets accounts in accordance with the principles defined in Council of Ministers Resolution No 152, concerning the detailed principles of generating and utilizing foreign-exchange allowances in convertible currencies,
d) units of the socialized economy that in 1986 embark for the first time on the production of goods and services for export to the second payments area, and do not have established foreign-exchange allowance rates, may use a foreign-exchange allowance rate of 10 percent of income in convertible currencies. The foreign-exchange allowance for such units shall be computed automatically by the national foreign-exchange bank. The principles of the creation and utilization of the foreign-exchange funds in such accounts are defined in a Council of Ministers resolution dated 4 October 1985, concerning the detailed principles of the generation and utilization of foreign-exchange allowances in convertible currencies.

7. The institution of effectiveness bidding on the sale of convertible currencies defined in Council of Ministers Resolution No 235 dated 15 November 1982 shall be retained.

The president of the Polish National Bank by agreement with the minister of finances and the minister of foreign trade shall consider the advisability of expanding the scope of activity of bidding and shall submit the relative proposals by 30 September 1986.

8. Foreign-exchange credits for purposes related to export production and export services shall be awarded according to the principles defined in a Council of Ministers decree dated 5 September 1983, concerning the general principles of the granting of foreign-exchange credits by banks for the purposes of the development of export production and export services.

9. The full implementation of a financial system for supporting capital spending projects oriented towards export, i.e., so-called minor restructuring, shall take place in accordance with the principles defined in Order No 17 of the minister of finances and the minister of foreign trade and the president of the Polish National Bank dated 20 February 1985, concerning reductions for economic units for undertaking and implementing capital spending projects aimed at increasing export and some sources of financing of such capital spending projects.

Export-oriented capital spending projects shall receive credit on privileged terms, and favorable terms shall be defined for access to foreign-exchange credit used for the purpose of financing such projects. Selected capital spending projects shall be covered by a system of governmental orders.

10. The awards fund of the minister of foreign trade, generated out of budgetary funds to create material incentives in the sphere of foreign trade in the area of goods and services turnovers (including such transit turnovers) for special export achievements shall be retained. These awards should be designated primarily for management cadres.
(...)

VII. Instruments Impacting Technological Progress and Production Quality

1. In order to ensure the implementation of tasks of importance to the national economy in the areas of the development of science and technology, inventions, licenses and applications and to initiate activities related to restructuring the national economy and eliminate overly materials-intensive and energy-intensive areas,
--the scope of the national steering of the development of science and technology through central tasks is expanded.

Among central tasks in the area of the development of science and technology are included:
--Central Programs for Basic Research (CPBP),
--Central Research-Development Programs (CPBR),
--Government Orders (ZRN) for the implementation of especially important tasks in the area of the development of science and technology.

Moreover, the following are initiated:
--Ministerial Programs for Basic Research (RPBP),
--Ministerial Research-Development Programs (RPBR).

The detailed principles of the operation of central tasks in the area of the development of science and technology and their listings shall be defined by a Council of Ministers resolution whose draft by 15 December 1985 shall be submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technological Progress Affairs by agreement with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

Based on the guidelines of the Presidium of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress Affairs, the appropriate ministers shall prepare and submit for confirmation the Ministerial Programs for Basic Research and the Ministerial Research-Development Programs.

2. The financing of research/development, Central Tasks, Ministerial Programs, the work of live-budget institutions and technology in general shall take place out of the Central Fund for Research and Development Work.

3. The principles of operation of the Central Fund for Research and Development Work and the Central Fund for Aiding Applications shall be defined in a law whose draft shall be prepared by 30 November 1985 by the minister in charge of the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications.

4. Import from the second payments area for the tasks described in points 2 and 3 shall be implemented out of the funds of the Central Foreign-Exchange Fund, which is at the disposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technological Progress Affairs.

5. Until such a time as the NSPG for 1986-1990 is passed, enterprises and cooperatives shall make allowances for the Technical-Economic Progress Fund according to the rates in effect in 1985.

6. In order to create conditions for the financing of Central Tasks in the area of Scientific and Technological Development, beginning in 1986 enterprise costs shall be further debited for the Central Fund for Research-Development Work and the Central Fund for Aiding Applications.

7. Units of the socialized economy shall create a Fund for Applications Results and from this fund they shall make awards for the inventors and implementors of technological progress, according to principles defined in separate regulations.

8. Enterprises implementing government orders shall obtain reductions in income tax according to the principles defined in separate regulations.

9. The appropriate ministers (heads of central offices), provincial governors and mayors of cities selected through the cooperation of the PRL Patent Office shall help to strengthen inventions services and the protection of industrial property in those enterprises for which they are the parent organs.

10. An improvement in quality is one of the major implementational goals of economic tasks. Activities in the area of improving quality in 1986 shall be implemented in the directions outlined in Council of Ministers Resolution No 117 dated 27 August 1984, concerning the program of activities for improving product quality.

11. In the process of updating and setting up Polish Standards and the branch standards of the Polish Committee for Standardization, Measures and Quality, adherence to the principle of the selection and establishment within norms of technical-utilization parameters and of the methods for verifying them at a level that corresponds to growing socioeconomic needs, taking into account the different needs of consumers, as well as of the establishment of the appropriate international standards, shall be made more rigorous. The activation of the production of new and modernized products shall be contingent upon the fulfillment of the more rigorous requirements established by the Polish Committee for Standardization, Measures and Quality.

12. The Polish Committee for Standardization, Measures and Quality, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and the interested ministries, shall prepare a list of products of great importance (for development, export and the market) that should be of suitable quality.

13. The Polish Committee for Standardization, Measures and Quality, by agreement with the Ministry for Materials and Fuels Management and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, indicates:
--products whose quality must be improved for their production to continue,
--products whose production will be halted unless materials-intensiveness or energy-intensiveness is reduced.

14. Activities shall be continued in the area of qualifying products for the state quality seals "Q" and "1," along with the simultaneous verification of products awarded these seals in previous years. The price preferences and income tax reductions in effect in 1985 shall be retained for the acquisition of a quality seal.

VIII. Principles and Instruments of Land-Use Management Policy and Environmental Protection Policy

1. In accordance with the goals of state land-use management policy and environmental protection policy outlined in the NPSG, the following shall continue to be in effect in 1986:
a) a ban on locating new industrial plants and expanding existing plants to cause an increase in employment of more than 200 persons in the following urban centers: Gdansk (excluding marine economy capital spending projects), Krakow, Lodz, Warsaw and Katowice, to the extent that the development of these plants is not tied in with the use of the local raw materials base, with directly serving the urban population or with the implementation of a program of structural changes in industry.
b) a ban on the building and expansion of plants that are noxious to the environment in the ecologically endangered areas named in Annex No 6 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 21 dated 4 March 1983, concerning the NPSG for 1983-1985.

2. In order to stimulate activities aimed at the implementation of environmental protection facilities and equipment, tax reductions shall be used for enterprises that embark upon capital spending projects in this area, defined in a Council of Ministers decree dated 27 December 1983, concerning income tax reductions (DZIENNIK USTAW No 75, item 337 with subsequent changes). A 5-year cycle for implementing ventures with a cost value of more than 1 billion zlotys has been allowed in the awarding of a tax reduction.
(...)

4. Construction-installation enterprises embarking upon specialized capital spending projects in the area of environmental protection and meeting projected costs and the projected implementational cycle (of not longer than 5 years) will be able to increase their profit surcharges, in accordance with the binding regulations.

5. In granting capital spending and turnover credits, banks shall be guided by recommendations emanating from the goals of land-use management policy and environmental protection policy.

6. The principle of the rendering of opinions by parent agencies regarding enterprise applications for an income tax reduction designated for environmental protection is retained.

7. In order to improve the state of environmental protection and marine management, additional funds shall be designated to implement indispensable ventures out of the Marine Management Fund and the Environmental Protection Fund.
(...)

IX. Instruments for Steering Market Production and the Flow of Basic Consumer Goods to the Marketplace in 1986

The basic assumption of domestic market policy in 1986 is to uphold positive trends in the regaining and maintaining of market stability, taking into account the indispensable modifications in the principles and instruments used for steering economic activity. The more effective steering of demand will be utilized.

1. The growth of market production and the desired changes in the production structure geared towards market production shall be fostered by:
1.1. The continuation of government orders and production task programs according to the principles and in the area established in Council of Ministers Resolution No 123 dated 19 July 1985, concerning production task programs and government orders for materials and products, as well as capital spending projects.
1.2. The preparation of national balances for some articles designated to supply the domestic market that are named in Annex No 1 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 124 dated 19 July 1985, concerning the principles and organization of producer materials and equipment procurement processes from 1986 to 1990 (MP No 22, item 164).
1.3. The bolstering of the development of state regional small-scale production enterprises and cooperatives through exemption from the income tax in the area defined in a Council of Ministers decree dated 27 December 1983, concerning reductions in the income tax (DZIENNIK USTAW 1983, No 75 together with the subsequent changes).
1.4. The ensuring of more favorable terms in the area of access to bank credit for enterprises increasing the production of consumer goods, and expanding services in particular.
(...)

3. In order to create conditions for the proper operation of the sphere of trade:

3.1. The parent agencies of enterprises/suppliers are obliged to embark upon measures disciplining the activity of enterprises in the area of goods transactions that are directed nationally in accordance with the principles

established by the minister of domestic trade and services concerning the regional distribution of goods in the volumes established in the CPR.

3.2. With the exception of cases stipulated in the regulations of the law, the sale of consumer goods is not permitted outside units of socialized consumer goods trade, or for conducting barter with the designation of specific items for sale by plants to the employees of these enterprises and other persons.

3.3. In the event of the failure to abide by the binding principles of central management, as well as the holding back of consumer goods by plants (production enterprises) and their designation for sale to employees or the conducting of barter with other enterprises (persons), the duty to pay the equivalent of 50 percent of such commodities transactions into the state budget is put into effect. The sums paid are reckoned as extraordinary losses.

3.4. The reform of official trade margins enabling the profitability of food items transactions to approach the profitability of nonfood items transactions in conjunction with a change in the retail prices of these items shall continue and further work shall be conducted on the reform of the trade margins in articles for farm production.

3.5. Preferences shall be maintained in the area of the level of bank credit financing of the increase in the proper stores of goods in trade enterprises.

3.6. Initiatives shall be supported fostering the development of the contractual participation of producers in the partial financing of the results of post-seasonal price reductions on manufactured goods.

3.7. Conditions shall be created for the development of a material-technical base for trade through the introduction of the duty to project and implement a suitable trade network of new centers, favorable credit terms and an increase in the funds of the Market Development Fund.

3.8. Incentives wage systems shall be introduced in trade enterprises that shall take into account the volume of sales and ranges in the level of margins.

8536
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LAW ON THE MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 64, 2 Dec 85 pp 1641-1652

[Law enacted by the SFRY Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 27 November 1985 and signed by Radovan Vlajkovic, chairman of the SFRY State Presidency, and Ilijaz Kurteshi, president of the SFRY Assembly]

[Text] Title I. General Provisions

Article 1

The military service obligation shall be an integral part of the right and duty of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter "the SFRY") to defend the country and to preserve its freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the social system established by the SFRY Constitution.

In discharging the military service obligation citizens of the SFRY shall train, drill, and organize for conducting armed combat, for performing other duties in the Armed Forces of the SFRY (hereinafter "the Armed Forces"), and for participation in other forms of nationwide resistance to an enemy in a case of aggression or other danger to the country.

Article 2

The military service obligation shall be discharged in peacetime and in wartime by all able-bodied citizens of the SFRY under the conditions prescribed by this law. Organizations of associated labor, local communities, other self-managed organizations and communities, sociopolitical and public organizations, sociopolitical communities and their bodies and agencies shall also bear responsibility and concern for the discharge of the military service obligation.

Article 3

The competent bodies and agencies in the republic or autonomous province, within the limits of their rights and duties as set forth in the constitution and law, shall organize and provide for discharge of the military service obligation on the territory of the respective sociopolitical community, shall

bring its discharge into conformity with the exercise of other rights and discharge of other duties in the domain of nationwide defense and social self-protection, and shall in this connection take the necessary steps and collaborate with the competent military authorities.

Excepting the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the competent opstina agency shall keep military records on those subject to military service and shall handle other matters related to keeping the military records prescribed by this law.

Article 4

In carrying out plans for the manpower needs of the Armed Forces, the competent authorities in the republic or autonomous province, in collaboration with the competent military authorities, shall enact plans for recruitment and for the manpower needs of the Armed Forces, shall carry out plans, and shall perform other tasks and functions related to discharging the military service obligation.

The military agency designated by the federal secretary for national defense may deal directly with the opstina agency competent for affairs of the military service obligation for the purpose of direct insight into fulfillment of plans for recruitment and for the manpower needs of the Armed Forces and other plans for discharge of the military service obligation, as well as into performance of tasks related to those plans.

Article 5

The military service obligation shall consist of recruitment eligibility, the compulsory military service requirement, and the obligation to serve in the reserves.

Under the conditions envisaged by this law the military service obligation shall also embrace the military training of women.

All citizens of the SFRY shall be subject to recruitment under the conditions prescribed by this law, and citizens of the SFRY fit for military service shall be subject to the compulsory military service requirement and the requirement of serving in the reserves.

Article 6

Women shall not be subject to recruitment, nor to the compulsory military service requirement.

Women who in peacetime enlist voluntarily may be called up for military training in keeping with the manpower needs of the Armed Forces, and women who under the provisions of this law are subject to the military service obligation (hereinafter "women military eligibles") may be called up for military exercises in the Armed Forces in order to acquire the necessary military knowledge and to train in their wartime duties.

Article 7

A person subject to the military service obligation shall be referred to as the military eligible. During the various phases of the military service obligation the military eligible shall be referred to as follows:

1) the eligible--during eligibility for recruitment;

2) the soldier--during the period of compulsory military service or during the voluntary military training of women in the Armed Forces;

3) the soldier in the reserves, reserve noncommissioned officer, reserve officer or reserve military employee, and the woman soldier in the reserves, the woman reserve noncommissioned officer, the woman reserve officer, or the woman reserve military employee (hereinafter "person in the reserves")--so long as the requirement exists of serving in the reserves of the Armed Forces.

For the purpose of this law the term "soldier" also signifies the sailor.

Article 8

The military service obligation of a military eligible shall terminate as follows:

1) upon reaching the age fixed by this law (Article 48);

2) if the person is found unfit for military service;

3) upon termination of his citizenship in the SFRY.

Article 9

A citizen of the SFRY whose military service obligation has terminated under the provision of Article 8, Paragraph 2, of this law shall be subject to a review examination in order to verify his fitness for military service.

The review examination referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article may be performed if the citizen of the SFRY found unfit for military service has not reached age 50.

A person as referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article who has been found in the review examination fit for military service or fit for limited military service shall become a military eligible and shall become subject to the compulsory military service requirement until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27, and if that calendar year has passed, to the obligation of serving in the reserves.

The Federal Executive Council may make the decision on review examinations of all persons born in one or more years, and the decision concerning individuals may be made by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes or by the competent body in the republic or autonomous province within the limits of the rights and duties envisaged by law.

Article 10

The compulsory military service requirement shall be discharged in the Yugoslav People's Army, and the obligation to serve in the reserves of the Armed Forces shall be met in the Yugoslav People's Army and in territorial defense.

Article 11

The military eligible shall become a military person by entering a military unit or military institution of the Armed Forces (hereinafter "military unit or military institution"), and shall cease to be a military person upon discharge from the military unit or military institution.

While discharging the military service obligation upon the call of the competent authority the military eligible shall have the same rights and duties as a military person, as follows:

1) from departure from dwelling to return to dwelling at the place of permanent or temporary residence if the person has registered for temporary residence in the context of Article 72, Paragraph 2, of this law;

2) if residing abroad: when arriving--from the border of the SFRY to the place where he is to report to the competent authority, and when returning--from the place where he discharged the military obligation for which he was called up to the border of the SFRY.

Title II. Recruitment Eligibility

Article 12

Recruitment eligibility shall consist of the duty of answering a general or individual call and of observing regulations and carrying out orders of the competent authorities of sociopolitical communities, military authorities, and other government authorities in connection with military registration, medical and other examinations and tests, recruitment and induction for required military service.

A citizen of the SFRY shall become subject to recruitment at the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches age 17 and shall last until his induction for compulsory military service or until his transfer to the reserves if he has arranged his compulsory military service in some other manner or military eligibility terminates under the provisions of Article 8, Subparagraphs 2 or 3, of this law.

Article 13

During recruitment eligibility the eligible shall be subject to the following:

1) medical and other examinations and psychological tests in order to determine fitness for military service;

2) recruitment;

3) induction for compulsory military service;

4) other obligations prescribed by this law.

Article 14

The examinations and tests referred to in Article 13, Subparagraph 1, of this law shall be done at the request of the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province by organizations of associated labor in the health service, but they may also be performed by military medical institutions designated by the federal secretary for national defense. The mutual rights and obligations of authorities by whose request those examinations and tests are performed in relations with the medical institutions shall be set forth in a contract.

Article 15

Recruitment shall take place in the calendar year in which the eligible reaches age 18.

The eligible may at his request be recruited in the calendar year in which he reaches age 17.

In case of an immediate danger of war or state of war the SFRY State Presidency may order that persons who have reached age 16 be recruited.

Article 16

Recruitment shall be conducted by recruitment commissions.

The recruitment commissions shall be established by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province. The military members of the recruitment commission shall be military personnel designated on recommendation of the competent military authority.

The recruitment commission shall be made up of certain military personnel and civilians among whom one member must be representative of the assembly of the sociopolitical community and another member a physician. Other persons may also be members of the recruitment commission if this has been so provided by enactment of the republic or autonomous province.

The chairman of the recruitment commission shall be a military person.

Administrative-technical and other preparations related to recruitment and also the office space necessary for that purpose shall be provided for by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community, but when recruitment is done in a military institution, this shall be done by the competent military authority.

Article 17

During recruitment the fitness of the eligible for military service and the arm or service in which he shall do his compulsory military service shall be determined.

The recruitment commission shall enter in his military record book its evaluation of the fitness of the eligible for military service and the arm or service assigned him.

Article 18

The recruitment commission shall evaluate the fitness of every eligible for military service on the basis of findings of prior medical and other examinations and psychological tests and also the medical examination at the time of recruitment.

The evaluation of the recruitment commission may be one of the following:

1) fit for military service;

2) fit for limited military service;

3) temporarily unfit for military service;

4) unfit for military service.

The classification of unfit for military service and the classification that the eligible is fit for certain specialties prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense may be made only on the basis of medical findings and other examinations and psychological tests in a military medical institution designated by the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 19

In exceptional cases the recruitment commission may alter the arm or service assigned during recruitment if this is necessary for the manpower needs of the Yugoslav People's Army, because of a change in the eligible's state of health, because of specialized training subsequently acquired, or because of a change in his occupation.

Article 20

An eligible found temporarily unfit for military service shall be subject to subsequent recruitment until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27.

During each recruitment temporary unfitness may be assigned for a period from 1 to 4 years, but the duration of temporary unfitness may not extend beyond the end of the calendar year in which the eligible reaches age 27.

The recruitment commission shall fix the length of time of the eligible's temporary unfitness and shall fix the date of his next recruitment.

The eligible may be found temporarily unfit for military service only twice. In the third recruitment the recruitment commission shall make a final determination of his fitness related to doing military service.

If the duration of the temporary unfitness for military service of an eligible would last longer than the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27, he shall be transferred to the reserves, and his fitness for military service shall be evaluated according to the provisions of this law which pertain to personnel in the reserves.

Article 21

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue regulations concerning the criteria for evaluation of medical fitness of eligibles for military service and also concerning medical and other examinations and tests of military eligibles in order to determine fitness for military service, as well as regulations concerning the operating procedure of recruitment commissions and the conditions for determining the arms and services in which the eligible shall do his compulsory military service.

Title III. Compulsory Military Service Obligation

Article 22

Compulsory military service shall last 12 months.

Article 23

Upon induction to do compulsory military service in a unit or institution of the Yugoslav People's Army the eligible becomes a soldier and the time of his military service shall be counted from that day.

Article 24

Eligibles found fit for military service or fit for limited military service shall as a rule be inducted to do their compulsory military service in the calendar year in which they reach age 19. An eligible who has not completed a secondary school for targeted education or other secondary school he attends during that year shall be inducted into military service when he graduates from that school, but no later than the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 21.

An eligible who is enrolled in a university or other senior or junior postsecondary school in the SFRY shall be inducted into military service in the calendar year in which he graduates from the secondary school for targeted education or other secondary school in which he reached age 18.

The eligible referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall be inducted into military service within the period established so that that period ends before beginning of instruction in the next academic year at the university or other senior or junior postsecondary school in which he is enrolled.

An eligible who is enrolled at a university or other senior or junior postsecondary school in the SFRY, and who for reasons as set forth in law was not inducted to do his compulsory military service in the calendar year in which he graduated from a secondary school for targeted education or other secondary school in the SFRY shall be inducted to do his compulsory military service pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 3 of this article upon termination of the grounds on which he was not inducted to do his required military service.

An eligible who himself applies for induction or to complete his period of compulsory military service shall be inducted within 3 months from the date of his application if he reached age 18 during that year.

An eligible who returns to the country from permitted temporary stay abroad lasting longer than 1 year and requesting to be inducted to do his compulsory military service shall be inducted within a period of 30 days from the date of the application if he reaches age 18 in that year.

During a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war the SFRY State Presidency may order that eligibles who have reached age 17 shall also be inducted to do compulsory military service.

Article 25

An eligible may be inducted for compulsory military service up to the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, an eligible who is found not to have discharged the obligations prescribed by this law, and who therefore was not inducted to do his compulsory military service before the end of the calendar year in which he reached age 27 shall be inducted to do his compulsory military service no later than the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 30.

A military eligible who has not been inducted for compulsory military service before the end of the period stated in Paragraph 1 of this article, but who expresses a desire to do military service, may be inducted to do military service if he is found fit for military service and if he has not reached age 30.

An eligible who has not been inducted for compulsory military service by the end of the periods of time stated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, but found fit for military service or fit for limited military service, shall be transferred to the reserves.

Article 26

Eligibles who have the appropriate schooling and meet the other conditions prescribed for selection of cadets for reserve commissioned officers schools

may do their compulsory military service in a school for reserve commissioned officers of an arm if they have been found fit for military service, and in a school for reserve commissioned officers of a service--if they have been found fit for limited military service.

Eligibles for cadets of reserve commissioned officers schools shall be chosen by a commission established by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province on recommendation of the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in which the military records of eligibles are kept. The members of the commission shall be civilians and active military personnel. The active military personnel shall be designated on recommendation of the competent military authority.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 2 of this article, on recommendation of a regimental commander or officer of equal or greater rank, a soldier may be sent to continue his period of compulsory military service in a reserve officers school if he meets the conditions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue regulations on the conditions and procedure for selection of eligibles or soldiers to be cadets of reserve commissioned officers schools.

Article 27

The federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes shall decide on induction for compulsory military service of an eligible residing permanently abroad, but expressing a desire to do his compulsory military service, and that of an eligible who in addition to Yugoslav citizenship also has foreign citizenship and who has done compulsory military service abroad.

Article 28

The following shall not be inducted to do military service:

1) an eligible who under a final verdict has been sentenced to a reformatory or to prison for a crime unless the sentence was suspended--until he serves the sentence or is paroled;

2) an eligible subject to a reformatory measure or protective measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment and confinement to a medical institution--during duration of the measure applied;

3) an eligible against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted for a crime which is automatically prosecuted--until proceedings are terminated by a final verdict.

Eligibles who on the grounds stated in Paragraph 1 of this article have not been inducted for compulsory military service shall be inducted to serve or complete their military service after serving the sentence, after parole, after termination of the reformatory measure or protective measure, or after

termination of criminal proceedings by a final verdict, but no later than the end of the calendar year in which they reach age 30.

Persons sentenced to a reformatory or given an unsuspended prison sentence for a crime may during a state of war or in a case of immediate danger of war be inducted into military service if the serving of their sentence has been postponed.

Article 29

The following shall be relieved of the obligation of compulsory military service:

1) a person found unfit for military service;

2) a person who has acquired citizenship of the SFRY by naturalization or on the basis of international treaties, if in the country of which he was a citizen he did his compulsory military service or if he has reached age 27;

3) a person who has acquired the status of an active military person under the enactments governing service in the Armed Forces;

4) a person who has graduated from a law enforcement school lasting at least 2 years and has been a policeman for at least 2 years.

Article 30

Compulsory military service shall be deferred at the eligible's request as follows:

1) in the case of an eligible who under the regulations governing the welfare of families of persons doing compulsory military service has assumed the status of breadwinner of his family, if his induction would place his family in a difficult financial position, so long as such circumstances persist, but no later than the end of the month of November of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27;

2) in the case of half or the major portion of eligibles if their number is odd when they are the members of one household, if one or more members of that household is being inducted or is already doing compulsory military service--until that member or the other half of the members of that household complete their compulsory military service or are discharged on other grounds from the Yugoslav People's Army, but no later than the end of the month of November of the calendar year in which they reach age 27;

3) if because of death or serious illness in the family or because of natural disaster the eligible's family would be placed in a difficult position by his induction for compulsory military service--so long as those grounds prevail, but no longer than 1 year.

In the case of the recruit referred to in Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 and 2, of this article, induction shall be deferred to the next year if the application for deferment of military service and the necessary evidence is filed with the competent authority of the sociopolitical community within 8 days from the date of receipt of the notification or call for induction for compulsory military service.

An eligible who under the provisions of this law exercises the right to deferment of compulsory military service must notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community of any change which has come about resulting in termination of that right within 8 days from the date when that change occurred.

Article 31

Induction for compulsory military service may in exceptional cases be deferred at the eligible's request for a period not to exceed 1 year because of warranted family or other reasons, under regulations issued by the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 32

Compulsory military service shall be interrupted as follows:

1) if while doing compulsory military service a soldier is found temporarily unfit for military service;

2) if during compulsory military service a soldier is convicted by a military court and sentenced to a reformatory or given an unsuspended prison sentence--until he serves the sentence or is paroled;

3) if while doing compulsory military service a soldier is convicted by another court in a final verdict and sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence of more than 6 months or a reformatory sentence--until he serves the sentence or is paroled;

4) if while doing compulsory military service criminal proceedings are instituted against the soldier for a crime committed before induction if that crime is automatically prosecuted and a sentence of more than 3 years' imprisonment is envisaged for that crime.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3, of this article, a soldier's compulsory military service shall not be interrupted if he has been sentenced in a final verdict to a reformatory sentence of less than 2 years or to an unsuspended prison sentence of less than 2 years, and less than 6 months remains until the end of his compulsory military service.

Article 33

The compulsory military service of a soldier may be interrupted at his request because of death or serious illness in his family or because of a natural disaster if his family would be placed in a difficult position by his absence--so long as those ground exist, but no longer than 1 year.

A soldier's compulsory military service may be interrupted at his request or the request of the Physical Fitness Alliance of Yugoslavia so that he might participate as a member of the team of the SFRY in a world or European competition or at the Olympic Games, if leave is not used to participate in athletic competitions under the provisions of the federal law governing service in the Armed Forces.

A person whose compulsory military service has been interrupted on the grounds stated in Paragraph 2 of this article shall be inducted to complete compulsory military service during the calendar year in which the competition ended, but no later than the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27.

The military officer designated by the federal secretary for national defense shall rule on interruption of compulsory military service under the provision of Paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 34

Compulsory military service of a soldier found temporarily unfit for military service may be interrupted only once. If a soldier's compulsory military service needs to be interrupted a second time because he has been found temporarily unfit for military service, he shall be transferred to the reserves regardless of the amount of compulsory military service he has done. This person shall be subject to a subsequent medical examination in order to evaluate his fitness for service in the reserves.

Article 35

A person whose compulsory military service has been interrupted on the grounds stated in Article 32, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 through 4, or Article 33 of this law, and who has not done his required military service in the context of Article 36 of this law, shall again become eligible and shall be subject to the obligations prescribed by this law for the military eligible.

A person whose compulsory military service was interrupted on the grounds stated in Article 32, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 2 through 4, of this law shall be inducted to complete compulsory military service during the year in which he was released from prison or paroled or in which criminal proceedings were terminated by a final verdict, but no later than the end of the calendar year in which he reached age 30.

Article 36

A person whose compulsory military service was interrupted under the provisions of this law shall be inducted to complete the remainder of the compulsory military service after termination of the grounds on which his compulsory military service was interrupted, but no later than the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27.

Article 37

A soldier who during compulsory military service has been found unfit for military service shall be discharged from the Yugoslav People's Army. That person may be called up to complete his compulsory military service or transferred to the reserves under the conditions prescribed by the provisions of this law.

Article 38

The time which a cadet of a military school has spent in a military school shall be credited against his compulsory military service.

The 1st year of schooling in a military school shall not be credited against compulsory military service in the case of a cadet of a military school whose schooling has been interrupted regardless on what grounds.

Article 39

Time which a soldier spends in the following shall not be credited against compulsory military service:

1) serving disciplinary sentences in military confinement or serving prison sentences which the competent military officer pronounces under regulations on military discipline lasting a total of more than 10 days;

2) during treatment and sickness for an injury or other incapacitation intentionally caused to evade military service or to be reassigned to an easier duty, if this has been established by the final verdict of a military court;

3) during absence without leave or flight from the Yugoslav People's Army lasting at least 24 hours;

4) during pretrial confinement ordered against him in criminal proceedings if in the final verdict that time is deducted from the sentence given him for committing a crime.

Article 40

A person who has done his compulsory military service shall be discharged from the Yugoslav People's Army and shall become a soldier in the reserves or a reserve noncommissioned officer or reserve commissioned officer under the conditions prescribed by the law governing service in the Armed Forces.

A soldier who at the end of his compulsory military service uses the leave to which he is entitled or leave which has been granted him shall be discharged from the Yugoslav People's Army earlier by the number of days of leave to which he is entitled or which has been granted him.

Article 41

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue regulations as follows: on the time and manner of induction of eligibles for compulsory military service; on deferment and interruption of compulsory military service; and on the discharge of soldiers from the Yugoslav People's Army.

Title IV. Military Training of Women

Article 42

The military training of women who enlist voluntarily shall be organized and conducted in the Yugoslav People's Army and in territorial defense. This training may last from 2 months to 6 months, depending on the duties being trained for.

A woman may be called up for the military training referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article in the calendar year in which she reaches age 19 and up until the end of the calendar year in which she reaches age 27, if she is fit for military service.

A pregnant woman or woman who has a child younger than 7 years may not be called up for military training.

A woman's fitness for military service shall be established by a medical commission established by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province according to the criteria established for evaluation of fitness of military eligibles for military service.

Article 43

The military training of women shall be planned and organized in accordance with the manpower needs of the Armed Forces and the opportunities for conducting this training in military units and military institutions.

The military training of women shall be organized and conducted so that they acquire the necessary military knowledge and skills and trained for their duties in the Armed Forces.

Article 44

A woman who has been inducted into a military unit or military institution for military training shall be considered a military person from the date of entering that unit or institution and until the date of discharge from the military unit or military institution, and during that time she shall wear a military uniform, shall be subject to military discipline, and shall have all the other rights and obligations prescribed for soldiers.

Article 45

A woman who has been called up for military training and who has been inducted into a military unit or military institution shall be required to train and to

spend in that military training the time envisaged by the military training syllabus and curriculum.

A woman who has commenced military training may be released from that training because of illness or other warranted cause.

Article 46

The Federal Executive Council shall issue regulations on evaluation of the fitness of women for military service.

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue regulations on the following: the planning and organizing of military training of women; the induction of women for military training; and other matters important to the actual organization and conduct of that training.

Title V. The Obligation To Serve in the Reserves

Article 47

Military eligibles shall be subject to the obligation to serve in the reserves of the Armed Forces as follows:

1) if they have completed their compulsory military service;

2) if under the provisions of this law they have settled their compulsory military service obligation in some other manner;

3) women military eligibles.

All women military eligibles shall be subject to the obligation of serving in the reserves of territorial defense under the conditions prescribed by this law, and women military eligibles who have trainin; for performing specialized and technical services in the Yugoslav People's Army and women military eligibles who in peacetime have trained for wartime duties in the Armed Forces shall be subject to the obligation of serving in the reserves of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 48

The obligation to serve in the reserves shall arise for men from the date of discharge from compulsory military service or from the date when compulsory military service was settled in some other manner, and shall last until the end of the calendar year in which the male military eligible reaches age 60.

The obligation of serving in the reserves shall arise for women at the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach age 19 and shall last until the end of the calendar year in which they reach age 50.

In case of an immediate danger of war or during a state of war the SFRY State Presidency may extend duration of the obligation to serve in the reserves for

reserve noncommissioned officers, reserve commissioned officers, and reserve military employees even after the end of the years prescribed in the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 49

The obligation to serve in the reserves of the Armed Forces shall be discharged by participation of the eligibles in military exercises, courses, and other forms of military training and by the performance of other duties prescribed by this law, and in wartime or in case of immediate danger of war or other danger to the country, by induction into the Armed Forces and by performance of specified military duties.

Military exercises, courses, and other forms of military training regarded as military exercises (hereinafter "military exercises") may in toto last no longer than 6 months for reserve soldiers, reserve noncommissioned officers, and reserve military employees, 12 months for reserve commissioned officers, and 6 months for all women military eligibles.

Article 50

Military exercises shall as a rule be organized and conducted in military units or military institutions.

Military exercises lasting less than 48 hours shall as a rule be organized and conducted outside of working hours, during the daily or weekly period of rest of reserve personnel.

The time military personnel spend in courses and other forms of professional military training conducted in the organization of the alliance of reserve military officers and in other organizations specified by the federal secretary for national defense shall be credited as performance of military exercises if that training has been planned, organized, and monitored by an agency of the Yugoslav People's Army or territorial defense staff and if personnel were called up for the training by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community.

Reserve personnel shall be required to respond to a call to undergo the training referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article.

The time which a person in the reserves spends as an instructor in training for defense and protection shall be credited as time spent in military exercises if he does not receive compensation for that work.

Eight hours spent in a course or training as referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article or 8 hours of work as an instructor in training for defense and protection performed in the manner prescribed in Paragraph 5 of this article shall be counted as 1 day of military exercises.

The exercises of reserve personnel whose wartime assignment is outside the Armed Forces shall be regarded as military exercises in the context of the

provisions of this law if in participating in the exercises those persons hold the positions they have been assigned in wartime and have been called up by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community.

Article 51

Military eligibles who have done their required military service, but whose wartime assignment is in the police, may be called up for military exercises in police units.

The official who heads the federal, republic or provincial agency responsible for internal affairs shall call up the military eligibles referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article for military exercises in police units, shall rule on their applications for deferment of military exercises and other matters related to the performance of those exercises.

Military exercises performed in police units shall be equivalent in the context of this law with military exercises in military units or military institutions.

Article 52

Men in the reserves may be called up for military exercises until they reach age 55, and women until they reach age 45.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, a pregnant woman shall not be called up for military exercises, nor a military eligible whose spouse has been called up for military service, nor a person with no spouse who has a child under age 15, nor a woman whose husband has been called up for military service if she has a child under age 10.

A person in the reserves may be called up for military exercises for no longer than 2 months during any 1 year.

The SFRY State Presidency may order that the following be called up for military exercises when the interests of defending the country so require:

1) persons in the reserves who have completed military exercises over the amount of time prescribed by the provisions of Paragraph 3 of this article and Article 49, Paragraph 2, of this law;

2) persons in the reserves who have reached the age prescribed in Paragraph 1 of this article.

The SFRY State Presidency, should the interests of defending the country so require, may order that personnel in the reserves be kept in military exercises immediately after doing their compulsory military service.

Article 53

Military exercises shall be deferred of a person in the reserves at his request on the following grounds:

1) if he is ill--until the next callup following his recuperation;

2) if two or more members of his household have been called up for military exercises at the same time or some of them are already on military exercises or doing compulsory military service--until one member or the other half of members of the household return from the military exercise or from compulsory military service;

3) if during the time of military exercises he is taking examinations and if going off to military exercises would prevent him from completing the school year--so long as such reason persists;

4) if because of the death or serious illness in the household or because of natural disaster the household would be placed in a difficult situation by his departure for military exercises--so long as that situation remains in the household, but no longer than 1 year;

5) if immediately before his departure or at the time of his departure for military exercises a death has occurred in the household or in his family--until the next callup for military exercises.

If an infectious disease is current in the place where the person in the reserves lives, the military exercises of that person shall be deferred so long as the infectious disease lasts.

Military exercises may in exceptional cases be deferred because of the urgent needs of the service if this is requested by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community or other government agency, organization of associated labor, or other self-managed organization or community in which the person in the reserves is employed--so long as such need exists, but no longer than 1 year.

Military exercises lasting longer than 3 days may in exceptional cases be postponed in the case of a private farmer or other self-employed person if they have been called up for military exercises, if there is no other member of their household capable of gainful employment--not to exceed 3 months.

The application for deferment of military exercises shall be filed with the competent authority of the sociopolitical community within 8 days from the date of receipt of the callup for military exercises, and if the deferment is requested on the grounds enumerated in Subparagraphs 1, 4, and 5, of Paragraph 1 of this article, the application may also be filed when the reason comes about for requesting deferment of military exercises.

Article 54

Wartime assignment in military units or military institutions shall be determined and communicated to personnel in the reserves according to the manpower needs of the Armed Forces.

Information concerning wartime assignment shall constitute a military secret.

A person in the reserves who has been given a wartime assignment may be issued personal military equipment corresponding to the duty to which he has been assigned.

A person who in the context of the provision of Paragraph 3 of this article has been issued personal military equipment shall be required to receive that equipment, keep it and maintain it, and when ordered by a summons of the competent authority, to carry it on his person and at the request of the competent authority return it in proper condition.

Article 55

A person in the reserves who has experienced a change in state of health affecting his fitness for military service may at his request or upon summons of the competent authority of the sociopolitical community or military authority be sent for medical examination to evaluate his fitness for military service.

The evaluation of fitness for military service of the person referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be made by the competent recruitment commission pursuant to the provisions of this law on evaluation of the medical fitness of eligibles for military service.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, a military medical commission shall make the evaluation of fitness of persons in certain specialties prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense.

The fitness for military service of women military eligibles shall be ascertained by a medical commission designated by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Article 56

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue the following regulations: on the callup of personnel in the reserves for military exercises and on deferment of military exercises; on the organization of technical training of persons in the reserves within organizations of the alliance of reserve military officers and in other organizations; on the manner of determining the wartime assignment of military eligibles; on the issuance of personal military equipment to military eligibles and on the safekeeping, maintenance and return of that equipment.

Title VI. Foreign Travel and Residence Abroad of Military Eligibles

Article 57

A person subject to recruitment who intends to travel abroad for a visit or for permanent residence shall be required to obtain the permission of the competent authority of the sociopolitical community.

Permission to travel abroad and visit abroad may be issued to a person subject to recruitment if he is traveling abroad for the following reasons:

1) for medical treatment--so long as the treatment lasts, but no longer than 2 years;

2) to participate in school excursions, for annual vacation, for a tourist trip, etc.--not to exceed 40 days;

3) to conduct official business, to participate in athletic competitions or cultural and artistic events, to arrange relations in property law, family relations and similar relations abroad, or in a case of serious illness or death of a member of the immediate family abroad--not to exceed 60 days;

4) to participate in a trainee program at sea according to the curriculum of a school for training maritime apprentices--until completion of that trainee program;

5) in order to discharge obligations arising out of employment on a vessel or aircraft of the SFRY in service on international routes--not to exceed 2 years;

6) for departure abroad with parents or spouse going abroad officially or for employment if his induction for compulsory military service has not been planned during the year that follows the date of application for the permission--not to exceed 4 years;

7) to perform private or official business if during recruitment he was found temporarily unfit for military service for a period of 2 years or longer--until expiration of the period for which he was found temporarily unfit for military service.

The authority referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article may not allow a person subject to compulsory military service to travel abroad or visit abroad for a time longer than the end of the month of June of the year in which the person subject to compulsory military service reaches age 27.

The permit to travel abroad for permanent residence shall be issued to a person subject to compulsory military service who is going abroad to reside there permanently.

A person subject to compulsory military service who resides abroad may be issued a permit for a visit or permanent residence abroad or to extend residence abroad under the conditions prescribed in Paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article and for other warranted reasons (employment, schooling, medical treatment, urgent family needs, and other similar reasons) if refusal to grant the permission would cause financial or other difficulties for the person subject to compulsory military service or members of his family.

Permission for travel abroad shall not be issued to the person subject to recruitment as referred to in Paragraphs 2, 4, and 5 of this article if any impediment exists as prescribed in Article 59 of this law.

Article 58

The permission for residence or for extension of residence abroad under the provision of Article 57, Paragraph 5, of this law shall be issued to a person subject to compulsory military service residing abroad by the diplomatic or consular mission of the SFRY (hereinafter "diplomatic mission") in whose military records he is registered. The permission for residence abroad or for extension of residence abroad lasting beyond the end of the calendar year in which the military eligible reaches age 27 may be issued by the diplomatic mission only after first obtaining consent of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Within a period of 2 months from the date of issuing the permission referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the diplomatic mission must notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community concerning every person subject to compulsory military service to which it has issued a permit for residence or extension of residence abroad and notifying them of the time for which that residence has been granted or extended. In the case of an eligible who does not have a place of residence in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that notification shall be sent to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Article 59

A person in the reserves may travel abroad and reside abroad temporarily or permanently if none of these impediments exist:

1) if he has not been delivered a summons for military service;

2) if criminal proceedings have not been instituted against him for the crime of failing to respond to a callup and of evasion of military service or for the crime of evading military service by incapacitation or deception;

3) if he has a military specialty or wartime assignment as designated by the federal secretary for national defense.

The Federal Executive Council may prescribe the conditions which temporarily restrict foreign travel of military eligibles born in certain years or with certain specialized training of particular importance to the manpower needs of the Armed Forces.

If any of the reasons referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article exist, in the context of regulations governing the issuance of travel documents to citizens of the SFRY, the position shall be taken that the interests of defending the country require that a travel document not be issued to a person in the reserves, that the validity of a travel document not be extended, or a visa not issued or a travel document shall be confiscated or visa canceled.

Article 60

A person subject to recruitment and a person in the reserves who has traveled abroad for permanent residence or for temporary residence longer than 1 year

shall be required to report to the diplomatic mission to be registered in its military records within the period of time stated in regulations on the travel documents of citizens of the SFRY.

A person subject to recruitment who is residing abroad temporarily or permanently in the calendar year in which he reaches age 17 must during that calendar year report to the diplomatic mission to be registered in military records.

Within a period of 2 months from the date when the recruit was registered in the military records as referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article the diplomatic mission shall notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community. In the case of a person subject to recruitment who does not have a place of residence in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that notification shall be made to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Article 61

A person subject to recruitment residing abroad temporarily is required to return to the SFRY before expiration of the period for which he has been granted temporary residence and within 8 days from the date of arrival in the SFRY to report to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community for recruitment or induction for compulsory military service.

Article 62

A person subject to recruitment who returns to the SFRY from a permitted temporary residence abroad to stay longer than 3 months shall be inducted for compulsory military service if in recruitment he is found fit for military service or for limited military service.

A person subject to recruitment who has returned from permitted permanent residence abroad to the SFRY for a stay of longer than 1 year shall be inducted for compulsory military service if in recruitment he is found fit for military service or for limited military service.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 2 of this article, a person subject to compulsory military service who returns from a permitted permanent residence abroad to reside in the SFRY to attend school shall not be inducted for compulsory military service so long as that schooling lasts.

A person subject to recruitment who in addition to Yugoslav citizenship also has a foreign citizenship, and who resides abroad, shall be inducted for compulsory military service under the conditions stated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 63

Travel abroad and residence abroad of soldiers and reserve personnel while serving in the Armed Forces shall be regulated by the regulations governing service in the Armed Forces.

Article 64

A person in the reserves may not enroll in the service of foreign armed forces or establish any relationship with such forces whatsoever without prior permission of the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Title VII. The Calling Up of Military Eligibles and Recordkeeping

Article 65

A military eligible whom the competent authority calls up in connection with performance of a military service obligation shall be required to report to the authority specified at the place and time indicated in the individual or general summons and to bring with him the things and documents specified in the summons.

The individual summons, excepting a summons for mobilization or for trial mobilization, shall be delivered to the military eligible no later than 30 days before the date fixed for commencement of the obligation for which he has been called up.

If a military eligible does not respond to the summons and does not justify his absence, the authority which called him up may issue an order to bring him in by force. The order to bring him in by force shall be executed by the authorized law enforcement agencies or authorized military authorities.

Article 66

The person responsible in the agency of the sociopolitical community or other government agency, organization of associated labor, or other self-managed organization or community in which the military eligible is employed who is evading performance of his military obligation shall be required to immediately notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community.

A workingman who is self-employed shall be required to immediately report evasion of performance of a military obligation of a military eligible he employs to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community.

Article 67

A person who has been called up in connection with performing a military service obligation shall be entitled to compensation of travel expenses by public carriers, accommodations, and meals.

The conditions for payment of the compensation referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article to persons called up in connection with performance of a military service obligation in the Yugoslav People's Army and the amount of such compensation shall be determined by a regulation of the federal secretary for national defense, and in the case of persons called up in connection with performance of a military service obligation in territorial defense--by regulation of the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Article 68

Persons subject to compulsory military service and persons in the reserves who are employed and who have been called up in connection with performance of a military service obligation shall be entitled during the time of performing that obligation to compensation at the level of the average monthly personal income which they earned during the last 3 months before callup.

A person subject to compulsory military service and person in the reserves who are delegates in the assembly of a sociopolitical community or assembly of a self-managing community of interest, who occupy a permanent position or who have been delegated or appointed to a permanent position in a sociopolitical or public organization, if they earn personal income on that basis, shall be treated in the same way as a person subject to compulsory military service or person in the reserves who is employed with respect to rights to compensation for personal income during the time of performing the military service obligation for which they were called up.

A person subject to compulsory military service and person in the reserves who is self-employed or performs some other professional activity shall be entitled to money compensation during the time of performing the military service obligation at the level of the base which is used for compensation and payment of old-age and disability insurance contributions, plus the amount of prescribed obligations which that person subject to recruitment or that person in the reserves must pay during the time of performing the military obligation.

A person subject to recruitment and a person in the reserves who are entitled to a pension or who receive money compensation because of temporary unemployment shall also be entitled to that pension or money compensation during performance of the military service obligation for which they have been called up.

A person subject to recruitment or person in the reserves who are not employed or who are not self-employed and do not practice a profession and a person subject to recruitment and person in the reserves who are not entitled to a pension or money compensation because of temporary unemployment shall be entitled to money compensation in the amount prescribed by the Federal Executive Council during the time of performing the military obligation for which they were called up.

A person subject to recruitment and person in the reserves as referred to in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of this article entitled to compensation for personal income, pension, or money compensation because of temporary unemployment that is less than the compensation referred to in Paragraph 5 of this article shall also receive the difference between the level of compensation for personal income, pension, or money compensation because of temporary unemployment and the level of the compensation referred to in Paragraph 5 of this article.

While in military service a person in the reserves shall be entitled to personal income and supplements according to the rank or class which he has and the position he holds. If the personal income, pension, and the like of such a person are greater than the personal income according to the rank or class

and position, including supplements, he shall also be entitled to the difference up to the level of the personal income, pension, and so forth.

The compensation envisaged by the provisions of this law shall be paid to persons called up to perform a military service obligation in the Yugoslav People's Army under the financial plan of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and to persons called up to perform a military service obligation in territorial defense it shall be charged to the resources of the agency which called them up.

A person in the reserves called up for military exercises lasting less than 48 hours shall not be entitled to the compensation envisaged by the provisions of this law. During that time he shall be entitled to meals and accommodation without payment if the military exercises last longer than 8 hours.

A government agency, organization of associated labor, or other self-managed organization or community in which the person referred to in Paragraph 9 of this article is employed, and also a self-employed workingman or workingman practicing a profession who employs such person shall be required to reschedule working hours or in some other way make it possible for the person in the reserves who has attended a military exercise of less than 4 hours scheduled at a time when he was supposed to work to perform his work duties and tasks and to receive the personal income to which he was entitled.

A person in the reserves may not be called up for military exercises conducted under the conditions referred to in Paragraph 9 of this article longer than 24 hours in 1 year or 48 hours during 2 years.

Article 69

Military records shall be kept on military eligibles.

The military records of all military eligibles shall be kept by the authority referred to in Article 3, Paragraph 2, of this law, and military records on reserve commissioned officers and reserve military employees by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province. Military eligibles shall be kept in military records according to their place of residence, and military eligibles who are employed for an indefinite period of time in a sociopolitical community other than where they reside, according to the place where they are employed for an indefinite period of time, if they have registered to reside at that place.

The military records of military eligibles residing abroad longer than 1 year shall be kept by the competent diplomatic missions.

Military eligibles shall be registered in military records at the beginning of the year in which the recruitment eligibility commences.

Women military eligibles assigned to the reserves of the Yugoslav People's Army and women who have enrolled voluntarily for military training shall be kept in military records according to the regulations issued by the federal

secretary for national defense, and other women military eligibles shall be kept in records according to regulations of the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities, bodies and agencies of sociopolitical communities and other government agencies shall keep certain information concerning military eligibles employed in those organizations or agencies according to the regulations of the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Article 70

Agencies of sociopolitical communities, other government agencies, organizations of associated labor, and other self-managed organizations and communities shall be required to furnish the authority referred to in Article 3, Paragraph 2, of this law necessary data on military eligibles at its request in order to evaluate fitness for military service and to determine the arm, service or individual duties in the Armed Forces.

Article 71

A military service book shall be issued to military eligibles kept in military records.

The military service book is a personal public document whereby the military eligible proves that he has discharged his military service obligation and whereby he proves his identity while in military service.

The military service book shall be issued by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in which the military eligible is kept in military records.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 3 of this article the military service book shall be issued by the following:

1) by the military school--to cadets who previously had not been issued a military service book and to cadets who have lost their military service book or have been left without it in some other manner;

2) by the unit or institution of the Yugoslav People's Army with the rank of independent battalion, regiment, or higher rank--to persons whose active military service has terminated and to soldiers who while doing their compulsory military service have lost their military service book or have been left without it in some other manner.

Military eligibles shall be responsible for the safekeeping of their military service book. If the wartime assignment is entered in the military service book, it constitutes a military secret.

It shall be prohibited to carry a military service book out of the SFRY.

A military eligible who travels abroad for a stay longer than 1 year must before departing abroad turn his military service book over to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in whose military records he is kept.

Article 72

A person subject to recruitment or person in the reserves must report the following within a period of 8 days from the date the change occurred to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in whose military records they are kept: an obvious change in state of health significant to fitness for military service; acquisition of academic and professional qualifications; establishment and termination of employment; type and place of self-employment or practice of a profession; change of address; change of domicile; return from serving military service and loss of the military service book.

The persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be required to report a stay abroad longer than 40 days and temporary absence from their place of residence longer than 40 days--not less than 8 days before their departure, and their return from abroad or to their place of residence--within 8 days after arrival at the place of residence.

In addition to the changes referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, women military eligibles kept in military records must also report changes in family life which influence performance of the military service obligation (marriage, pregnancy, childbirth, divorce, death in the family).

Persons subject to recruitment and persons in the reserves and women military eligibles who are employed in the bodies and agencies of sociopolitical communities or in other government agencies, organizations of associated labor, or other self-managed organizations and communities in which there is a service or person handling the affairs of national defense shall report the changes enumerated in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of this article to that service or person. That service or person shall within 8 days of the date when the change was reported inform the competent authority of the sociopolitical community which does recruitment or in whose military records the person in the reserves is kept.

Article 73

Changes which a military eligible has experienced by decision of a competent authority must be reported by that authority within 15 days of the date when the change occurred to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in whose military records the military eligible is kept, as follows:

1) change of name and termination of citizenship of the SFRY--by the body which issued the final decision to that effect;

2) the institution, stay or interruption of criminal proceedings for a crime which is prosecuted automatically, a final conviction of a crime carrying a reformatory sentence or unsuspended prison sentence, a final pronouncement of an institutional disciplinary measure or protective measures of mandatory

psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical organization and mandatory medical treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts in a medical or other specialized organization and commitment to serve a reformatory sentence or prison sentence--by the competent court;

3) a prison sentence pronounced on a person subject to recruitment for a misdemeanor--by the agency which pronounced the sentence;

4) release from prison or reformatory--by the agency or institution which released the military eligible from serving the sentence.

Notification of the departure of a military eligible to work abroad must be made in the context of Paragraph 1 of this article by the self-managing community of interest for employment security through which the military eligible obtained employment abroad.

Notice of the death of pronouncement of the presumed death of a missing military eligible shall be made in the context of Paragraph 1 of this article by the clerk of records who has made the entry to that effect in the record of deaths.

The absence of a person subject to recruitment or person in the reserves from temporary or permanent residence for unknown reasons longer than 15 days shall be reported by a member of his family with whom he was living in the same household, and if he was living separate from his family and was employed--by the person responsible in the body or agency of the sociopolitical community or other government agency, in the organization of associated labor, or other self-managed organization or community who keeps records on employees or by the self-employed workingman with whom the absent military eligible was employed. Such persons must file notification of absence of a military eligible for unknown reasons within a period of 8 days following expiration of the 15th day from the date of his absence.

Article 74

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue the following regulations: on calling up military eligibles to perform military service obligations; on the manner in which compensation shall be paid to military eligibles who have been called up to perform a military service obligation in the Yugoslav People's Army, and the keeping of military records on military eligibles.

Title VIII. Procedure

Article 75

The decision related to performance of the military service obligation shall be made by the competent authority of the sociopolitical community unless this law provides otherwise.

An officer holding the position of commander of an independent battalion, regimental commander or equivalent or higher position shall make the decision related to discharge of the obligation of compulsory military service of soldiers in the military unit or military institution which he commands or directs.

An appeal against a decision made related to performance of a military service obligation shall not stay execution of that decision.

The competent authority in the republic or autonomous province which established the recruitment commission shall rule on the appeal against a decision of the recruitment commission.

The federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes shall rule on an appeal against a decision of a diplomatic mission related to performance of the military service obligation of a military eligible during temporary or permanent residence abroad.

An administrative dispute may not be conducted against the ruling on the appeal to a decision of the recruitment commission.

Article 76

Administrative fees may not be introduced nor collected on decisions and other rulings, certificates and other documents, requests, appeals and other petitions, nor on appendices to such documents or petitions related to performance of the military service obligation or pertaining to that obligation.

Title IX. Punitive Provisions

Article 77

A person subject to compulsory military service or person in the reserves shall be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 and not more than 100,000 dinars or a prison sentence not to exceed 30 days for a misdemeanor if he does not answer the callup of the competent authority at the place and time indicated in an individual or general callup--for registration in military records, recruitment, medical and other examinations and tests prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense and for induction, military exercises or professional military training conducted in organizations of the alliance of reserve military officers and other organizations and recognized as equivalent to performance of military exercises, or for receiving or returning personal military equipment or for other military service (Article 9, Paragraph 1; Article 12, Paragraph 1; Article 13; Article 20, Paragraph 1; Article 49, Paragraph 1; Article 50, Paragraphs 4 and 7; Article 51, Paragraph 1; Article 54, Paragraphs 1 and 4; Article 55, Paragraph 1; and Article 65, Paragraph 1).

A military eligible shall also be subject to the penalty referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article for a misdemeanor if after responding to the callup leaves the military exercise or professional military training recognized as equivalent to performance of military exercises or other military service

without authorization, and also a military eligible who does not receive or does not return in proper condition or does not keep and maintain in the prescribed manner personal military equipment or does not bring it when this has been ordered in the callup of the competent authority (Article 49; Article 50, Paragraphs 3 and 7; Article 51; and Article 54, Paragraphs 3 and 4).

Article 78

A person subject to compulsory military service or person in the reserves shall be subject to a fine of not less than 5,000 and not more than 50,000 dinars or a prison sentence not to exceed 15 days for a misdemeanor in the following cases:

1) if he does not report the changes which have occurred as referred to in Article 30, Paragraph 3, and Article 72, Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, of this law to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community in whose military records he is kept within the prescribed period;

2) if within the period prescribed in Article 60, Paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 61 of this law he does not report to the diplomatic mission or competent agency of the sociopolitical community;

3) if he carries his military service book out of the SFRY (Article 71, Paragraph 6) or does not turn it over to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community before departing abroad for a stay longer than 1 year (Article 71, Paragraph 7).

A person subject to compulsory military service or person in the reserves who has committed a misdemeanor as referred to in Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 or 2, of this law shall be subject to a prison sentence not to exceed 30 days if because of the failure to report in the context of Article 30, Paragraph 3; Article 60, Paragraphs 1 and 2; Article 61; and Article 72, Paragraphs 1 through 3, of this law it was not possible to deliver in time a callup for military service or if for that reason he was unable to report on time for military service (Articles 12 and 24; and Article 52, Paragraph 1).

Article 79

A self-managing community of interest for employment security through which a military eligible obtained employment abroad shall be subject to a fine of not less than 50,000 and not more than 500,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if it does not notify or does not notify on time the competent authority of the sociopolitical community of the departure of the military eligible to work abroad (Article 73, Paragraph 2).

The person responsible in the self-managing community of interest for employment security shall be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 and not more than 50,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if that community does not notify or does not notify in time the competent authority of the sociopolitical community regarding changes concerning the military eligible as referred to in Article 73, Paragraph 2, of this law.

The person responsible in an agency of a sociopolitical community or other government agency shall be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 and not more than 50,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if that agency does not notify or does not notify in time the competent authority of a sociopolitical community concerning changes pertaining to a military eligible as referred to in Article 73, Paragraphs 1 and 3, of this law.

Article 80

An organization of associated labor or other self-managed organization or community shall be subject to a fine of not less than 50,000 and not more than 500,000 dinars for a misdemeanor in the following cases:

1) if it does not notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community that a worker it employs is evading recruitment, induction, or performance of other military service--as soon as it learns of the evasion (Article 66, Paragraph 1);

2) if at the request of the competent authority of the sociopolitical community it does not furnish the necessary data on military eligibles for the purpose of evaluation of fitness for military service and determination of arm or service and individual duties in the Armed Forces (Article 70);

3) if within the prescribed period it does not notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community of the absence for unknown reasons of a military eligible it employs (Article 73, Paragraph 4).

The person responsible in the organization of associated labor or other self-managed organization or community or other organization shall also be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 and not more than 50,000 dinars for a misdemeanor as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

The person responsible in the agency of a sociopolitical community or other government agency shall also be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 and not more than 50,000 dinars for the misdemeanor referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 81

A self-employed workingman shall be subject to a fine of not less than 50,000 and not more than 150,000 dinars in the following cases:

1) if he does not notify the competent authority of the sociopolitical community that a military eligible he employs is evading discharge of a military obligation (Article 66, Paragraph 2);

2) if within the prescribed period he does not report to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community the absence for unknown reasons of a military eligible he employs (Article 73, Paragraph 4).

Article 82

The member of the family of a military eligible living with him in the same household shall be subject to a fine of not less than 10,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if he does not report within the prescribed period the absence of a military eligible for unknown reasons to the competent authority of the sociopolitical community (Article 73, Paragraph 4).

Title X. Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 83

A military eligible who before the date when this law takes effect was classified as unfit for military service in peacetime or permanently unfit for military service shall also be considered to have been classified unfit for military service under the provisions of this law.

Article 84

A person subject to recruitment who on 5 July 1980 was attending a university or other senior or junior postsecondary school or was pursuing postgraduate study and before this law took effect had not been inducted for compulsory military service shall be inducted for compulsory military service in the manner prescribed by the provisions of Article 36, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3, and Paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Law on the Military Service Obligation (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 22, 1974).

Article 85

A military eligible who before the date when this law takes effect has graduated from the nationwide defense college or a nationwide defense program that conforms to the curriculum and syllabus of that college and who has held the position of military officer (trainee program) in the Yugoslav People's Army for 4 months and 15 days shall be considered to have done his compulsory military service under the provisions of this law.

A person subject to recruitment who on 5 July 1980 was a student in the nationwide defense college or nationwide defense program or the college for security and social self-protection shall be considered to have done his compulsory military service under the provisions of this law if according to the curriculum and syllabus of the college where he studied he spent 4 months and 15 days on duty (trainee program) in the Yugoslav People's Army and if he graduated from that college before the end of the calendar year in which he reached age 27.

The person subject to recruitment referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article who by the end of October of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27 has not graduated from a nationwide defense college or nationwide defense program or college of security and social self-protection, if he has successfully completed the trainee program in the Yugoslav People's Army lasting 4 months and 15 days, shall be inducted to complete his compulsory military service for a period of 5 months and 15 days.

Article 86

Soldiers who on the day when this law takes effect are doing their compulsory military service shall complete that service for the period of time stated in the regulations in effect before this law took effect.

The federal secretary for national defense may discharge the soldiers referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article as much as 60 days earlier if the manpower needs and combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army allow.

Article 87

A person who in the context of Article 25, Paragraph 3, and Article 33, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1, of the Law on the Military Service Obligation (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 36, 1980; 40, 1981; and 70, 1983) serve the first portion of their compulsory military service lasting 12 months shall not be inducted to serve the remainder. As of the day when this law takes effect that person shall be transferred into the reserves.

A person whose period of compulsory military service was interrupted in the context of Article 33, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1, and Article 34, Paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Law on the Military Service Obligation (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 36, 1980; 40, 1981; and 70, 1983) shall not be inducted to serve the remainder of compulsory military service if he spent at least 12 months doing compulsory military service before the interruption. On the date when this law takes effect that person shall be transferred into the reserves.

Article 88

Affairs of the military service obligation which until the day when this law takes effect were handled by military district authorities or other military authorities, but which pursuant to the provisions of this law are handled by the competent authorities in the republic or autonomous province, shall be transferred to the latter authorities no later than 31 December 1987 within the period of time and in the manner set forth by the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 89

The Law on the Military Service Obligation (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 36, 1980; 40, 1981; and 70, 1983) shall cease to be valid.

Article 90

On the day when regulations on criteria for evaluation of the medical fitness of military eligibles for military service enacted on the basis of Article 21 of this law take effect, the Decree on Criteria for Evaluation of the Medical Fitness of Military Eligibles for Military Service shall cease to be valid.

Article 91

This law shall take effect on the 8th day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

7045
CSO: 2800/115

POLITICS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS, SELF-ASSESSMENTS REPORTED

AU302101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 86 pp 3-4

[Article: "Report of the Delegates' Conferences on Rendering Accounts and of SED Leadership Elections at the Kreis, City and City Ward Levels"]

[Text] The SED Politburo has received and approved the following report on the delegates' conferences on the rendering of accounts and the elections of the SED Kreis, city, and city ward leadership:

In keeping with the decisions of the 10th SED Central Committee session and with the election guideline, from 11 to 18 January 1986 a total of 263 SED Kreis delegates' conferences were held on the basis of the party statute and of the election regulations. In addition, delegates' conferences of the party organizations in the National People's Army [NVA], of the border troops, civil defense, and of the State Security Ministry also took place.

All conferences constituted impressive political highlights of the party elections and of the struggle of the communists and all working people for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th and 11th Central Committee sessions on preparing the 11th SED Congress. The optimistic spirit and the positive results of the deliberations emphatically confirmed the viability and topicality of the party program and once again proved convincingly that strong incentives for the creative activity of the working people for peace and socialism spring from the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

It was with great unanimity that the delegates and guests expressed their unreserved confidence in the party's policy aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace, their confidence in the party Central Committee and in its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

In letters as well as in thousands of collective and personal pledges in the accountability reports and contributions to the discussion heartfelt gratitiude to the party leadership was expressed for the fine domestic and foreign policy, and further vigorous support for the continuation of this successful policy was displayed there. On the basis of the good balance sheet of what had been achieved in each Kreis since the 10th Party Congress, all conferences adopted new demanding tasks and targets in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

The statements of the members and candidate members of the Politburo at 31 Kreis delegates' conferences on basic problems of our time, as well as the experiences and arguments for continuing the popular debate and for unfolding a vast popular movement conveyed there elicited undivided approval. In addition, 152 Central Committee members and candidate members participated in the conferences.

All Conferences Were Constructive and Businesslike Working Deliberations, and Developed Into a Comprehensive Creative Exchange of Experiences

A total of 108,273 delegates participated in the Kreis, city, and city ward delegates' conferences. The 20,288 guests included Kreis chairmen of the friendly parties and mass organizations, antifascist resistance strugglers, and party veterans.

The participation figure for the delegates with a decisionmaking vote was 99.3 percent, that for those with a consultative vote [beratende stimme] 98.9 percent.

A total of 56.4 percent of the delegates were workers, 36.4 percent were women comrades and 13.9 percent were under 25 years of age.

In the discussion, which was conducted with political commitment and great expert knowledge, 3,820 delegates and 566 quests spoke.

Of the speakers 50.8 percent were workers, 13.2 percent cooperative peasants, 34.2 percent women comrades, and 17.5 percent were under 25 years of age.

Altogether 1,097 party secretaries of basic branches, 392 members of the scientific-technical intelligentsia, 260 teachers, and 129 physicians spoke at the conference.

Evidence of the constructive working atmosphere is also the fact that 2,813 proposals and suggestions were submitted, and that 1,115 written requests for leave to speak were submitted to the conferences, which are being evaluated by the Kreis leaderships.

Impressive for all the conference participants were:

--the marked optimism and the constructiveness shown in approaching all problems;

--the militant atmosphere in exposing reserves and in pointing out ways of exploiting them;

--the critical evaluation of their own work results and leadership activities, with a view ahead toward higher performance;

--the urge to impart good experiences as well as to apply the initiatives of the best on a broader scale.

The high educational standard and vast factual and expert knowledge of the delegates became evident in their speeches, in their creative and constructive approach to all problems of social development. Everyone had important things

to say, proceeded from a solid class and militant position, realistically assessed the results of work, generalized good experiences, and also critically listed problems that must be solved.

The Kreis delegates' conferences gave proof of a well organized and disciplined militant party which is acting unitedly from the Central Committee down to the basic organizations, a party which has gained further political maturity in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and which is deeply rooted among the people.

All conferences were distinguished by a high political standard. The accountability reports, the discussion, and the decisions provided a specific orientation toward the main problems and key tasks of the further preparation of the 11th SED Congress in keeping with the yardsticks and requirements of the 10th and 11th Central Committee sessions. The decisions on the results of the individual talks with all members and candidate members, on the party elections in the basic organizations, and on the development of the movement of SED Membership since the 10th Party Congress in 1985, published by the Central Committee secretariat, elicited a strong response at all conferences, and enriched the deliberations.

The Kreis delegates' conferences unanimously supported the assertion made by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Central Committee session and reaffirmed in this New Year message that precisely now, after the Geneva summit, it is important to employ all forces to avert a nuclear inferno, to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent its extension into space. They welcomed the fact that the GDR will in the future also continue its policy of constructive dialogue with all those who bear political responsibility. The delegates consistently came out in support of the comprehensive disarmament program for freeing the world from all nuclear weapons, submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At the same time, comrades voiced their concern about the fact that aggressive imperialist quarters are trying to deny the results achieved in Geneva and they resolutely denounced the continuous armament policy of the United States. They now expect constructive answers and deeds in response to the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union. The conviction prevailed that the further course of the international class conflict over the question of war and peace depends to a decisive degree on the comprehensive strengthening of socialism, on the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist fraternal countries, and on deepening our close cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee for the further dynamic economic growth of the GDR, all the delegates' conferences took up a militant position to even better meet the requirements of the new stage of economic strategy. All conferences proved that the Zeiss workers' letter to Comrade Erich Honecker has already elicited a broad response in many combines and enterprises. In the accountability reports and contributions to the discussions, the comrades came out in favor of waging even more vigorously the struggle for top performances, for the application of key technologies, and for developing the enterprises own construction of rationalization means at a faster pace and

with good quality. The Kreis delegates' conferences decided to produce at least one additional day's output up the 11th Party Congress. It becomes evident from the new pledges that the perception "the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is" has become the motif of action of millions of citizens.

The higher requirements on work with people with respect to their entire scope and variety ran through the accountability reports and discussions like a continuous thread. It became evident that man with his abilities and needs is always at the center in the struggle for high performances. This was the viewpoint in handling questions of socialist communal policy which is close to life. The greater demands made on implementing the apartment building program, on stable and continuous supplies on essential goods, on repairs and services, on a good medical care, on additional opportunities for an interesting shaping of leisure time, as well as other problems which have a special impact on the well-being of the citizens and on a healthy climate in the labor collectives and residential areas.

The Kreis delegates' conferences appreciated the proven alliance policy of the party which in all quarters is specifically expressed in close cooperation between the parties and mass organizations in the Democratic Bloc and in the GDR's National Front. It was impressively confirmed that trustful working together in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress has yielded positive results. The close collaboration among the alliance partners, as was emphasized at the conferences, will also prove its worth in the future and will produce due benefits. This is reflected in numerous proposals and new pledges in connection with the 11th SED Congress. At the Bautzen Kreis delegates' conference, for example, the chairman of the Kreis Council, on behalf of all friendly parties and mass organizations of the Democratic Bloc, presented to the conference the alliance policy contribution of all the Kreis citizens in preparation for the 11th Party Congress.

The Results, Experiences, And New Tasks In The Struggle For The Further Economic Performance Increase Were Central To The Kreis Delegates' Conferences

The conferences emphatically underscored that the party's economic strategy has proved to be a reliable guiding principle in coping with the constantly rising requirements. The deliberations reflected the high personal commitment of the communists to head the socialist competition responsibly. This fact has been expressed, for example, in the militant stand and appeal of the "Thomas Muentzer" Brigade from the Radeberg Robotron VEB Electronics Works: "Our Workplace--Our Combat Place for Peace," which in the meantine has been asnwered by more than 35,000 pledges from other collectives in Dresden Bezirk. In Potsdam Kreis to date 34,500 working people have joined this initiative. In Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk the appeal of the Fuerstenwalde tire workers has found a broad response, an appeal under the slogan "My Work--My Deed on the 11th [Party Congress]" to define a personal contribution to the contest which exceeds the plan. In Eisenhuettenstadt 22,000 such personal pledges were presented to the Kreis delegates' conferences. In Magdeburg Bezirk 28,000 collectives, responding to an appeal for the "7 October" Brigade from the "Georgi Dimitrov" heavy machine building combine assumed pledges to achieve top performances under the slogam "From Us For the 11th," and to accomplish one day's lead over the plan in the

first quarter of the year. The delegates to the Karl-Marx-Stadt Conference decided to exceed planned labor productivity by 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 1986.

The Kreis delegates' conferences confirmed that favorable starting positions for accomplishing the tasks that will be decided by the 11th Party Congress have been created everywhere.

The accountability reports and discussions proved that, as a result of the elaboration of high targets, of developing a creative and militant atmosphere, as well as of continuous party control, it is increasingly possible to promote the working peoples' initiatives and to exploit the opportunities of the regions for tapping reserves. By means of performance comparisons otpimum performances are being generalized. The Brandenburg Kreis delegates' conference decided to hold seven performance comparisons, among other things between the Ost BMK Enterprise and the deep-working combine. Through reference to numerous top performances, as well as to the application of key technologies, good experiences were disseminated at the delegates' conferences.

Many Comrades Reported How The Maximum Performances Achieved During The 1985 Peace Shifts Have Become Normal Performances. The Kreis Delegates' Conferences Specifically Elaborated What It Means To Struggle For Top Performances And Optimum Values In Decisive Fields In Their Own Kreis

The economic utilization of the findings of science and technology occupied a decisive place at all conferences. The increasing application of key technologies, such as the setting up of CAD/CAM work places and the employment of robots and of microelectronics, was prominent in this context. Saving materials and power as well as the more rapid renewal of products were discussed in close connection with all this. A new generation of microelectronic components for guiding and control technology is being manufactured at the parent enterprise of the Friedrich Ebert EAW Combine. For this purpose the new S2,000 product is being developed 10 months ahead of schedule and will be translated into production. One hundred prototype steering mechanisms are being manufactured for industrial testing. The experiences of the Perfecta VEB Cutting Machinery Works, which build its own efficient section for the manufacture of microelectronic components and thus ensured its products' top position on the world market, played a great role at the Bautzen Kreis delegates' conference.

The speeches of state leaders were distinguished by the fact that they are uncompromisingly struggling to assert party and state discipline and are further improving their leadership activity to implement the latest scientific-technical results. Members of young researchers collectives and youth brigades spoke at all conferences and in an impressive manner made evident the militant stand and expert knowledge with which they are approaching the solution of the stipulated tasks. Quite a few people came out in favor of enlisting youth even more in demanding research and development tasks which challenge youth's thirst for action.

The Kreis delegates' conferences as a whole made an important contribution to the specific definition of the tasks for party work to ensure that the new

technical equipment and technologies are used on a broad scale on the basis of the enterprises' own construction of rationalization means, that teamwork is developed more comprehensively, and that the working people are prepared to master the new technologies. In order to effectively utilize the material and technical potential available in the region a "community of CAD/CAM computer-aided design [computer-aided manufacture], for example, is to be founded by the Teltow Carl Von Osietzky Electronic Components VEB, and the Sthahnsdorf Karl Liebknecht VEG Microelectronic Enterprise. It was critically assessed at several conferences, such as, for example, in Eisleben, Weisswasser, Klingenthal and Zwickau/Land [as received], that savings of jobs as a result of the employment of industrial robots are still insufficient. Thus an average of one to two workers per robot were saved in the aforementioned Kreise. The rate of utilization of the highly productive technical equipment per work day is also inadequate.

The demand that science and production be interlaced even more closely and that cooperation between the academies, colleges and combines be deepened is being met on ever-increasing scale. The Kreis delegates' conference of the Academy of Sciences discussed how in 1986 roughly one-fifth of the research and development potential earmarked for research bound by contracts can be used for cooperation with Berlin enterprises, 40 percent of this in the electrical engineering and electronics sector and 30 percent in the chemical industry. Altogether 60 inauguration and concluding activities are planned. The Berlin draft program for 1986-90 will be worked out up to the Bezirk delegates conference.

It was decided at the conference of the Dresden Technical University to achieve top scientific-technological results in basic and applied research more rapidly, and to deepen research cooperation with the partners in industry on the bases of coordination and service contracts.

Securing the coal and power program occupied an important place in the Kreise of Cottbus, Halle and Leipzig Bezirke. The delegates from the mining and coal refining enterprises stressed the high readiness of their collectives to further develop good results achieved in 1985 in supplying the national economy with local fuels and raw materials. Thus the working people in the Espenhain large scale surface pit will this year boost productivity in surface mining by 10 to 20 percent by means of a further automation of processes. The coal miners of the Nochten surface pit have set for themselves the target of extracting 300,000 tons of raw brown coal in excess of the plan, before the 11th Party Congress. The Delitzsch delegates' conference adopted the decision to exceed the plan by 1.5 daily outputs at the Delitzsch-Southwest surface mine before the 11th Party Congress and to start the extraction of raw brown coal at the Breitenfeld surface pit even in the party congress year. It was pointed out at the Borna conference that the brown coal installation construction combine must better assert its responsibility for a stable performance development in the coal mining enterprises.

The Kreis delegates' conferences made it evident that the production of high quality consumer goods, for which there is demand among the population, occupies an increasingly important place in the activities of the party leaderships and of the leading state and economic organs. This concerns both

enterprises of light industry as well as enterprises that are mainly manufacturing means of production. The conferences emphasized that the work under long-term programs has proved its worth and that it must be carried on even more purposefully under the leadership of the Kreis councils. In Magdeburg Bezirk the decisions of the Kreis delegates' conferences as a whole anticipate providing some M50 million worth of consumer goods, repairs, and services as well as rationalization means and subcontractor parts for consumer goods enterprises in excess of the plan. It was discussed in a constructive manner at the Marienberg conference how, on the basis of the two-digit increase rates in the past 2 years, the manufacture of the coveted wooden toys from the Erzgebirge mountains can be stepped up even more by means of a comprehensive rationalization in order to meet the domestic demand as well as export requirements. Assistance in the way of rationalization means to small- and medium-sized enterprises that are directly working on supplies to the populace played a stronger role than previously at the conferences. The lags in providing outerwear, particularly for children, in keeping with demand were also criticized at some conferences. It was also established that the results achieved in reducing waiting and idle times, in exploiting the basic assets as well as in manufacturing products with the "Q" quality mark are still inadequate in some enterprises. The basic party branches were enjoined to more consistently implement initiatives such as the zero fault production of the Schwedt initiative. The comrades discussed the fact that whereas the overall balance sheet was good, pledges assumed with respect to certain positions were not fully fulfilled or, that not all the quality indexes and investments were achieved. This concerns, for example, in Eisenberg, the insufficient development of shift work and the exploitation of the highly productive installations, the inadequate renewal standard of products in Stadroda, and the insufficient rate of increase in the consumer goods production in Saalfeld.

The Kreis Delegates' Conferences Dealt Thoroughly With The Tasks Of The Further Implementation Of The Housing Construction Program In Their Territory

Constructively and with a wealth of ideas the communists discussed the roads to tapping further reserves, especially through the more consistent utilization of science and technology to shorten construction periods and reduce building expenditures. The favorable balance sheet that was drawn up by the Berlin Kreis construction sector party organization representing the 2,214 Berlin construction collectives includes the fact that since the cornerstone for the new city district Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen was laid in February 1984 by Comrade Erich Honecker, over 10,600 families have moved into newly built apartments here. The work to shape the Ernst Thaelmann Park is being completed according to plan. In this residential area, 4,000 citizens have moved into new homes. Special tribute was paid to the achievements in the capital of building workers from all parts of the republic. At the Leipzig conferences building workers reported that they were making every effort to complete the 35,00th [as received] apartment in Leipzig-Gruenau by the 11th SED Party Congress. Zwickau City Center has fundamentally changed in appearance through the new construction and reconstruction of entire streets of houses, and through newly build avenues for pedestrians.

The results of the conferences have shown that the performance level and performance increase of the Kreis building enterprises is to be assessed differentially. There was an increase in the number of enterprises that, through consistently implemented performance comparisons for reaching the best GDR values and for the transition to multishift work, want to exceed the 1986 plan targets. Thus, the [word indistinct] Kreis delegate's conference decided to fulfill 37 percent of the 1986 housing construction plan targets by the 11th Party Congress. In Fuerstenwalde Kreis 28.2 percent of the apartments to be modernized and 30 percent of the apartments to be reconstructed are to be completed in the same period. In the discussion the comrades emphatically demanded that the construction preparation by the responsible organs be completed in good time, and that it be discussed with the citizens. At the same time, several conferences drew the attention of the party organizations and managers to the need to work more vigorously for compliance with labor discipline, for order and security on building sites, and for the economical use of building materials.

The Kreis Delegates' Conferences Were Fundamentally Marked By The Good Balance Sheets And The Noteworthy Performances Of The Cooperative Peasants and Land Workers

The conference impressively reflected the deep confidence of the peasants in the policy of the party, and the firm alliance of the workers class and the cooperative peasants. The thorough evaluation of the experiences gathered in the past 2 years has touched off new activities for the stabilization and expansion of the achieved yields and performances. Many deliberations dealt with the increase over and above the plan of crop and animal production. A special role was played at the Leipzig Bezirk conferences by the broadening of the movement for harvesting more than 60 dezitons per hectare. At the Demmin delegates' conference the communists, in honor of the 11th Party Congress, decided to achieve in the cooperatives a per cow milk production of 810 kilos [as published] by the end of March, while reducing fodder consumption by 1.2 percent.

The perfecting of management, planning, and cost accounting, the consolidation of the LPG and of the state farms, and the deepening of their cooperation relations had a tangible effect on the initiative of the cooperative peasants and their involvement in management activities. Tribute was paid to the thousands of young people who essentially contributed to strengthening a number of LPGs within the framework of the FDJ "Animal Production" and "Irrigation" drives.

At the same time, the discussions showed that great efforts are still needed to overcome unjustified differences in yield and efficiency between the LPGs and individual collectives.

At The Delegates' Conferences In The Armed Organs The Focal Point Was The Fulfillment Of The Class Assignment Given By The 10th SED Party Congress

It was assessed that they contributed decisively to strengthening the GDR with high performances in political and military training, in the ready-alert system, and in the protection of our national border, as well as by ensuring national security. On the way toward the 11th Party Congress they want to achieve a clear

increase in readiness for action, combat strength, and combat readiness. In the spirit of the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985, the comrades of the NVA set out how combat strength and combat readiness are raised, particularly by comprehensive intensification of the entire leadership, education, and training process. They convey experiences on how troop leadership is further developing as leadership of human beings. In future they want to pay particular attention to service and living conditions. In civil defense the task was set to further improve training to protect the population and the national economy against catastrophes and break-downs. Up to the party congress, a plan will be drawn up giving prospects for computer-aided measures for increasing action readiness and for rationalizing the leadership processes. The communists of the Ministry of State Security emphasized their firm will to make an even more decisive contribution to guaranteeing the security of our socialist state, to increasing vigilance, and not allowing the enemy to have a chance for action anywhere.

The Kreis Delegates' Conferences Made A Great Contribution To Effective Work With People In All Its Variety

Again and again accountability reports and discussions show: The firm trust between party and people is and remains the unshakable foundation for our further successful progress. Proceeding from this premise, the conference paid much attention to questions which involve the well-being of the people, the development of their readiness for performance, and the political climate in work collectives and residential areas.

They effectively inspired the communists to lead the ideopolitical work of the party, the mass organizations, and the National Front committees in such a way that the popular discussion reaches each work collective and each family, and that new insights are turned into new activities.

Through concrete assessment of the results achieved to date in political work among the masses, often based on careful analyses of the political situation and of the opinions and questions of the working people, the Kreis delegates' conferences created good preconditions to deal more expertly with the citizens' concerns. They set down stipulations for equipping the party members more quickly and purposefully with convincing arguments, facts, and balance sheet material. In this connection the conferences drew attention to those villages and residential areas where more efforts must be made for strengthening the National Front committees. Thus, the thorough preparation for the Volkskammer and Bezirk assembly elections on 8 June 1986 is taken into account, so that election day will become a unanimous avowal by the citizens of the policy of the 11th Party Congress.

All Kreis delegates' conferences granted much time to the tasks of increasing party influence on work among the citizens of the state organs and of increasing the authority and efficiency of the people's representative bodies. Entirely in line with the new bill on the local elected assemblies, the conferences drew up measures for further strengthening the power of the socialist state through varied and detailed ideological work, broad development of the socialist democracy, the tapping of regional reserves in order to raise the national economic capacity, and stable supply to the population.

In almost all Kreise, corresponding activities were put forward at the conferences, for instance, in the Berlin-Lichtenberg City District concerning the conclusion of local agreements with 28 enterprises and institutions and the formation of engineering teams and other work groups. The Berlin-Koepenick Kreis delegates' conference introduced important projects for improving working and living conditions under the control of the Kreis leadership, such as the building of a social facilities wing in the color tube factory of the Television Electronics Works, and the modernization of the kitchen, as well as expansion of the canteen in the Oberspree "Karl Liebknecht" Transformer Plant.

Many conferences were characterized by the fact that problems which to date have not been solved satisfactorily were also openly discussed, such as the necessary improvement of commuter traffic in Jena-Stadt, the guild structure of the local construction sector which does not meet the requirements, and the unsatisfactory quality of several services. The conferences condemned with determination the persisting occurrences of indifference and routine, as well as callous behavior toward the justified concerns of the citizens. In their accountability reports the Kreis leaderships, among others in Schwerin Bezirk, repeatedly demanded an even quicker and more effective reaction to suggestions and criticism from the population, the far-sighted tackling of problems, and solutions to them with the help of the citizens.

Council chairmen, mayors, comrades of trade and service institutions and of the local construction sector stressed with determination that since September 1985, after the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat on a report from Bischofswerda Kreis, numerous positive changes have come into effect. In the Kreise of Halle Bezirk, for instance 82 tradesman's licenses were issued since the beginning of the party elections, that is 31 more than during the same period last year. The comrades in Eisleben reported on positive experiences concerning more and better services. The efforts to better satisfy the customers' wishes are aided by 18 new kinds of services, such as weekend services for the reapir of washing machines, refrigerators, and other large household appliances. In Dresden Bezirk, 57 outlets for essential goods, 30 for industrial goods, and 38 inns were reopened or newly opened. In total, the number of tradesman's licenses issued has risen by 24 percent since September 1985.

In many Kreise better adjustment of shops' and inns' opening times to the work shift rhythms of the working people was achieved, including for the potash miners in Bas Slzungen, the shift workers of the Neuhaus "Anna Seghers" Microelectronics VEB, the heavy machinery builders in the Magdeburg Ernst-Thaelmann-Combine, and the working people in Haldensleben and Stassfurt. In all Kreise it was confirmed that in places where matters were discussed and tackled jointly by state and trade organs or enterprises and citizens an acceptable solution is found in most cases.

At all Kreis delegages' conferences the initiatives and the responsible work of pedagogues, physicians, and nurses, as well as cultural workers received appropriate praise. Tribute was paid to the achieved results, and constructive conclusions for further work were drawn, particularly for the communist education of youth, for vivid and varied intellectual-cultural life in town and countryside, and a good level of medical care.

Everywhere, the social security and safety of the GDR citizens was compared with the conditions in the capitalist countries, particularly the FRG, where the number of officially registered unemployed has increased to 2.3 million and where social cuts have led to the emergence of a new poverty.

The Level Of Political Leadership Activity Of The Kreis Leaderships Has Further Increased Due To The Implementation Of The Decisions Of The 10th Party Congress

At all conferences it was shown that the relations between Kreis leaderships and basic organizations has become closer and more trustful. Instructions and support for basic organizations became more effective and concrete because now there is also more help on site, in order to raise the level of inner-party life, to successfully organize the struggle for good economic results, and to hold the popular discussion in a varied and detailed way. Comrades often stressed that the Central Committee's high praise of honorary work is an incentive for them to increase their own contriubtion to implementing the decisions and to intensify their political effectiveness in mass organizations, in work collectives, and in residential areas.

The communists' increased awareness of responsibility was shows--at the conferences in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, for instance--by the fact that more and more comrades are facing up to the higher demands, in line with the slogan of Party Group Organizer Karl-Heinz Eckert of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Accounting Machine Works VEB: "The Communist--Fighter, Confidante, Oriented Toward The Future," and are developing new initiatives for increasing performance in their work collectives.

Many conferences reflect how differences in standard can be further reduced by concrete performance comparisons and exchanges of experience between the party organizations. At the same time, however, it became clear that smaller basic organizations in particular have to be granted concrete help in organizing effective political, ideological, and economic work in the sphere of their responsibility.

All conferences demonstrated that the Kreis leaderships are paying much attention to proposals, suggestions, and criticism. It was stated that it is an important leadership task to immediately change what has been recognized as an obstacle or nuisance. At every Secretariat session, the Schoenebeck Kreis leadership, for instance, hears the reports of one basic organization and of the chairman of the Kreis Council concerning the realization of proposals. In this Kreis 80 percent of all suggestions from the individual talks and party elections have been dealt with to date.

The conferences reflected how the party's educational policy pays. They showed that many new, particularly young cadres have grown up, who distinguish themeselves through profound technical knowledge and the struggle for high production performances. Many of these comrades were elected to the leaderships of the basic organizations and as members of the Kreis leaderships. The Kreis leaderships ensure their political qualification and acquaint them with the tested experiences of party work.

The Kreis Delegate's Conferences Oriented The Kreis Leaderships Toward Improving Their Leadership Activities In The Following Fields:

--The Kreis leaderships are to further develop their capability to acquaint the basic organizations in a profound and rapid way with the contents of the Central Committee decisions, to help them derive concrete measures for their sphere of responsibility from these decisions, and to consistently organize and control the fulfillment of the tasks. Thus democratic centralism in the party is again strengthened.

--The rich treasure of experiences and the impetus from the party elections are to be used efficiently in order to further increase the leading role of our party, to strengthen its militant strength in all societal fields, and to further deepen the relationship of trust between party and people. The popular discussion and the mass movement are to be directed toward the consistent implementation of our party's economic strategy and the daily fulfillment of all positions of the national economic plan, including all pledges for its overfulfillment as a decisive contribution to safeguarding peace.

--The leadership style is to be developed in such a way that party work is planned on a long-term basis and with far-sightedness, and thus pruposefulness and continuity are preserved. In this, the Kreis leaderships rely on concrete analyses of the situation, something which has made work more businesslike and vivid. Work with the plans of measures for solving the national economic tasks, the plans of political work among the masses, and the militant programs of the basic organizations is to be further qualified.

--The Kreis leaderships continuously devote particular attention to the citizens' working and living conditions. They intensify their instructive and educational activities for the basic organizations in the state organs and exert increasing influence so that communal matters are looked into more thoroughly, are more comprehensively discussed with the citizens, and that necessary changes are more reliably made.

The Composition Of The Newly Elected Kreis Leaderships Guarantees A Successful Implementation Of The Party Decisions

At 263 Kreis delegates' conferences 19,578 comrades were elected members and candidate members of the Kreis, city and city district SED leaderships by secret ballot, on the basis of the Central Committee election regulations.

They are comrades with experience in party work and work among the masses from all fields of society life, who adhere to their principles in advocating the party's policy, who put themselves with dedication in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the Central Committee decisions, and who have a high political and technical knowledge. Among the members and candidate members of the Kreis leaderships there are 37.1 percent women comrades and 16.7 percent are under 25 years of age; 63.3 percent have been in the party for more than 10 years. Among them are many exemplary workers, competition initiators, researchers, engineers, and cooperative peasants, who have an outstanding share in the development and accelerated introduction of key technologies, as well as in attaining top scientific-technological achievements.

The proportion of qualified workers, particularly from youth brigades, researchers and innovators collectives amounts to 64.8 percent and has increased by 3.1 percent since the 10th Party Congress; 9.3 percent of the members of the Kreis leaderships work as cooperative peasants, and 23.9 percent belong to the intelligentsia.

University or technical school graduates make up 70.6 percent of the members and candidate members of the Kreis leaderships; 92.2 percent of the comrades received Marxist-Leninist training of more than 3 months; that is an increase of 5.3 percent compared with the 1980/81 elections.

The Kreis, city, and city ward leaderships elected 2,596 comrades members of the Secretariats, among them 1,251 secretaries.

Almost 70 percent of the Secretariat members have been members of our party for more than 20 years. Social-scientific training of at least 1 year was received by 97.7 percent.

The secretariats comprise 376 comrades, that is 14.5 percent of all secretariat members.

The newly elected first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships are comrades who have long-standing experience in party work and a high political education; 28.5 percent of them have been working in their present function for more than 10 years. All first Kreis secretaries are graduates of a university or a technical school; 41.4 percent of them previously worked in full-time jobs in the FDJ.

In total, 565 comrades left the Kreis leadership secretariats, that is 21.8 percent. In 46.3 percent of cases this is due to taking over a higher or different function, or to beginning of studies. For health reasons 31.3 percent of the comrades left, while 19.6 percent no longer met the increasing demands on leadership and management activities.

At the SED Kreis delegates' conferences 17,081 delegates with the right to vote in decisions and 663 counselling delegates were elected for the Bezirk delegates' conferences.

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POLITICS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED HOUSING POLICY, NEW LAND REGULATION DISCUSSED

Potsdam STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 34 No 11, Nov 85 (signed to press 26 Sep 85) pp 893-901

[Article by Prof Dr Guenther Rohde, of the Jurisprudence Department of the Humboldt University in East Berlin: "Building Site Law and the Principal Task"]

[Text] The building site law (1) enacted by the People's Chamber presents significant central regulations for the implementation of the principal task in important social sectors. It reflects in a particularly meaningful manner the unity of economic and social policy, which is such a vital feature of the developed socialist society and, according to party and government decisions, will continue to be a long-term strategic objective.(2) The building site law incorporates important regulations on the implementation of our economic strategy as well as social policy. Basic topics of investment, construction and land policy are dealt with and long-term orientations provided for government organs and facilities, social organizations, enterprises and citizens--all for the implementation of the principal task in these spheres. Basically it is concerned with the implementation of our economic strategy for the planned construction, modernization and reconstruction of buildings and building structures and the settlement of the housing question as a social problem by 1990.

The economic strategy decided upon at the Tenth SED Congress responds to the challenges of the 1980's. It provides a complete conception for the ongoing implementation of the party's economic policy. It is directed to comprehensive intensification.(3) The decisions taken by the Seventh SED CC Plenum initiated a new stage in the implementation of the economic strategy. It is imperative now to guarantee the dynamic development of the productive forces and ensure the comprehensive nature of intensification.(4) The new qualitative factors of intensification will be determined in accordance with the respective standard of development and coupled with the admonition to guarantee the necessarily higher standard in all sectors of the economy.(5)

This orientation results in qualitatively new features for urban planning. Intensive reproduction is increasingly the key factor in the construction n industry. Involved here first of all is the need to achieve a more favorable cost/result ratio by the more efficient utilization of scientific-

technological advances, the introduction of new equipment lines and the use of industrialized methods for modernization and repair. The rational use of the available building stock must be assigned far greater importance. We must increasingly accomplish the transition from the largely extensive expansion of cities to their intensive development and inner-city construction.(6) The Eighth Construction Conference defined the basic requirements on the further implementation of the economic strategy in the construction industry: The intensive use, maintenance and modernization of the available building stock must be made a solid component of efficient fixed asset reproduction. The proportion of construction in investments needs to be lowered and construction times cut. The growing production tasks must be handled with fewer raw materials, energy and transport services. It is imperative to resolutely advance energy conserving construction methods and substantially reduce prime costs.(7)

By implementing the economic strategy we provide the necessary prerequisites for comprehensively realizing the social nature of the socialist society. It will then be seen and experienced by the working people. The meaning of socialism is thereby realized--to do everything for the welfare of the people, the interests of the working class, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and other working people. Social motivations are developed and liberated, fanning and encouraging the working people's initiative and readiness to perform. The results of this conception are evident in the entire sector of social policy. They are particularly obvious in the implementation of the housing construction program. The settlement of the housing issue by 1990 as a social problem is considered the nub of social policy. In the years 1971-1983, some M160 billion were made available for new construction, modernization and maintenance. The volume of new and modernized housing and the standard of equipment achieved both confirm the fruits of this unity of economic and social policy. Settlement of the housing problem decisively improves the material and cultural living standards of the population and directly and positively affects a large sector of living conditions.

Party and government have always insisted that socialist democracy would be further perfected by the implementation of the principal task. It is imperative to increasingly use the developed social motivations for the active involvement of all working people in the realization of social tasks. The implementation of the principal task and the development of socialist democracy are indissolubly linked. Consonant with the specific circumstances and requirements we need to trace the most efficient methods for the public's cooperation in various social sectors.(8)

These same considerations were also decisive for the building site law. Its provisions are designed above all to help the efficient implementation of the unity of economic and social policy in the construction of industrial buildings and private homes as well as the modernization, reconstruction and repair of buildings and building structures while, at the same time, perfecting socialist democracy. This conception is reflected throughout the provisions of the law, and it must also represent the basic orientation for its application.

The building site law also helps accomplish the task set by the Tenth SED Congress to review and revise any laws which no longer correspond to the stage of development.(9) The 1950 reconstruction law was canceled. For almost 35 years, this law had provided the central juridical basis for GDR urban planning and contributed decisively to the planned implementation of urban planning targets and to the organization of or change in existing property and usufruct rights with regard to sites consonant with these targets. The building site law and the simultaneously enacted compensation law further perfected the system of laws to respond to the requirements of social development in the GDR. This will be demonstrated and confirmed with the help of the following key points and principles:

1. Based on the economic strategy, the law fixes the basic requirements with regard to the more intensive use of the available building stock and building land. These requirements were amplified into legal duties of government organs and enterprises. Their specific coupling with regional and urban planning as well as with government decisions on the allocation of land provide a mechanism by which the set targets may be realized and greater efficiency achieved. Based on these premises, new buildings are normally to be constructed within built up areas in cities and villages. The obligation to give priority to inner-city construction specifically endorses the special protection extended to land used for farming or forestry (Articles 9, 10). The first ever comprehensive settlement of the responsibility for modernization, reconstruction, remodeling and extension (Articles 15 ff) is another necessary corollary of the basic orientation to primarily build in the inner cities.

If, nevertheless, building sites need to be made available, the building site law prescribes specially intensive utilization. The requirement to make land available rationally has been elevated to an obligation of government organs and building clients. The following are among the main principles:

-- The intensive utilization of existing building sites is a general duty. Building clients must exhaust all possibilities for the rational use of their land and the building substance worth retaining. Only after they have brought proof of having done so will they be authorized to apply to government organs for the allocation of a building site. Such proof has been declared a special precondition for any government decision about the application for making building land available (Article 3 Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 8 Paragraph 1). Withdrawal of property rights and an order on a change of trustees are admissible only if the exhaustion of all possibilities for the intensive use of the suitable real property held in trust, owned or used by the building client is proved (Article 3 Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 8 Paragraph 1, Article 12 Paragraph 2).

-- Important economic criteria have been established for the phase of allocating sites. This serves to further develop the management of site allocation and endeavors to achieve its more effective incorporation in the preparation and implementation of investments. Strict economy and good management are basic requirements. At the same time, the allocation of land has been linked to more social requirements with regard to land use. These include mainly the protection of farm and forest lands, drinking water

supply areas and areas producing natural medicaments, of mining interests in mining protection regions and the observance of regulations relating to socialist ecological policy and environmental protection. Instructions also orient to the gradual allocation of land; such allocations must proceed in accordance with the progress of construction (Article 3 Paragraphs 1 and 2).

-- The necessary criteria for the rational allocation of land and the intensive use of building sites are established by way of special space standards. In cooperation with other central organs, the Minister for Construction will issue standards for rational space use with regard to various categories of construction measures. He has already done so with regard to comprehensive housing construction and site facilities. The criteria for the rational use of building sites will thereby be established with mandatory effect. Other directives are designed to encourage their strict observance: First of all, such observance must be supervised by inspections and the confirmation of selected urban planning schemes, secondly these standards need to serve as an important yardstick for ensuring that the available building site is intensively used by the building customer and the necessary proof of such use provided (Article 6).

2. The building site law also rearranged relations between regional and urban planning as well as the allocation of building land. This is designed to make sure that such planning becomes an important basis for decisions on the allocation of building land. This task is to be carried out by way of two kinds of approaches especially: The determination of the objective and bases of land allocation and the exact regulation of the prerequisites for government decisions. By way of this mechanism, the application of the law must make it possible for land allocation to be effectively incorporated in the process of investment preparations and for efficient building land use to be achieved. It is at this stage that the volume of the building land required and the time of land allocation are correctly determined, precluding such defects as unjustified, premature or "supplementary" land allocations. Another important result is achieved at the same time: The necessary interference in property and trustee rights is restricted to the absolute minimu, and the lawful holder retains use of the land up to the latest possible date.

Taking these objectives into account, land allocation is to proceed on the basis of regional planning (in particular relating to the distribution of the productive forces) and urban planning. This includes mainly the long-range regional development conception in the districts, long-range conceptions on the organization of the settlement structure, long-range development and site conceptions for the production sectors, the long-range conception of housing construction, general traffic plans, general building schemes, local organizational conceptions and space utilizing plans as well as the planning of protected and reserved areas.

Application of the law carries out this orientation mainly by ensuring that the development of land allocation is incorporated in location planning. The allocation of building land is normally admissible only if building measures were previously classified with the location envisdaged. Proof of compliance must be brought by means of location confirmations, location permits or

mandatory urban planning classifications. These governmental decisions must be produced with the building client's application for land allocation (Article 8, Article 12 Paragraph 2 building site law; Article 8 implementing decree to the building site law of 15 June 1984, GBl I pp 205ff, appendix 1).

This conception allows us to abandon the former reconstruction area declaration. The tasks pursued by the latter are now achieved by the methods listed. The reserved areas are regulated differently in the building site law and serve another task entirely. They confirm the conception of the law, namely to strengthen the planning bases for land allocation. At the same time we are thereby achieving the further standardization of the general regulation of protected and reserved areas.

Reserved areas may be established to safeguard long-range urban development, the rational use of spece and the coordination of locations for construction measures. The objective is that of keeping in mind the necessity for the use of these sites to observe the requirements of future building construction and of avoiding potential future demolitions. Special orders, bans and conditions for use may be issued to title holders, owners and usufruct holders. The respective instructions must normally be issued with the site permit or building approval (Article 7).

3. The provisions of the building site law help further perfect socialist democracy as the principal approach to the development of socialist public life. The comprehensive involvement of the working people in the preparation, planning and implementation of construction decisively characterizes the total conception of the law and is the universal mandatory instruction for carrying out the law. New methods for citizen involvement were worked out. The tasks for government organs and building clients with respect to the information of the public and the organization of public cooperation are increased and comprehensively regulated.(10). Owners and users now have a greater responsibility for the efficient use of the space and buildings and, consequent on their increased rights, also have better possibilities for realizing them. That is demonstrated by the following, in particular:

-- Cooperation between government organs, building clients, legal title holders, enterprises and citizens is stated to be a general duty (Article 5). Jointly with the building clients, local people's representatives and their councils must inform residents, enterprises, facilities, cooperatives and social organizations about the particular building measures and the real property required and discuss the matter with them. This comprehensive informational duty is set out in detail especially with regard to the preparation and execution of modernization and repaid measures. Such measures seriously impinge upon and sometimes adversely affect the living conditions of the citizens affected, especially when the respective measures must be carried out in occupied buildings. Tenants' cooperation in the provision of the necessary access and even their help in the case of modernization is both imperative and useful; comprehensive and early information creates good and needed prerequisites. That is why the time, extent and content of the informational duty was exactly prescribed, including measures to be permitted or arranged for by the legal title holder, owner, authorized agent or usufruct holder for the preparation and conduct of the building measures (15).

The regulations regarding appeals against government decisions on land allocations also reflect the further perfection of socialist democracy. Decisions by government organs such as the assignment of targets, withdrawal of property rights and compulsory transfer of legal titles, orders on the execution of building measures, the order on co-use and statement of terms for use must be given in writing and include reasons and instructions about the right to appeal. This decision may be appealed in accordance with the new regulations.

-- The settlement of the issue of the responsibility of government organs perfects democratic centralism in the sphere of land allocation also, in accordance with the status of social development. It features the task more comprehensively and effectively to involve the public in the implementation of the building measures decided. The entire system of the management and planning of land allocation is further developed by establishing the tasks of the Council of Ministers, ministers, district assemblies and their councils as well as kreis councils (Article 6). The kreis councils have quite particular tasks. They decide the actual allocation of real property for building measures. The kreis construction office reviews the application and the preparation of the decision. The decision is issued in coordination with city and village councils. That is the reason why the application must be submitted to the council of the city, city district or village competent for the location of the building measures, and these bodies then forward it to the kreis council. The local council is thus enabled to comment at the very first stage. The kreis council decides by way of a resolution. This responds to the social significance of land allocation and its effects on the living conditions of our citizens. At the same time this procedure continues the long pursued policy of increasingly transferring decisionmaking powers with respect to land use to the kreis councils. A more effective coordination of the various social requirements on land use may thus take place on the basis of regional plans and greater standardization be achieved in the application of the law.

4. The building site law emphasizes the need for the contractual organization of and change in property and usufruct relations with regard to building measures. The very principles of the law state in Article 4 that the real property, buildings and building structures must be obtained by the conclusion of contracts between building clients and legal title holders, owners or authorized agents. Deprivation of property rights by government decision may occur only if no contract could be concluded.

The conclusion of contracts is considered the most satisfactory legal method for persuading owners and users of the necessity of building measures and recruiting their help. Such a procedure realizes one of the fundamental principles of our political life and government management efforts: To explain government tasks to the members of the general public, persuade them of their necessity, recruit them for cooperation in their achievement and increasingly involve them in government management. The sequence--first the contract, subsequently government decision--reflects the general principle of our public policy: To explain government tasks to the members of the public and make them conscious of these tasks so as to win their cooperation.

According to the building site law, such contracts are desirable in the case of a change in legal title, the transfer of property rights in the real property needed for construction, modernization, remodeling and expansion or repair, the establishment of co-use and the observance of terms for utilization.

This orientation to the contractual organization of relations also applies to the implementation of the measures for modernization, remodeling, extension and repair. Legal title holders and owners must agree with the enterprises or facilities charged by the local councils on the methods for carrying out the building measures as well as the services to be rendered by the legal title holders and owners themselves (Article 15 Paragraph 2). It is assumed that the legal title holders and owners are responsible for the modernization and repair of the buildings, and that the contracts to be concluded are a specific method by which the government may aid and assist the implementation of these challenging tasks.

5. Upon the turn to intensive city development, modernization, reconstruction and repairs acquire a special status in the housing construction program. Existing building stocks represent national wealth in the amount of M460 billion.(11) Their efficient use and maintenance is an important component of the economic strategy and of the approach to the settlement of the housing issue as a social problem. This orientation urgently required a decision in principle on the responsibility of legal title holders and owners for modernization, reconstruction and repairs. This was provided by the building site law. According to this law, legal title holders and owners must carry out the planned measures of modernization, remodeling and extension as well as the repair and maintenance of buildings, building structures and empty spaces (Article 15). This provision is based on the special social function of existing buildings, in particular for the satisfaction of the public's housing needs. At the same time it documents the specific responsibilities of legal title holders and owners vis-a-vis the socialist state.

However, the law goes beyond the regulation of the responsibilities of legal title holders and owners; it also appoints the methods for its implementation. This includes mainly a most intimate cooperation between government organs, legal title holders and members of the public. The councils of cities, city districts and villages were obligated to appropriately inform legal title holders, owners and usufruct holders of real property, buildings and building structures about the building measures provided for by the annual plan. The local organs must discuss with them the most efficient implementation of these measures at the earliest possible time.

Government aid and assistance is also oriented to the implementation of building measures. It is to be organized mainly by way of a special contract to be concluded between the legal title holder or owner and the enterprises or facilities appointed by the local councils. The contract must include the agreed method of carrying out the building measures and the services to be rendered by the legal title holders and owners themselves. Such contracts have long been uysed successfully and were usually designated building service ocontracts. In future they are to achieve special importance for carrying out

modernizations. They will help realize the modernization programs taking while taking account of the various ownership conditions, achieve the standardized management of modernization complexes and assist owners in the observance of their responsibilities. Such assistance also includes extensive loans at favorable terms. Though the pertinent regulations are not part of the building site law, they do belong to the system of government assistance in this sphere.

Based on the conception of making the owners responsible for realizing the modernization decided upon within the framework of existing property right relations, government decisions may order building measures to be carried out if the owner fails to meet his responsibilities as per Article 15. That is the necessary corollary arising from the mandatory effect of the annual plans, the fixed responsibility of owners and the social function of the planned building measures. In addition it will be possible in special cases to acquire by contract real property, buildings or building structures for the purpose of the building measures listed. If negotiations fail to come to a result, deprivation of property rights may follow in such cases but only on specific and exactly regulated conditions (Article 16).

6. The building site law also provides comprehensive new regulations for site allocation by government decision so as to take account of the stage of development achieved. They include the order for changing the legal title, the deprivation of property rights, the order for co-use and the establishment of usufruct terms. These regulations put in specific terms the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution and at the same time realize the principles stated. They include exact provisions about the prerequisites for governmental decisions, differentiated by the various kinds of building measures: New construction investments, private homes, modernization, reconstruction, remodeling, extension and repairs. The procedure, beginning with the application through the decision and legal effects of government decisions were revised. The compensation law comprehensively deals with the claims for compensation arising therefrom.

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In summation we may claim that the building site law represents the most comprehensive yet settlement of site allocations. It features decisive advances for further standardizing the existing legal regulations on the allocation of land in the various social and economic sectors. A model has thus been created, which gives the direction of the implementation of the law and future legislation in this field.

FOOTNOTES

1. Law on the Allocation of Real Property for Building Measures - Building Site Law - of 15 June 1984, GBl I p 201ff; all articles cited hereafter refer to this law.

2. See "10. Tagung des ZK der SED. Zur Vorbereitung des XI. Parteitages der SED. Aus der Rede des Genossen Erich Honecker" [Tenth SED CC Plenum. On

the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress. Excerpts from the Speech by Comrade Erich Honecker], Berlin 1985, p 24.

3. See "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X.Parteitag der SED. Berichterstatter: Genosse Erich Honecker" [SED CC Report to the Tenth SED Congress. Reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker], Berlin 1981, p 60.

4. See G. Mittag, "The Party's Economic Strategy Serves the Further Perfection of the Policy of the Principal Task," EINHEIT 1984, pp 802ff.

5. See "Tenth SED CC Plenum. On the Preparation...," as before, p 27.

6. See W. Junker, "The Housing Construction Program--The Core of Our Party's Social Policy,: EINHEIT, 1984, p 884.

7. See W. Junker, "A Matter of Honor for All Construction Workers: The Best for the Eleventh SED Congress. Report to the Eighth Construction Conference," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 June 1985, p 3.

8. See E. Krenz, "Government and the Law in the Ongoing Emergence of the Benefits and Motive Forces of the Socialist Society." GDR Conference on Political Science and Jurisprudence, 26 and 27 June 1985, Berlin, Berlin 1985 pp 28ff, 54ff.

9. See "SED CC Report to the Tenth SED Congress...," as before, p 119.

10. See E. Krenz, as before, p 55.

11. See W. Junker, "It Is Imperative to Intensively Use the Land and Fixed Assets," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16/17 June 1984, p 4.

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BERECZ TAKES HARD LINE ON YOUTH ACTIVISM, 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 6 Dec 85 pp 2-3

[Text of speech given on 15 November 1985 by Janos Berecz, a First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Communist Youth League KISZ]

[Text] I hope that the document entitled "What Is Our Task?" will stimulate many young people to join the debate. I hope so because by preparing for the congress --and later at the congress itself--and by becoming familiar with the views of a large fragment of young people, the representatives of youth can formulate the tasks of KISZ and can take a stand on the issues which affect young people.

In order for this document to serve its purpose, it must satisfy at least two requirements: (1) it must reflect the situation in which it was created, and (2) it must contain strategic goals and must outline perspectives. I think that from this latter viewpoint the polemical essay might be more audacious, more fearless.

KISZ must now apparently decide whether to make a forceful reply to the challenges of the situation or whether to accommodate itself to the circumstances. I believe we must move in both directions at the same time, and this is particularly important when the organization which rallies young people is drawing up its platform. If we merely accommodate ourselves to reality, the danger exists that we will become shortsighted and "soilbound," and it will be really difficult to find an answer to the question: what is our task? Yet no progress in itself is made if--making no allowance for the possibilities--we formulate only the goals and demands: this path leads, namely, into the world of daydreamers. True to its name, KISZ must be a youth league, i.e., a community full of faith and enthusiasm, and at the same time, a communist league, i.e., a social movement which mixes attractive goals with realism and resolve.

I admit that it is not now easy to satisfy these two requirements simultaneously. It is not easy because we are undergoing a change for which energy is needed, and we are working under conditions which slow us down. We have arrived at a new phase in the buildup of socialism, one which we often refer to as the intensive phase, but we can also express it less abstractly: science and production must come into the closest possible contact with each other during this period.

Demands and Fulfillments

We are in a difficult situation because the world economic crisis which has pretty much run its course placed us under pressure and our capabilities under the magnifying

glass. We held our own under such circumstances--this is shown by the preserved social stability--and indeed we were even strong enough to progress in quite a few areas. Hungarian agriculture has also advanced during the past 5 years; it managed to produce 15 million tons of grain. One or two sectors of industry made progress, and there were accomplishments in energy utilization as well. If we measure our output against requirements and demands, then we can state that we did not reach the level we would have liked to. Not all the indices of the sixth 5-year plan were positively realized, but our economy is able to function and develop, and social stability creates good conditions for our further advancement. The framework of socialist democracy expanded, and we have our program: together, the seventh 5-year program and the resolution of the 13th congress clearly indicate the directions of development for Hungarian society during the next period.

Where have we not progressed? We still do not meet the requirements for quality, neither in national production nor in labor-movement work nor in public life. We are unable to work at the level which is necessary under the modified circumstances, and we are still seeking an explanation for this. As a result, society's self-confidence is less uniform today. Some persons question whether they will have opportunities for growth in the next period and whether the planned upturn will take place. Encountered are growing doubts about whether we can maintain the living standard and whether we can improve the living conditions of the entire society. Will we manage, for example, to preserve the real value of low retirement pay, something which the seventh 5-year plan takes aim at? Our basic values are occasionally attacked by skeptics, mainly and eminently by young people and certain groups of intellectuals and therefore most flagrantly by university students, who are youths and intellectuals at the same time. Rising to the surface are viewpoints --this is no tragedy, but we must give it our attention--which impugn our political system, our socialist solutions, and the party's leading role. We must, of course, always practice self-examination. This follows from the party concept, but it can only be a highly responsible self-examination.

We must count on the fact that during this period everyone is more sensitive and more patient than before. The political leadership will also be more sensitive to viewpoints and, given the knowledge of its responsibility, it will ponder more carefully the measures it takes. This is natural, in our opinion, because power is a highly responsible job. For every new solution we must obtain society's unanimous backing, which is more difficult today than ever before. Earlier we thought it was possible to improve organizational frameworks and functional variants more radically and at a swifter pace, but today we decide on changes more cautiously and with regard for even more interest groups. People are making greater demands on the leadership: they insist that it reveal the situation honestly, speak openly about the likely impact of its decisions, and take a public stand on negative phenomena. The preservation of trust does not depend on the existence of harmful phenomena in the life of society but first and foremost on whether people feel that the leadership is determined to eliminate those phenomena.

People mention, for example, the enormous difference between state purchase prices and retail prices. This in itself does not undermine people's trust, but they want to see the concepts by which we intend to alter this situation in the long run.

The greatest and broadest interest is in how we can extricate ourselves from the current economic situation, which determines how the living standard will develop.

There are more than a few who seek and find an individual way out, abandoning hope in society's collective well-being. Typical manifestations of the search for an individual way out are: the pursuit of material goods to the detriment of others, the violation of society's ethical standards, the absence of inhibitions, an alienation from and disenchantment with politics, a fundamentally critical attitude toward everything, and general disbelief. We must state that insofar as large numbers of people choose an individual path to success and well-being and decline to participate in collective endeavors, this narrows down society's options in most instances and impairs the nation's strength. Our society is, as a result, essentially communal. We must therefore give priority to the attainment of collective goals, and individuals must share mainly in the blessings of collective growth.

From the current economic standpoint, there is a single genuine way out of the difficult situation, the one which we must choose: the continued buildup of socialism for the benefit and advantage of Hungarian society as a whole. For this, however, it is necessary to unearth, exploit, and activate additional sources of growth. The rate of growth depends primarily on us ourselves. Today we are no longer justified in holding international circumstances responsible for slow progress. We must rely on our own strength and on the division of labor among fraternal socialist countries, we must make better use of the opportunities available, and we must take our place on the world market.

Many young people can be heard to say: "We will do our share, just let us work." They are right, but we cannot assure them that this reasonable demand will meet with immediate understanding everywhere. Some adults have difficulty accepting the creative contributions of young people. It has become the focus of attention during the last half-decade, and before long our number one sociopolitical task will be youth's increasing participation in the buildup of socialism.

They were born into--and now live in--a socialist society, and yet they observe the processes as outsiders to some degree. The considerable impatience displayed by adults and youths toward one another during the nominating sessions for local and parliamentary elections gave me food for thought. The older of the two candidates was usually selected. Our explanation for this is that "the decision was made in favor of experience," but it is not certain that this was a good decision in every case.

Assumption of the Legacy

In my opinion, consequently, the nearly number one sociopolitical issue at present is the succession of generations. It will, of course, take place irrespective of us, but how much tension it is accompanied by will depend on us. What can young people do to assure a more tranquil succession of generations? For one thing, they can assume the legacy of their fathers and, for another, they can preserve the advantageous qualities and enthusiasm of youth, the independent physiognomy of youth.

The legacy they must assume is of an ideological and political nature. Its essence is the relationship to the liberation and the path which has been followed since then. The liberation in this country was not just an event their forebears experienced but also a political act they carried out. Now, on the 40th anniversary,

we have formulated for the first time with complete accuracy that the Soviet army performed its military mission of liberation. On the other hand, the historical process of liberation meant that social changes were made in this country and that we were freed from social oppression. Why is it necessary to emphasize this? Because it is our observation that some young people do not understand the significance of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the relations between our countries. Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the fact of liberation are inseparable. For us--with respect to the realization of our appointed goals--the number one international political issue is the affirmation and cultivation of Hungarian-Soviet relations. Young people do not have the decisive experience of fraternal relations that we do, and they must therefore follow another emotional and intellectual path to wholehearted acceptance of this friendship. They must understand, of course, that history did not force this friendship upon us. Once I even said on the radio that I do not agree with the statement that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is based largely on the gratitude the Hungarian people feel for the liberation. This feeling of gratitude naturally exists, but as a basis for relations it would be inadequate. There has to be more than this, and there is, too: an historical past linked by many threads, common ideas, common interests, mutual understanding and trust.

The other thing which young people must acknowledge from their fathers' legacy is that what happened 40 years ago--and what has happened since then--was a revolution. Power did not pass into the hands of individuals between 1948 and 1949 through the schemes of some sort of narrow circle. This was a broad and politically conscious social revolution which was based on an enthusiastic mass movement and which brought about a momentous change in power and in society's class structure. Articles written nowadays about the smallholders are somewhat regretful: "How honest they were, and they were forced out of power." I do not call their honesty into question. Nor, for that matter, does history subsequently condemn them, but it is a fact that the Smallholders' Party and certain other parties wanted civilian democratic power, while we Hungarian communists, social democrats, and leftists wanted power based on socialist democracy and dictatorship of the proletariat. Afterwards we did assume power. Yet the lesson of history is that he who abuses power weakens socialism. And he who does not know how to make the best of the power allotted to him in a given historical moment and who thereby endangers the fate of the people, he incurs the people's condemnatory judgment even if a significant portion of his earlier career can be praised. Here I note parenthetically: on account of our Western and domestic enemies, we will probably be dealing more and more with the lessons of 1956 during the next few years. We have spoken little about these lessons in recent years because we wanted to clear away the waste, we wanted to heal the wounds, we wanted to eliminate from people's lives the suspicion, the mistrust, the constant feeling of political danger. Emigration and international reaction strove to utilize every opportunity against us, and that is why 20 years after the counterrevolution we maintain our standpoint more resolutely. Interest is picking up again, especially that of young people for whom the socialist transformation of agriculture is already history, to say nothing of the previous period. We would like to make it clear to all youths that what happened in October of 1956 was a struggle for power, an undisguised and armed counterrevolution against our system. And giving battle to it were the forces of revolution which strengthened the power of the working classes, not in opposition to the masses but together with them and for their benefit,

because the forces of revolution recognized the masses' will, demands, and legitimate reformatory aspirations with respect to the socialist system and fulfilled them. This formula cannot be changed.

Youth With Distinctive Face

The legacy of their forebears means a third thing: what has been and is being built here is a socialist society which we are molding in our own way. It means compliance with the general demand that the principle of scientific socialism be used creatively under the national circumstances. It would be wrong for us to believe that we do this perfectly. He is mistaken who belittles the methods of neighboring socialist countries because those methods differ from ours. It was customary, particularly at the start of the 1970s, to view ourselves as smarter by virtue of the economic reform which we had introduced. Others moved in a different direction. A very wholesome process is now taking place in the Soviet Union with the CPSU leadership. It is possible that it will not be called a reform, and we should not seek in this process solutions similar to our own. The renewal takes place in a different situation under different conditions, but each socialist country and its leading party strive for the best realization of socialism. We have an international reputation not because we implement a formula suitable for others but because we consistently follow our own path and learn from the experiences of others. We must maintain this reputation. Perhaps we received as much recognition in the international climate of public opinion in 1848-49 as we do now, but today even our enemies are forced to respect us. Preservation of this reputation depends on two things: (1) our work here at home, our social stability, and (2) our international policy, our political conduct. We must strengthen trust with the first, and we must serve the process of international detente with the second, with the buildup of relations.

What does it mean that youth should preserve its distinctive face and thereby enrich the buildup of socialism in Hungary? I note that my older comrades would undoubtedly receive these notions with skepticism, but I nevertheless declare we must take cognizance of the fact that these Hungarian socialist youths have a distinctive physiognomy in some issues. They will master the tenets of Marxism-Leninism just as we did, but they will do it differently. We imbibed these tenets, and then we believed everything or we gave credence to everything--young people are much more critical. Modern youth accepts Marxist ideas with skepticism, but the teachers do not entirely understand that young people want to ascertain the truth for themselves. This is the more difficult path, but maybe it leads to a higher knowledge. Yet a way must be found for young people to insist on study and comprehension of the Marxist classics. Moreover, a creative relation to socialism's history must also form part of the independent ideological physiognomy of contemporary youth. The latter must become acquainted with and master the ideological lessons of the working class of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. They must become thoroughly familiar with the lessons of the first 12 years of people's democracy, but let me add: if they undertake this path, they cannot divide it up, saying, "I like this part, that part I don't like, and so I do not accept it in its entirety," but they must do so in the knowledge that the entire history is ours, even if we do not pursue everything in it. That is why it must also be seen how the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has turned the lessons to good account, so that young people will know what still has to be done.

The second thing which must be characteristic of young people: they must learn about every learnable achievement of science. Many of us are no longer capable of this, and that is natural. Older people, if they see a "computer," think it is some kind of god. And how many places in Hungary have acquired a computer merely because "what will people say if this enterprise doesn't have one," but do not know what to do with it. Young people were not granted access to computers at the outset because some leaders were mistrustful: would not the economic survey slip out of their hands? Fortunately, this opposition is today a thing of the past.

We cannot progress unless the new generations accept and learn everything modern and useful which is known in the world. During a visit I paid to Japan we Hungarians were praised for our significant contribution to the development of fifth-generation computers. Few people know how much interest was displayed in Hungarian mathematical scholarship. It is true that they could avail themselves of a technical basis which we did not have. In view of this, one asks the question:

Could we not have made a better deal for our scientific achievements? If, let us say, they are being used anyway, then could we not obtain something for them? To learn, to investigate, and to undertake everything possible--this is the revolutionary task of Hungarian youth. In order for this to happen--and he who mentions it is right--young people must be able to travel and to build professional relationships. What does Raba of Gyor do? It pays a salary to its university students and makes a study tour abroad compulsory, one with a concrete goal which it specifies as an assignment. This is an example to be followed. Bold initiatives must be taken in such matters. I venture to say that it does no harm in this area if KISZ launches a battle against conservatism. The conquest of science is an area in which young people can address a challenge to their surroundings! The third characteristic is that young people are more honest, more open, and more consistent in the use of democracy--though they are more inexperienced in connection with democracy. Arguing against the submitted document, I maintain that further development of democracy is not the primary requirement but rather fulfillment and utilization of the existing framework and then its further development. Why did we establish the enterprise councils? So that the worker--the owner--could begin to think like an owner and work in the leadership and in the factory. What happened instead of this in some managerial elections? Some keep quiet during the open debate, and some even praise the manager, and then they withdraw during the secret balloting. Democracy, however, is not just opportunity but also conduct, and the example demonstrates that this conduct is still not universal. Those who were born into the world of evolving democracy must consider these demands natural. Those who did not grow up in a democratic world find it harder to learn democratic behavior, but it is expected to be self-evident to young people. The reinforcement of democracy may be the major mission of Hungarian youth. This cannot mean, of course, playing with power, because we are sensitive to that, but it must mean the normal operation of democratic life and democratic institutions. I might add that even greater efforts will be necessary here than in the case of science.

The Traditional and the Modern

I would call attention to yet another matter which is often mentioned as characteristic of youth: young people do not tolerate stereotypes, they have a zest for innovation, and so forth. Here lurks the greatest danger. Innovation makes sense

if it rests on hitherto acknowledged interests and does not break with them at any price. The future rests on the past, and the past is further expanded with a content and in a manner corresponding to the new requirement. Continuity and innovation, the traditional and the modern, the realistic and the revolutionary are compatible in our society: this is the noteworthy experience of our generation.

I could formulate the mission of KISZ in four demands. First of all, let KISZ be the school for socialist democracy and for acquisition of the theory of scientific socialism. I am in the habit of saying that a person does not generally know how to act more democratically in society if he does not know how to be democratic in his own immediate institution. Secondly, let KISZ be the scene and leader of activity in social construction. Thirdly, let KISZ be the junior partner of our social institutions, and let there be no dispute about this. Finally, let KISZ be both the instructor of youth and the protector of its interests.

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POLITICS HUNGARY

BISHOP INTERVIEWED ON CHRISTIAN-MARXIST DIALOGUE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP SUPPLEMENT in Hungarian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Interview with Dr Jozsef Cserhati, Pecs County Bishop and secretary of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate, by Margit Foldes: "MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview with Pecs County Bishop Jozsef Czerhati on Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] Nowadays church life is displaying considerable activity. In accordance with the wishes of the pope, an Extraordinary Bishop's Synod was held in Rome on 20 November 1985. The task of this body of some 250 bishops, archbishops, cardinals, and experts was to review the period that has passed since the Second Vatican Council and the decisions made there.

First, I asked Dr Jozsef Cserhati about the decisions made at the Extraordinary Synod and on the way these decisions relate to the dialogue between Christians and Marxists.

[Cserhati] As is well-known, this synod was meant to analyze the results of possible shortcomings of the decisions made at the Second Vatican Council. The Synod ended with the clear analysis that the Vatican Council must be evaluated as positive and that the reform process started by it must be continued.

The most important result of the internal transformation is that the old Latin language was replaced by the national language in the liturgy and that local customs and traditions also got a place in religious rites. The other great aim of the Council was the desire of the church to develop relations with the other Christian denominations and the whole of mankind, that is, with the world as such. A Christian unity movement has started; there are many more common features that unite us than things that divide us. This gives us hope of eliminating the still existing differences. Opening up the church to the world, to today's modern man, to the problems of our time, to a mankind united along the lines of social transformations, and to the constructive and creative man constructing a new society was an act of historic importance. This understanding openness started the dialogue with the contemporary world in which the connecting link, that is, the equal value of human beings, can be found in any group, no matter what its ideology, on the basis of the pluralism of this era. The dialogue between Christians and Marxists is also part of this process. The dialogue between Christians and Marxists is both possible and necessary. This

is so in spite of the fact that there are irreconciliable ideological differences between Christianity and Marxism, and these can never be reduced to a common denominator since their theories of knowledge and views of what is essential start from completely different premises. Since the Second Vatican Council—and now the view is also confirmed by the Extraordinary Synod—the church all over the world has declared that it is possible to cooperate with atheists and Marxists. Therefore, Christians advocate and accept dialogue on principle. This dialogue has been given increased importance in recent years. In Hungary, the PPF urges us in its congress decisions to make the dialogue between believers and nonbelievers more intensive in order to solve our everyday political and social problems. In practice this means encounter, mutual understanding, and responsible cooperation. One of the most typical and most important goals of the common task is the development and strengthening of national unity. It is my conviction that what national unity as an idea, an ideal, and as a principled common national task requires is precisely collaboration between believers and nonbelievers.

Thus, in Hungary we are already at a point where both sides accept the justification and necessity of dialogue. It was not easy to get to this point of being able to place ourselves in a pluralistic position, that is, to accept that truth can have several sides. Thus, in addition to the different interpretations and emphases, we find in the current social views of Christianity and communism bases for justice and values that are acceptable to both sides because they express lasting values.

[Foldes] Can we talk about patriotism in a universal church which is above nations? If so, how is this manifested?

[Cserhati] In my view, the essence of the question is whether the church as an institution above nations, that is, a spiritual organization of universal influence, can promote patriotism, and if so, in what respect. I must again refer to the synod which declared that a legal system which ensures a practical distribution of authority and organs of public power and at the same time efficient and independent legal protection is necessary in order to make fruitful the responsible cooperation of citizens in the everyday life of the state. The church protects the individual and therefore it says that "the family and group rights of all individuals must be recognized, taken into consideration, and further developed, and all individuals must be assured of exercising their rights without forgetting, however, about every citizen's responsibilities. Among these obligations, one must mention the fact that everyone owes the state material and personal services that are required by the public welfare." Patriotism, therefore, is primarily the fulfillment of responsibility toward the citizens of the fatherland, and then everyone must promote the public welfare and the social, economic, and cultural system of values represented, in a favorable case, by the state.

The church professes that without adequate education, the citizens are unable to fulfill adequately their role in the life of the political community. Particular attention must be directed to the education of youth to enable it to take a stand against any kind of injustice and to give due weight to its ties to the community and the nation.

The church is aware of its responsibility for the Hungarian brothers living all over the world. We wish we could do more for them.

We ask them not to forget their being Hungarians and to promote brotherly love among themselves.

I know that the Hungarian Government is doing a lot for the cause of Hungarians living abroad, but I must sincerely say that what we are doing is not enough.

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PZPR ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS REPORTED

Vietnam Theoretical Journal Editor Visits

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of NOWE DROGI, from 27 November to 9 December, Nguyen Thien Nhan, a representative of the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN, the theoretical-political organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party CC, visited Poland. He conducted talks at the editorial offices of NOWE DROGI on the development of cooperation between the two periodicals in which Editor-in-chief Stanislaw Wronski participated.

The Vietnamese guest became familiar with the work of the party in meetings at the PZPR CC and at the Bydgoszcz and Konin provincial party institutions.

He gave a lecture on the history and current work of the Vietnamese Communist Party to students of the party school in Bydgoszcz.

The Vietnamese guest was received by Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the PZPR CC Sociovocational Department, Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the PZPR CC Agriculture Department and Jan Bisztyga, deputy director of the PZPR CC Information Department. Vietnamese Socialist Republic Ambassador Nguyen Trong Thaut took part in the talks.

Ethiopian CC Party Official Visits

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party Ashagre Yigletu, in Poland for a visit, conducted talks with Wlodzimierz Natorf, the director of the PZPR CC Foreign Department, and was received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, CC secretary. The Ethiopian guest reported on the progress made in socioeconomic development and the steps embarked upon to battle the drought. He extended thanks on behalf of his authorities for the assistance granted by Poland during the most difficult period of the disaster that struck Ethiopia. At the conclusion of the visit, an agreement on interparty cooperated was signed. Jozef Czyrek signed the agreement on behalf of the PZPR CC and Ashagre Yigletu signed on behalf of the WPE CC.

GDR CC Member in Warsaw

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR CC, on 12 December CC member, Director of the SED CC Guenter Sieber visited Poland.

During talks held at the CC with Wlodzimierz Natorf, director of the Foreign Department, views were exchanged on the topic of the current problems of the international situation and on mutual relations, and a plan for party cooperation between the PZPR and the SED was developed for 1986-1987.

Guenter Sieber was received by Politburo member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer was in attendance.

Results of Central Audit Commission Probe

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 12 December, a meeting of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Audit Commission was held in Warsaw for the purpose of familiarization with the results of checks conducted by party auditing organs in the second half of 1985.

A discussion of the results of checks made on the implementation of the resolution of the 18th PZPR CC Plenum held a year ago and on the execution of the decisions made by the PZPR CC Politburo in July 1984 on the economic education of society was of special importance. The currency of this subject matter is stressed in the upcoming 23d PZPR CC Plenum devoted, as is known, to a discussion of party tasks in implementing Poland's socioeconomic development during the coming year.

It was stated that in general, the implementation of the program tasks emanating from these documents is proceeding properly, although results vary in the particular provinces. It was stressed that a farreaching and comprehensive program of economic education requires the commitment of all sociopolitical, economic and administrative forces.

On the basis of the results of the checks, the presidium pointed to the need to include all enterprise employees in the economic education program. This should be fostered by the joint action of management, the party organization, the employee council, the trade union and plant scientific-technical, social and youth circles.

As reports on the results of checks of the implementation of the 18th PZPR CC Plenum Resolution were heard, it was stressed that it has created a good opportunity for the formation of proper party-political methods for impacting economic processes. Alongside the generally positive assessment given to the work of most of the organizations studied, it was stressed that there exists the need to bring up the level of the party work front in first-level echelons and plant organizations. This will be fostered by the attainment of further progress.

The presidium likewise became familiar with materials from checks on the cooperation of committees and their organs with primary party organizations and with the preliminary assessments of the implementation of selected tasks emanating from the 20th PZPR CC Plenum Resolution obtained during these checks.

Next an assessment was made of the results of CKR group checks on selected problems in the field of the work of party echelons and organizations in the PRL Armed Forces.

The CKR Presidium also familiarized itself with the results of checks on the implementation of the guidelines of the PZPR CC Secretariat regarding the work of party organizations abroad and assessed the results of checks of paper management in selected "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House units. The post-check materials confirmed by the CKR Presidium will be submitted to the party leadership.

The deliberations were conducted by PZPR CKR Chairman Kazimierz Morawski.

Chiefs Meet Polytechnic Administrators

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 16 Ddcember, the political-administrative authorities of the Warsaw-City Province, led by PZPR KW First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz and Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor, met with the rector's council of Warsaw Polytechnic and the PZPR KZ Executive Board of this institution.

Problems were discussed related to the operation of PW, equipping it with modern scientific equipment, the technical condition of buildings and social issues of the cadre and students. The need was stressed for greater participation of the polytechnical school's academic cadre in solving the critical economic and social problems of the Warsaw-City Province. Issues of party work in the institution also were discussed.

Ideological Aktivs Seminar

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by: LW]

[Text] Yesterday, about 100 teachers, lecturers, members of the Warsaw and district PZPR ideological commissions and employees of the party apparatus took part in a seminar organized at the Warsaw Center for Ideological Indoctrination. It was led by WOKI Director Zbigniew Olesinski. Those in attendance heard addresses given by Prof Dr Hab Bohdan Hillebrand, on the origins and the ideological-political conception of the PPR on the 40th anniversary of the first congress of this party, by Doc Dr Hab Wladyslaw Wazniewski on the experiences of the PZPR in the socialist system and by Prof Dr Hab Kazimierz Doktor on the major assumptions of and work on the draft of the PZPR Future Program prepared at the 10th Party Congress.

The discussion was closed by Marian Kuszewski, member of the Warsaw Committee Executive Board, chairman of the PZPR Warsaw Ideological Commission.

Culture Department on Museum Issues

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 19 December, at the PZPR CC Culture Department, a meeting of the All-Polish Party Team for Museum Management and Monument Protection Affairs was held under the chairmanship of Janusz Janczewski. A discussion was held on the analytical materials prepared by the team members concerning the current state, the operation and the conditions for the development of museum management in Poland and questions of the protection and preservation of monuments.

The broad social consultation in the museum management and monument preservation communities that accompanied the preparation of these materials represents ongoing program work in these fields implemented through the cooperation of the communities with the PZPR CC Culture Department. These materials will be submitted at the next meeting of the PZPR CC Culture Commission and they will serve in the preparation of a report on museum management and the protection of cultural values.

Deputy Director of the PZPR CC Culture Department Grzegorz Sokolowski took part in the meeting.

Wozniak Meets Bloc Press on 23d Plenum

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] The major socioeconomic problems of the 23d PZPR CC Plenum were the subject of a meeting between Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Marian Wozniak and accredited (by Poland) correspondents of the press, radio and television from socialist states. LIkewise the press attaches of the embassies of these states took part in the meeting that was held on 23 December. Director of the PZPR CC Economic Department Marek Holdakowski also responded to questions.

The meeting was conducted by Stanislaw Glen, deputy director of the PZPR CC Press, Radio and Television Department.

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POLITICS POLAND

STATISTICS ON VOCATIONS TO PRIESTHOOD

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 2, 12 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] (Figures are from 20 October 1985. The first number in parentheses refers to diocesan clergy, the second to clergy in religious orders.)

(A) Powołania kapłańskie w latach 1979—1985

1979 — 5.845	(4.179, 1.666)
1980 — 6.285	(4.449, 1.836)
1981 — 6.714	(4.727, 1.987)
1982 — 7.225	(5.018, 2.207)
1983 — 7.681	(5.207, 2.474)
1984 — 8.130	(5.365, 2.765)
1985 — 8.464	(5.563, 2.901)

(B) Pierwszy kurs seminarzystów

1979 — 1.517	(1.081, 436)
1980 — 1.530	(1.060, 470)
1981 — 1.571	(1.105, 466)
1982 — 1.755	(1.210, 545)
1983 — 1.631	(1.054, 577)
1984 — 1.712	(1.102, 610)
1985 — 1.854	(1.190, 664)

(C) Nowo wyświęceni kapłani

1979 — 589	(407, 182)
1980 — 632	(470, 162)
1981 — 688	(482, 206)
1982 — 775	(571, 204)
1983 — 731	(515, 216)
1984 — 822	(599, 223)
1985 — 964	(683, 281)

(D) Zmarli kapłani

1979 — 283	(214 69)
1980 — 347	(285, 62)
1981 — 347	(265, 82)
1982 — 346	(270, 76)
1983 — 318	(252, 66)
1984 — 379	(299, 80)

(E) Liczba kapłanów w latach 1979—1985

1979 — 20.198	(15.305, 4.893)
1980 — 20.234	(15.486, 4.748)
1981 — 20.676	(15.626, 5.050)
1982 — 21.059	(15.942, 5.117)
1983 — 21.643	(16.200, 5.443)
1984 — 21.925	(16.463, 5.462)
1985 — 22.381	(16.931, 5.450)

Key:

A. Vocations to the priesthood in 1979-85
B. First-year seminarians
C. Newly-ordained priests
D. Deceased priests
E. Numbers of priests in 1979-85

/9274
CSO: 2600/262

BRIEFS

CSSR COOPERATION PROBLEMS--Vice Premier Zbigniew Messner met with the Czechoslovak ambassador Jiri Divis on 22 January 1986. They discussed problems associated with economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

PZPR POLICY AT MILITARY ACADEMY--Problems related to PZPR personnel policy formed the topic of a meeting held on 22 January 1986 between the director of the PZPR Central Committee Personnel Policy Department and members of the research and teaching staff of the F. Dzierzynski Military Political Academy. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

BLOC YOUTH GROUP COOPERATION--On 22 January 1986 at the main offices of the National People's University of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] in Rozalin a meeting was held between Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the ZSMP National Board, members of the union's national leadership, and secretaries from the embassies of the socialist countries. They discussed ways in which the youth organizations of the socialist countries could cooperate with each other in the process of promoting a further relaxation of international tensions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

PRESS COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--Kurt Skalnik, chairman of the "Concordia" Press Club of Austrian Journalists and press spokesman for the president of the Austrian Republic, one of Vienna's most prominent journalists, held talks with the chairman of the Polish Journalists Association, Klemens Krzyzagorski, and met with members of the Polish Foreign Affairs Journalism Club. He also paid a visit to government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

FINANCE POLICY MEETING--The Research Council of the Finance Council met on 22 January 1986 to review matters pertaining to the implementation of government financial policies during 1986. The issue of fiscal equilibrium is a key problem which will continue to be at the center of everyone's attention. The council took a special interest in the financial mechanisms which have an impact on economic management efficiency, the elimination of the government's budget deficit, and the balancing of supply and demand in the marketplace. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

YOUTH ADVISERS FOR PLANNING COMMISSION--The work to be done by the Youth Advisory Team reporting to the chairman of the Planning Commission under the

Council of Ministers will help to give young people a larger say in the policy-making process affecting the country's social and economic development. Yesterday, on 22 January 1986, the team held its first meeting in Warsaw. In the course of calling the first meeting to order Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, stressed that planning work on the future development of the economy is proceeding against a backdrop of complex factors and conditions. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

JEWISH CEMETERY RECONSTRUCTION--On 23 January 1986 Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, met in the Belweder Palace with Sigmund Nissenbaum, president of the Nissenbaum Family Foundation. This foundation, which was formed in mid-1985, has set itself the goal of reconstructing the Brodno Jewish Cemetery in Warsaw as well as certain other Jewish cemeteries in Poland. Adam Lopatka, director of the Office of Religious Affairs, also took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

FILMMAKING LAW DRAFTED--On 23 January 1986 Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych gave a lunch for the following representatives of the filmmaking industry: Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Tadeusz Chmielewski, and Mieczyslaw Waskowski. The draft version of the Law on Cinematography was discussed. The meeting was attended by the director of the PZPR CC Cultural Affairs Department, Witold Nawrocki, and the Vice Minister of Culture and Art, Jerzy Bajdor. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

COOPERATION WITH CSSR--In conformity with the provisions of the Protocol on the Coordination of the Social and Economic Plans of Poland and the CSSR for 1986-1990 the first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission and the deputy chairman of the CSSR Planning Commission, Viteslav Vinklarek signed a program in Warsaw on 23 January 1986 calling for the cooperation of the national planning agencies of Poland and the CSSR in the streamlining of social and economic planning techniques and making improvements in the systems governing the economic performance of the two countries. V. Vinklarek was received by Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

TRAINING FOR FACTORY PZPR LEADERS--On 23 January 1986 a 2-day seminar for the first secretaries of the PZPR factory committees from the country's 208 largest industrial plants and the economic affairs secretaries of the PZPR provincial committees got under way at the PZPR CC Party Training Center in Warsaw. This training is being offered as one of the elements in the program dedicated to the fulfillment of the resolutions passed by the 23d Plenum of the CC and the Politburo concerning the mounting of a stepped up effort to manage resources more efficiently and combat waste. Representatives of senior management in the Ministry of Materials and Fuels Management participated in the first day's session. Minister Jerzy Wozniak gave a presentation on critical problems affecting the management of raw materials, fabricating materials, and fuels during the current 5-year plan. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

HEAVY INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR--On 23 January 1986 matters related to economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR

in the most important branches of the iron and steel and electrical engineering industries were discussed at a meeting between the minister of metallurgy and the machine building industry, Janusz Maciejewicz, and a group of Soviet press, radio, and TV correspondents accredited in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2]/12766

CATHOLIC ROLE IN BUILDING SOCIALISM--"Can Catholics play a role in the building of socialism?" Participants in the latest Nationwide Forum of the Younger Generation working under the auspices of the PRON National Council tried to deal with this question on 20 January 1986. The participants invited to take part in the discussion by the young people were as follows: Jan Dobraczynski--chairman of the PRON National Council, Zenon Komender--chairman of the PAX Association, Jerzy Ozdowski--vice marshal of the Sejm, Kazimierz Kakol--director of the National Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland under the National Memorial Institute, and Adam Lopatka--director of the Office of Religious Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 5]/12766

CSO: 2600/242

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

WESTERN REPORT NOTES SLOVENIAN DISSATISFACTION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Feb 86 p 12

/Article by Viktor Meier, datelined "Ljubljana, February"/

/Excerpts/ All Slovenia is complaining at present about the negative results of the new Yugoslav foreign exchange laws for this westernmost republic which accounts for 17 percent of the total product and 25 percent of the hard currency exports and for only 9 percent of the population. The new laws, they say here, amount to a "plundering raid" on the two more developed republics, Slovenia and Croatia. If a foreign observer then asks why Slovenia...did not veto these laws...at the federal level..., he gets four different answers: first, the political leadership in Slovenia is weak at present and lacks strong personalities; second, it is a question of common interests which still bind the bureaucracies of all republics; /third,/ some speak of the "sacrifices" members must make in a federal state; and finally, one hears about "the constant pressure" and "threats," allegedly even so far as military interventions, to which Slovenia is subject and against which it cannot constantly defend itself.

In any case, dissatisfaction prevails, as well as unity over the fact that the new laws will not stimulate Slovenian enterprises to export to the West; nor to import, which will affect plant renewal.

Like all other Yugoslavs, the Slovenians have gotten accustomed to searching in every new law for possible loopholes; but one must first wait for the implementing conditions /regulations/ in order to do this. "Cooperations" of all kinds for which foreign exchange could somehow be adjusted or postponed could represent possible loopholes.

Also, the border trade with Italy or expanded trade fair quotas with Austria offer possibilities because these involve barter deals. Slovenia would be very grateful if Bavarian Premier Strauss, who is supposed to come to Slovenia soon, could facilitate as many barter deals as possible with Bavaria.

Originally, the Slovenes and Croatians had a counterproposal to the foreign exchange law drafted in the federal parliament. Now one hears in Ljubljana that it was a bad mistake to have withdrawn this. But a new foreign exchange law is needed because the Yugoslav Constitutional Court has declared the parallel dinar and foreign-exchange accounts in enterprises unconstitutional

and because the IMF has repeatedly insisted that Yugoslav accounts be in dinars only. Whoever now needs foreign exchange to import must ask for it...through a laborious bureaucracy, on the basis of 16 different preference groups. Only private citizens, not enterprises, can have foreign exchange accounts.

Specialists in Ljubljana say that all of Yugoslavia will finally bear the damaging results of the new ruling. There is a certain animosity toward Croatia which allegedly gave in prematurely. The result, it is said, will be that Yugoslav enterprises will now try to sell more on the domestic market where prices are higher or to clearing-account countries.

Perhaps the new laws...would not have acquired such symbolic value, politically, and have led to a sense of resignation in Slovenia if they had not coincided with other elements. One is the slow recognition of the fact that there is no way out of the Yugoslav economic crisis under the present system. The word "Europe" is strongly evident in Slovenia. There is great fear that as a result of the crisis Slovenia will be cut off from the rest of Europe, of which it feels a part. Dissatisfaction prevails over the way the federal organs handled such things as the "Eureka" project. Slovenians are also sensitive to everything that could create conflicts with Western partner countries. For example, Slovenians, including many in political circles, do not have much respect for Yugoslavia's support of the Palestinians, and one would have preferred that the exchange of words between Yugoslav Foreign Minister Dizdarevic and Secretary of State Shultz had not taken place; Slovenian television, incidentally, was the only one in Yugoslavia to show the incident.

The presence of so many emigrant workers irritates many Slovenians but...one must admit that some of them are learning Slovenian with great eagerness and are trying to adjust. Slovenia has also been able to stop a further decline in the cost of living and even to increase real salaries again last year. There are, nevertheless, Slovenians who say these salary increases are a kind of "spiteful reaction" and not always justified. "Better that we give the money to our people than send it to Kosovo."

Politically, the dissatisfaction and resignation slowly turns into the question of the system, here as in other parts of Yugoslavaia. Also the leading economic scientists of the republic appear to have come to the conclusion that the ultimate causes of the crisis lie in the political sphere and that there is little sense any more in searching for purely economic solutions. To be sure, there is more and more nervousness in this sphere but not the slightest will to make any serious changes or compromises. The recent LCY CC plenum discussed whether a unified tax-free basic salary should be introduced throughout Yugoslavia, a ruling which, if enacted, would again place the Slovenians at a disadvantage because their earnings are generally higher and would be thereby more heavily taxed.

/12228
CSO: 2300/193

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

'HOSTILE' PETITIONERS--In a report of the Pec LC Opstina Conference distributed to the press on 24 January it was said that in the last few days hostile notices based on the position of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have been noted in certain areas of this opstina, especially in the villages of Gorazdevac and Belo Polje where a number of Serbian citizens have tried to support the Kosovo Polje petition which was denounced at LC forums. The report said that in Gorazdevac a certain number of signatures were collected from citizens there by Nedeljko Bukumiric under instructions of Milan Marjanovic. Both are workers in the "Ramiz Sadiku" auto parts plant in Pec, and Marjanovic was earlier dismissed from the LC because of a conflict with the policy of the avant-garde of the working class. At last night's meeting /of the LC/ in Gorazdevac Bukumiric's action was most strong condemned by the citizens of this village and Bukumiric apologized. The same attempt was made in Belo Polje where Milos Cirkovic, a worker in the State Lumber Enterprise, Milija Miric, a student, and Slavomir Pavlovic, an unemployed worker, tried to collect signatures with the purpose of supporting the Kosovo Polje petition. The Pec Opstina /LC/ Committee judged the action of these people as hostile action of individuals and groups aimed at disturbing the political-security situation and threatening the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. /Excerpt/ /Prsitina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 86 p 2/ 12228

CSO: 2800/159

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HUNGARY

SPECIALISTS PRESENT OVERVIEW OF R&D PLAN UNDER SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Editor's Foreword

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 11, 1985 p 837

[Text] As we very well know, long- and medium-range plans are prepared also for the R&D sector, parallel with the schedule of national economic planning. In the area of long-range planning, the Council of Ministers approved in February 1985, as a working paper, the document entitled "Long-Range Trends in Scientific Research" that the Science Policy Committee had adopted earlier. Although entirely different in its nature and content, this working paper is the successor of the National Long-Range Scientific Research Plan (OTTKT) that covered the 1971-1985 period.

In medium-range planning, a new National Medium-Range R&D Plan (OKKFT) is being drafted. The chairman of the OMFB [National Technological Development Commission] and the secretary of the TPB [Science Policy Committee] are directing and coordinating the drafting of this plan. The work on it is concentrated in 1985. Although a final, approved plan is not available as yet (the Council of Ministers is scheduled to consider the draft in November), it appears timely and expedient to provide already now preliminary information about the plan's main features and the Academy research stations' participation in the plan's programs. (Footnote) (Due to space limitations, we are unable to dwell on all the important topics and policy guidelines contained in the document. Instead, we must necessarily employ the principle of reviewing and abstracting.) This is warranted also by the fact that the new OKKFT will play a basic role in domestic research and development during the plan period that begins as of 1 January 1986, because the OKKFT assigns a substantial proportion of our R&D capacity to the priorities of economic development.

R&D Plan's Main Features

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 11, 1985 pp 837-841

[Article by Professor Sandor Sperlagh of Lorand Eotvos Univeristy, head of a main department within the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Central Office]

[Text] Basic Principles

Analysis of the international developmental trends reveals that the efforts at technological modernization in the developed countries are concentrated mainly in three directions:

--Efficient use of materials and energy;

--Widespread use of electronics applications, development of microelectronic technologies; and

--Design and application of biotechnologies.

These trends serve as a guide also for the efforts to organize the domestic economy, and the majority of the programs included in the OKKFT serve--in combination with the central programs of economic development--the realization of these priorities under the 7th Five-Year Plan

The new OKKFT consists of two chapters. The first chapter sums up the most important R&D policy objectives and tasks during the plan period. The second chapter describes in detail the programs of the OKKFT, and the policy guidelines for directing, controlling and financing the programs' implementation, and it also reviews the resources that are to be made available for the programs.

Naturally, the experience of planning and implementing the OKKFT for the 6th Five-Year Plan has been utilized in preparing the new plan; the system of financing is more simple, and administration of the programs will be more flexible. The number of programs has been reduced considerably (from 20 programs under the 6th Five-Year Plan, to 14 under the 7th). And the structure of the individual groups of programs has changed.

The following have served as the basis for the plan's elaboration: "Long-Range Trends in Scientific Research"; "Policy Guidelines for the Research Network's Long-Range Development"; the partial concepts of economic policy entitled "The Principal Directions in Scientific Research" and "The Concept of Technical Development Policy"; the block-of-industries concepts of developing industry, the construction industry, and agriculture and the food industry; the ongoing or planned central programs of economic development; and the policy guidelines of the CEMA member nations' 15-year complex programs of scientific and technical development.

Among the objectives and principles of science policy, the OKKFT discusses the development of the R&D sector's system of institutions. It formulates as a requirement the research institutes' wider participation in the training of postgraduate and graduate students. The autonomy of the research institutes must be broadened, and control of the work being done in the institutions must be made meaningful.

The document discusses under a separate item the improvement of the research infrastructure, which has deteriorated as a result of the belt-tightening in recent years. It emphasizes the need to modernize the stock of instruments, and to gradually build a data network that will link together the research stations.

Among the human factors of research and development, the OKKFT discusses the measures intended to improve the quality of research, the increased financial support and higher remuneration of the scientific fields and researchers whose performances are outstanding, and the application of the performance principle to research and development.

In the area of international relations, a more fruitful scholarship policy must be pursued, the conditions of the researchers' international mobility must be improved, and efforts must be made to make the transfers of advanced technologies more effective.

The programs of the OKKFT under the 7th Five-Year Plan will require about 18 or 19 billion forints of central resources. Centralized technical development resources will foreseeably provide approximately 14 or 15 billion forints of this amount; and the state budget, about 4.0 billion forints. In spending the central resources, preference will have to be given to the procurement of modern machinery and equipment, as prerequisites for efficient research. The total financial impact of the OKKFT will be about 37 or 38 billion forints, which presupposes a sharp rise also in enterprise resources, over and above the already mentioned central resources. Naturally, the enterprises' expenditures on technical development will rise only if the general expectations regarding the acceleration of economic growth will have been met. Therefore these expenditures (about 19 billion forints) can at best be only forecast, but not planned.

The establishment of a National Scientific Research Fund (OTKA), with 3.8 to 4.0 billion forints of central resources to be administered by the secretary general of the MTA [Hungarian Academy of Sciences], may be regarded as a very significant step. The fund will be used to support high-level basic research --primarily at Academy research stations and universities--with grants awarded by competition. The rules according to which the fund will operate are now being drafted, and the first competition--for the 1986-1988 period--is expected to be announced still this year. In addition to the National Scientific Research Fund, central agencies may set up their own research funds to finance their own programs and preferential projects, to provide research grants and to hold special competitions.

Programs

The OKKFT programs form three clearly distinguishable groups.

The programs in the first group bear the prefix "G" [Economic] and are intended to directly promote the realization of the plan period's most important economic objectives. These programs are as follows:

--The computer technology, telecommunications and automation R&D tasks for the widespread use of electronics applications (G-1);

--Efficient use of materials, scrap utilization, and modernization of the related technologies (G-2);

--Research and development of biotechnological processes, and their application in industry and agriculture (G-3);

--The more important R&D tasks in conjunction with the management of energy resources (G-4);

--Research and development of electronic components and subassemblies (G-5);

--The R&D tasks of electronic devices, and of their production, for industrial automation and precision engineering (G-6);

--The R&D tasks in conjunction with developing the production of pharmaceuticals, plant protectants, chemical intermediaries, and hemotherapeutic and diagnostic preparations (G-7);

--The more important R&D tasks to increase food production and to make it internationally more competitive (G-8);

--The more important R&D tasks to substantiate the economically efficient improvement of soil fertility and increase of primary biomass production (G-9).

Of the nine R&D programs that directly serve economic objectives, five are linked to central programs of economic development or government programs that are already in progress, and two are paving the way for the launching of such programs.

The OKKFT programs in the plan period just ending did not include any separate basic-research program, because it was possible to fit basic research into the National Long-Range Scientific Research Plan. Now that this plan has ceased as a "priority step," it has become necessary to include in the new OKKFT also basic research that supports the medium-range economic objectives. Thus the one program in the second group, bearing the prefix Tt [Natural Sciences], is intended to solve the most important basic-research tasks in biology.

Finally, the third group comprises the social-sciences programs of the OKKFT. Bearing the prefix Ts [Social Sciences], these programs are as follows:

--Research that serves to theoretically substantiate our economic policy and to perfect our economic management (Ts-1);

--Scientific research of the state's organization, the political structure, and the operation of the system of (national, regional and local) institutions (Ts-2);

--The scientific substantiation of social policy, and research of society's structural and consciousness processes (Ts-3);

--Research that serves to augment our cultural values, and to develop the cultural processes and the system of institutions for education and training (Ts-4).

In addition to the preceding programs, research will be launched also into youth policy.

Because the development of the social sciences, and the fullest possible cognition and conscious, goal-oriented development of the objective laws, motivations and forms of motion of the economy and society are one of the prerequisites for the success of our efforts to build society and the economy, very important interests are attached to supporting and coordinating the research in

this field. Incidentally, due to the comprehensive nature of programs Ts-1, Ts-2 and Ts-3, they are correlated in terms of their content with practically every central program of economic development now in effect, and this substantive correlation can be interpreted also directly.

To a certain extent the OKKFT may be regarded as an open-ended document. In part because the ministries and other central agencies may propose, in accordance with the changes in the requirements of economic development during the plan period, the launching of new OKKFT programs that the Science Policy Committee will either approve or reject. (A proposal for a new OKKFT program must meet specific criteria.) And in part because all OKKFT programs will be subject to review after the second year of the plan period (1987), and their possible modification, regrouping or discontinuation will have to be decided on the basis of the gained experience and the progess in the programs' implementation.

In this context it will be appropriate to mention that in the course of the preliminary work on the OKKTF, and subsequently when the central agencies were reconciling their views, the OKTH [National Office of Environmental Protection and Conservation], the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the EVM [Ministry of Construction and Urban Development] and the PM [Ministry of Finance] proposed that also research into environmental protection and conservation be included, as a separate program, among the programs of the OKKFT. Because of the set of economic conditions, this could not be done at present. However, it will be possible to place this proposal on the agenda later, and meanwhile some preliminary work on it is continuing.

Administration, Financing

It will be interesting to compare the number of OKKFT programs administered by individual central agencies under the 6th and the 7th Five-Year Plans:

	Number of OKKFT programs			
	6th Five-Year Plan Responsibility		7th Five-Year Plan Responsibility	
Administering central agency	Sole	Shared	Sole	Shared
Ministry of Industry	6	3	3	1
Min. of Agriculture & Food Industry	2	-	2	-
Ministry of Health	-	1	-	1
Min. of Construction & Urban Development	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Culture and Education	1	-	1	-
National Technological Development Commission	2	-	3	-
National Office of Environmental Protection and Conservation	1	-	-	-
Central Statistical Office	-	1	-	-
Hungarian Academy of Sciences	2	2	2	-
National Atomic Energy Committee	-	1	-	-
Interministerial Computer Technology Committee	-	1	-	-
Social Sciences Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee	-	-	2	-

The secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will directly oversee the implementation of the (Tt) program of basic research in biology, and of the Ts-1 research program that is concerned with economic-policy and management topics and will be described in detail below. Over and above to this, however, the research stations under the supervision of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will essentially be participating actively, to varying extent, in all the G-prefixed programs (except G-8) and the social-science programs.

The purpose of the changes in the administration and financing of the OKKFT programs, as compared with plan period just ending, is to make administration and management more effective and flexible, by reducing the number of levels of administration and management, simplifying the system, coordinating accountability and decision-making authority, and giving program administration and management more autonomy.

The programs will be administered and managed at two levels:

a. At the level of the ministries and other central agencies, supervision of a program will be the responsibility of the program administrator designated by the Council of Ministers;

b. At the enterprise or institute level, the program manager appointed by the program administrator will organize and direct the program's practical implementation.

A new feature of the system of administration and management is that the program administrator may choose the most suitable form of establishing various permanent or temporary bodies (program council, scientific council, panel of advisers, etc.) to support program-related activity, but he may also dispense with establishing any. At the same time, the establishment of some ad hoc organization (for example, a program office) to handle the day to day tasks will be optional.

The new OKKFT places increased emphasis on coordination between the individual programs. This is warranted by the fact that the individual programs are interlinked in terms of their content and topics. For example, harmony between programs G-3 and Tt, G-3 and G-8, G-8 and G-9, G-2 and G-4, and among G-1, G-5 and G-6 must be ensured through interministry coordination. The program administrator's panel of advisers might be an expedient forum for such coordination.

The provision granting the program administrator complete and direct authority to spend the appropriated central resources (the centralized technical development fund, and the budgetary resources) will make financing more simple and perspicuous. Accordingly, pursuant to the pertinent resolution of the Council of Ministers, the central resources will be transferred to a separate account for each program, and the work commissioned by the state will be paid from the account.

Finally, the wide-scale application of the system of inviting tenders for the programs' subprograms and partial tasks will make their realization more cost-effective. Competition will play a dominant role also in the operation of the

National Scientific Research Fund. It should be emphasized, however, that invitations to tender and competitions for grants cannot be autotelic, exclusive forms of spending the resources earmarked for research and development. Instead, the application of these forms should be chosen with due consideration for the given task, scientific field, and institutional structure.

Basic Research in Biology

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 11, 1985 pp 842-846

[Article by Mrs Janusz Banczerowski, candidate of biological sciences, chief adviser of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Central Office]

[Text] The purpose of the National Medium-Range R&D Plan's program of basic research in biology is the selective and concentrated development of molecular biology, neurobiology and ecology. The molecular biology research planned under this program will help to gain the knowledge indispensable to developing the biotechnologies of the future. The preferentially researched fields within neurobiology will lay the foundation for modern mental hygiene and for the development of new drugs affecting the nervous system. By exploring natural communities, the ecological research will provide the scientific basis for protecting man's healthy living environment, and for the environmentally safe production of organic matter.

It is already evident in clear outlines that, within 5 to 10 years, some of the scientific problems now being investigated at the level of basic research may become processes serving industry, agriculture, medicine and veterinary medicine, environmental protection, respectively the economy. The results of basic research in biology could boost innovation especially in those areas within the economy that have attained a traditionally high level and are playing an important role in our export, such as agriculture, the food industry or the pharmaceutical industry; and within society, in such areas of fundamental importance as health care or environmental protection. The program relies on the traditions and results of biological research in Hungary, and on the brainpower and laboratory network that have evolved. Our results in some fields are outstanding or in the forefront even by international standards. A by no means negligible objective of the program is to maintain, and possibly to further enhance, this level that has been achieved through great effort. The program of basic research in biology is closely linked to OKKFT programs G-3 (Research and development of biotechnological processes, and their application in industry and agriculture) and G-7 (The R&D tasks in conjunction with developing the production of pharmaceuticals, plant protectant and chemical intermediaries under the 7th Five-Year Plan). Or more accurately, the program of basic research in biology is the basis of the other two programs.

In accordance with the principal fields of research, the research work will be performed under three subprograms.

1. Research in Molecular and Cellular Biology

The purpose of this subprogram's molecular and cellular research is to explore the mechanisms of the bioenergetic, molecular biologic, molecular genetic, and

immunologic processes in microbial and eukaryotic organisms. It plans to study the molecular mechanisms of the transformation of luminous energy, to explore the consumption of energy in the transport processes in plant and microbial systems, and to investigate certain details of mitochondrial energy transformation. The fact that the functioning of living organisms is based on energy supply, and therefore an understanding of the mechanisms involved is very important, warrants this research. Another and by no means negligible consideration is that a better understanding of the processes of energy transformation might serve as the basis of developing processes that could increase the yields in crop production.

The domestic biotechnology industry is the fastest-growing branch of the agriculture of the future, and some of its processes that are playing a more and more important role in medicine will be based increasingly on various techniques of modern genetic engineering. It is common knowledge that the breakthroughs which have revolutionized biotechnology, and are already yielding substantial economic results, were produced in basic-research laboratories, barely a few years before their successful practical application. To closely follow, respectively to adapt this development, we must train experts familiar with the techniques of modern genetic engineering, perfect the most important genetic engineering techniques and expand their applicability, and broaden considerably our knowledge of gene action, expression and differentiation, because this is a prerequisite for the controlled manipulation of the processes. Even today basic research is the point of main effort in the development of several fields that are of key importance for the future, such as gene-splicing for plant improvement, for example. It is indisputable that the use of modern genetic engineering techniques on higher organisms is hampered by our extremely limited knowledge of the regulation of the higher genes' action, particularly of organ, tissue and time-specific gene action. An understanding of these processes at the molecular and cellular level is a prerequisite for further progress. The rapid development of DNA synthesis and genetic engineering techniques permits in principle practically any targeted and controlled modification of the structure of enzymes. Modern research in enzymology will be pursuing this path increasingly in the future, to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the biochemistry of enzymatic action, and to design and produce new synthetic peptides and enzymes that are more suitable for practical applications.

One of the limiting factors of farm production in many countries of the world is the paucity of available nitrogen in the soil. In the interest of higher crop yields, the countries whose farming is advanced--among them also Hungary--are using ever-larger doses of chemically manufactured N fertilizers. Because of its high energy intensity, the production of manufactured fertilizers is becoming more and more expensive. Furthermore, the large doses of manufactured fertilizer are also polluting the environment. Therefore we must better utilize and increase biological nitrogen fixation. Treatment with manufactured fertilizer becomes unnecessary in biological systems or can be reduced considerably. But a knowledge of the mechanism of symbiotic nitrogen fixation is essential to establish the most effective nitrogen-fixing communities in leguminous crops and to improve them further. Once we know what laws govern this mechanism, controlled manipulation of the given symbiotic relationship becomes possible and can be extended in principle also to other bacteria

and plants, through the transfer of the appropriate genes. Our researchers have been among the first in the world to begin research related to biological nitrogen fixation, and also the research they are now conducting is rated internationally as advanced.

Immunology is one of the most dynamically developing branches of biology. The outstanding research results during the past two decades have not only given us a better understanding of the essence of the immunological processes and revealed their multilevel complex regulation mechanisms, but have also called attention--through their interdisciplinary nature--to genetic and biochemical processes of fundamental importance. Although in some areas the gap between rapidly developing basic research and the potential applications is still very wide, important practical results have been achieved in medical and veterinary diagnostics, in the prevention of human and animal diseases, and in biotechnology as well. A separate branch of biotechnology is based on the technique of somatic hybridization. The diagnostic and therapeutical use of monoclonal antibodies, and their application in industry and agriculture belong among the important results of modern biotechnology.

New directions of basic research in immunology also are emerging. They are focusing their attention on the study and identification of the regulator molecules which are produced by the cells participating in the immune processes, or which split naturally off the antibody molecules and complement components; on exploring the structural and functional relationships of receptors and growth factors; and on developing synthetic vaccines. These directions of basic research are the sources of new practical procedures, diagnostic and therapeutic methods, and new opportunities in the pharmaceutical industry.

2. Basic Research in Neurobiology

The purpose of basic research in neurobiology is to analyze the neural element structure and functions of the nervous system; to study the brain's various networks and systems on the basis of these analyses; to investigate the interrelations of the nervous and hormonal systems; and, based on these interrelations, to explore the basic mechanisms and laws of the human psyche.

In nerve functions at the neural element level, it is necessary to clarify the role of some of the relatively still obscure ion mechanisms in the excitation and transmission of impulses. Clinical medicine benefits from studies of the biophysical, physiological and morphological background of the pathological excitation of nerve impulses as in the case of epilepsy, for example; and also from studies of the classical form of impulse transmission, and of the mechanism of nonsynaptic transmission. Concerning the synaptic and nonsynaptic connections between neural elements, research in recent decades has identified in the nervous system numerous compounds, mainly peptides, that are impulse-conducting or conduction-influencing substances. Determination of the exact chemical structure of the receptors or nerve terminals that respond to stimuli, and the study of the feasibility of influencing receptors pharmacologically are likewise of outstanding importance.

The most thorough knowledge possible of the structure and functions of the nervous system and its elements is indispensable to recognize nervous and hormonal

disorders, and to develop effective new drugs for them. In the model system of the neuron networks of invertebrates and vertebrate animals, the mechanisms of physiological and pathological impulse excitation can be studied with the help of microphysiological, biophysical and functional morphologic methods.

Investigations, at the basic mechanisms level, into the processes of plasticity, primary learning ability, and memory in the developing and the mature nervous system constitute a very important group of questions within the subprogram. More accurate knowledge of the destruction of neutrons, synaptic changes and receptor functions in the ageing nervous system could lead to results that would be useful also in therapy.

Many details of the nervous-system and inseparable endocrine-system activity that regulates the functions of neurons forming nerve networks and of more complex nervous systems, the organism's adjustments to the external and internal environment, and the instinct of race preservation, have yet to be uncovered. We can expect to achieve this through the coordinated use of biochemical, pharmacological, physiological and morphological methods. The results will help us solve problems of reproduction biology, among other things. On the basis of our knowledge of neural element and hormone functions, it is extremely important to develop by experimentation new supereffective synthetic hormones, to introduce their use in practice--in livestock production, for example--and to develop highly effective new drugs for the treatment of nervous and endocrine disorders.

The laws governing the human psyche cannot be understood without exploring the underlying physiological principles. Psychophysiological analyses may reveal the rules of the biological drives behind perception, emotional life, thinking, study, sleep, attention and action, and also how these drives can be influenced. The mechanisms by which certain sensory systems process information can be clarified through physiological, pathophysiological and psychophysiological analyses of cerebral integration. A better understanding of the correlation between the electric currents in the brain and behavior is likewise essential; the complex neuromechanisms of learning and retention cannot be investigated without taking the orientational and motivational factors into consideration.

3. Ecological Research

Many sensitive species of the animate world are very suitable for use in environmental impact studies, to forecast the nature and extent of the expected changes. At the same time, the ecological systems' degradability and load capacity also can be investigated. The environmental factors that influence the animate world's self-regulating ability and tolerance can be studied primarily in close-to-nature communities that so far have been affected only slightly by man's interference. In addition to studies primarily of biotic communities, an important objective of the program is to monitor the backround variables (water, soil, sediment, air, temperature, insolation, other weather factors, oxygen supply, etc.) and to establish the actual cause-and-effect relationships.

In acquatic and terrestrial communities a few populations often are of key importance in the circulation of substances. The value of these populations as biological indicators is outstanding, and frequently they are of epidemiological significance.

The assessment and forecasting of the ecological effects and expected consequences of air, water and soil pollution are questions also of public interest. Exploration of the ecological background is essential to stopping the further pollution of our surface and underground waters, and to improving water quality. In biotic communities the effects of air pollution--of acid rain, for example--can be demonstrated and accurately mapped with the help of plant species that are sensitive to air pollution, and on this basis the endangered zones of large cities can be determined. To establish the scientific principles of optimal water-quality control, the effects of algal communities on water quality are being investigatdd in Lake Balaton, and the reproduction of biomass is being characterized also in terms of quantity. Hydrobiological and water-quality studies of the Danube are continuing, with special attention to the ecological effects of building the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage.

Research of the structure, population dynamics and dynamic relationships of the ecological communities developing in our most important crops is in the forefront of attention, for the purpose of establishing the ecological principles of environmentally safe systems of pest control.

The objective of investigating the relationship between microorganisms and plants is to improve by ecological means the efficiency of nitrogen fixation. Attempts will be made to explore with the tools of biotechnology the effects of pesticides and manufactured fertilizers on the communities of soil microorganisms, and also the pathways of the microbial decomposition of natural and synthetic organic materials, wastes and pollutants. The effects of farming practices on the microorganisms in the soil will be analyzed. The research results will aid the work of the agencies concerned with regional development, conservation, land use, and production matters.

The research results of the OKKFT program of basic research in biology will influence the scientific manpower potential and the body of knowledge necessary to support the research or programs that directly serve economic objectives. Successful implementation of the program will provide the basic-research background necessary for biotechnology, agriculture, the production of pharmaceuticals and plant protectants, certain branches of health care, and for environmental decisions.

Knowledge of the genetic material's structure and functioning will permit the purposeful modification and expedient utilization of the genetic material, as an indispensable foundation and necessary condition of developing crop production, livestock production, medicine and veterinary medicine. Through gene manipulation, microbes can be induced to produce human hormones (insulin, growth hormone, etc.) and other foreign proteins and enzymes. Resistant plant strains can be developed through gene transfer. Eventually it may become possible to develop even nonleguminous crops that do not require N fertilizer, by introducing in these crops certain genes of nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The yields, quality and dry matter content of our field crops could be increased considerably by developing strains that are resistant to harmful environmental effects and pests. The already applicable results of research into artificial embryogenesis and implantation could produce a sudden sharp rise in the development of livestock production.

With the development of new types of vaccines, immunogenetics research could open up new prospects for medicine and veterinary medicine. Research in human genetics could lead to a lower incidence or possible prevention of diseases that are significant from the viewpoint of public health.

The physiological knowledge gained from research in the field of microbiology is aiding the optimization of large-scale fermentation processes. The results of research into enzymes make the more efficient utilization of biomass probable, and the application of microorganisms produced by protoplast fusion to combine valuable properties could open up vast opportunities, unpredictable for the time being.

The results in neurobiology are contributing to the expansion of our fundamental knowledge in one of the most important fields within modern biology. On the basis of the scientific results obtained here, we can expect to gain new knowledge in the fields of health care, education and psychology, which in turn will lead to new procedures. This research will aid also the development of new neurotropic drugs.

Relying on the results of basic research in ecology, it will be possible to develop the principles and models of environmental regulation that supports current and long-range social objectives. This research is leading toward establishing the principles of environmentally safe plant protection from weeds and insect parasites. On the basis of the expected results, it will be possible to elaborate for the decision-makers proposals that could avoid at least partially the losses associated with the deterioration of the environment's quality.

Research Substantiates Economic Policy

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 11, 1985 pp 847-851

[Article by Imre Szilard, section head of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Central Office: "Research To Theoretically Substantiate Our Economic Policy and To Perfect Our Economic Management"]

[Text] The four social-science programs that the Science Policy Committee and subsequently the Council of Ministers approved at their respective sessions concentrate on the most important phases of the economic processes and embrace those fields that are decisive from the viewpoint of our further development. The subject matter of the four closely interrelated programs covers a range of the most important and timely questions of the economy, politics, their systems of institutions, social policy, and cultural and education policy.

Although, according to the plans, the secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will be responsible for the administration of only one of the

four social-science programs, the role of the Academy's institutes or of the Academy itself will be decisive in the other three programs as well. In addition to responsibility for all of program Ts-1 (Research that serves to theoretically substantiate our economic policy and to perfect our economic management), the Academy will thus have sole or shared responsibility for two subprograms under each of the three other programs (Scientific research of the state's organization, the political structure, and the operation of the system of national, regional and local institutions; The scientific substantiation of social policy, and research of society's structural and consciousness processes; Research that serves to augment our cultural values, and to develop the cultural processes and the systems of institutions for education and training).

The four social-science programs are closely interrelated. They provide, so to say, the scientific foundation of the central programs of economic development. It follows from the nature of things that this interrelationship is strong primarily between economic and social programs, but it is typical also of the tasks formulated in the so-called action programs.

Program Ts-1, the administration of which is the MTA secretary general's responsibility, is a continuation of the research conducted in the principal research directions of the preceding OTTKT, respectively within the framework of one of its programs. The main objectives of program Ts-1 (Research that serves to theoretically substantiate our economic policy and to perfect our economic management) have been formulated--on the basis of the results of research, carried out with emphasis on various aspects, into the economy's system of organization, the enterprises, and the timely questions of our relations with the world economy--as follows: "Scientific substantiation of economic strategy, and of perfecting and modernizing economic management; the elaboration of proposals to modernize the economy's structure and to introduce changes in the economic mechanism; and comprehensive investigation of the set of external and internal conditions for the development of the Hungarian economy, its adaptation requirements, possible directions of development, and development resources." The realization of these research objectives will be able to serve as a guide for the decisions of the political leadership and economic management, and occasionally to aid decision-making directly. The program identifies for the second half of the 1980's the tasks that are the most timely in the process of gaining a better understanding of the laws of economic development, and which will be of help to society in regulating the economic processes, by clarifying the questions of principle in economic policy and management, and by investigating the timely tasks of economic policy and management in the next stage of development.

It follows from the program's subject matter that solution of the tasks will require mainly economic research. But specifically the noneconomic (demographic, cultural, political, etc.) elements and factors asserting themselves in the economic processes demand that we involve also the social sciences and treat the problems in a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary manner.

The research work that this program calls for will be organized under four subprograms. The relative independence of these subprograms is the characteristic

that distinguishes them from the subprograms of the other OKKFT programs: each of the four subprograms is a relatively independent ministry or interministry program. Their relative independence stems specifically from the comprehensive, integrating nature of the OKKFT program. On the basis of the particular experience gained during preceding periods--regarding research in the social sciences and its link to practice--it seemed expedient to choose this form. For the many aspects and intertwining of the investigated individual socioeconomic processes require integration of the research; but scientific substantiation of the decisions of the socioeconomic and political leadership as the "customers" who commissioned the research, and "supplying" their specific requirements necessitate that the subprograms' investigations be more extensive.

1. The subprogram entitled "The changes in the world economy and Hungarian economic strategy" (a central-agency program for which the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been assigned responsibility, its base institute is the World Economy Research Institute) will investigate the Hungarian economy's external relations in a wide sense, the external factors that influence the Hungarian economy. The fundamental rearrangements that are taking place in the world economy, the changes that point toward the beginning of a new era, constitute a set of environmental conditions that are of decisive importance for the development of the Hungarian economy, because of its open nature. The purpose of the research is to explore the basic processes that determine the world economy's development, and to outline the set of requirements that follow from this for the Hungarian economy.

The processes of the world economy will be investigated in the broadest sense. In addition to exploring the strictly economic elements--the growth factors, the changes in the production structure by regions, the monetary relations, the movements in the capital and credit markets, etc.--the investigations will extend to the demographic interrelations of economic activity, to the changes in the living standard and life-style of the individual strata, to the environmental problems' impact on the economic processes, and of course also to the changes in world politics, to the comprehensive study of the political, military and economic balance of power. Overall research of the world economy has also a certain forecasting function, besides its analytical and theory-formulating functions.

The second group of topics in this subprogram comprises investigations of regions and countries that are important from the viewpoint of the Hungarian economy's development. Of key importance to us are the comprehensive scientific exploration of the processes of economic development in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of East Europe, specific analyses of individual countries, and theoretical generalization of their experience. Our economic relations with capitalist countries require analyses primarily of the countries of West Europe, while North America and Japan must be treated preferentially in view of the importance of high technology. An area of importance to us is China, in the hope that we will be able to expand our mutual relations. The most important element of regional research is to explore the processes of development in the given regions, their strategies for adapting to the changes in the world economy, and the basic structures of the economic mechanisms that served their adaptation.

The subprogram's third group of topics has increased in importance in comparison with the past. It calls for investigating our economy's adaptation to the international environment; in other words, for investigating our national economy from the viewpoint of the external economy. Whereas the first two groups of topics offer potential practical applications of a more indirect nature, this field of research could provide more direct assistance to decision-makers. The primary aim of these investigations is to explore the existing and potential comparative advantages of our economy, our international competitiveness, and the efficient utilization of our available resources. By virtue of its subject matter, this research is linked the most directly to those central programs of economic development, respectively action programs, whose aim is to improve the performance of our foreign trade. Thus it will be possible to use the research results directly in the programs entitled "The expansion of manufacturing industry's nonruble denominated export" and "The wide-scale application of import substitution."

2. The subprogram entitled "The macroeconomic interrelations of economic policy and economic management" (a central-agency program for which the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been assigned responsibility, the base institute is the Economic Sciences Institute) serves to substantiate the formulation of economic strategy for the next stage of economic development. A task on which more emphasis is being placed than in the past is the exploration of economic development's set of social conditions, and of their determined consequences, forced trajectories and opportunities. Thus the interrelations are to be investigated between the economy and the following: the changes in the social structure; the development of the demographic processes; the cultural and educational processes; and the effects of changes in society's morals and set of values.

Approaching the problem from the viewpoint of the requirements that society sets for economic development and the economy itself, research will have to investigate the extent to which the economy is able to contribute toward the following: a balance of the processes of the population's physical and biological reproduction; the population's increased social security and improved material well-being; changes in the social structure that are harmonious and preserve social and political stability; and the processes of society's modernization. Special attention will have to be devoted to exploring the set of interrelations with the mechanism and management schemes operating in society's other spheres.

A second important group of topics calls for researching man's role in the production process, and the changes in this role. We need a realistic assessment of our labor force's potential. In this context, research under this subprogram will have to elaborate a concept of, and a program for, the process of manpower replacement, the institutional and financing solutions this will require, and an incentive system to stimulate performance.

Another key factor of economic development is the enhancement and intensification of the replacement of the national economy's stock of fixed assets or fixed capital. To this end it will be necessary to investigate the structural characteristics and efficiency of the stocks of capital assets in the individual areas of the economy, and the various factors that determine the structural

characteristics and efficiency. It will likewise be necessary to research the enterprises and institutions' interest in replacing their capital assets, the possibilities and conditions of developing a real capital market, and the problems of regulating and planning the process of capital allocation.

In the interest of exploring and modernizing the economy's structure, it will be important to study the particular determined structures (production structure, distribution structure, income structure, etc.). On the basis of their analyses, the possible and necessary directions of changes in the structural characteristics will have to be elaborated, together with the appropriate set of conditions and the mechanisms capable of implementing the changes.

While striving to scientifically substantiate the concept of economic policy, research will have to clarify the tasks in conjunction with perfecting the economic mechanism and the system of economic management. Schemes of the economic mechanism are needed that suitably transmit the demand and the international requirements to the economic subjects, and help to mobilize our potential and resources for development. A key issue in this research will be the clarification of the theoretical questions of property relations. Based on analyses of the domestic and international experience, it will be necessary to elaborate the distinguishing features of a multisectoral socialist economic system, of the various forms of ownership, and of the way in which this system and the forms of ownership operate. The nature of how equity of ownership asserts itself, and the characteristics of the workers' activity resulting from their role as owners must be explored. In the course of elaborating the schemes of the economic mechanism, the dual external economic linkage will have to be taken into consideration when setting the directions in which the individual subsystems (price, fiscal, manpower, etc. policies) are to be developed. And in the process of perfecting the system of economic management, it will be necessary to investigate the functions, content and structures of national economic planning, economic regulation and the economy's system of organization, in the light of their comprehensive modernization.

In addition to exploring the international and domestic conditions of economic development and the room for maneuvering that they provide, an important task is the elaboration of alternative development strategies and their components.

From the comprehensive macroeconomic nature of this subprogram it follows that its research results will be suitable primarily for substantiating high-level economic decisions, and thus indirectly they will affect practically every element of our economy.

3. Research under the subprogram entitled "Economic development and policy in three principal branches of the economy" will analyze the effectiveness of the given economic policy through the characteristics of three large sectors; its objective will be to clarify the range of problems of quality, efficiency and competitiveness that are of outstanding importance to the entire economy, and to elaborate national economic and branch proposals for their improvement.

A new stage is emerging in the development of agriculture and the food industry. Adaptation to the new conditions of science and technology is vital; the manpower situation is changing significantly; fixed capital replacement

in agriculture has becomew timely; demand in the domestic market is changing, and our potential export markets are shifting. It will be the task of research to explore the nature, extent and consequences of these changes.

Research into the questions of industry's development will attempt first of all to clarify industry's modernization. The task of this research will be to map the state of industry's productive factors (energy, raw materials, and manpower), and to assess industry's growth potential and ability to compete internationally. Of outstanding importance will be the investigation of the role of technological changes, and of the basic research that leads to them. Because of the openness of our economy, the development of our relations with CEMA is of great importance. It will be necessary to seek available opportunities in the process of integrating the CEMA countries' research and development, and their industrial production; and to investigate what behavior and set of instruments would be suitable to enhance the utilization of these opportunities.

Another question awaiting clarification is a set of criteria, objectives and instruments for a selective industrial and technical-development policy that will enable us to catch up and become more competitive internationally and, on this basis, will promote our economic growth. It is necessary to explore what combination of a system of regulation, set of instruments and system of institutions would be suitable to pursue selection resulting in better quality, higher efficiency and greater competitiveness.

Closer attention than in the past must be devoted to the economic and management questions of the infrastructural branches. Because it is filling a gap, research of this third group of topics within the subprogram will strive to explore primarily the present situation. Its task will be to analyze the processes of change in the productive and nonproductive infrastructural branches, and to explore how the operation and development of the individual branches can be made efficient. In these investigations the economic, economic-policy and management questions of the transportation system, the telecommunications industry, education and culture, and of health care and social services must be treated preferentially.

4. The subprogram entitled "Microeconomic research" will investigate the effectiveness of economic policy just as the other three subprograms, except here the investigations will be at the level of the enterprises or microeconomic units, the actual scene where business is transacted. Research will focus on the individual microeconomic organizations, respectively on their interaction with their environment, their operation and internal structure.

The first group of topics will investigate the system of relationships between the business organization and its socioeconomic environment, singling out three areas from the business organization's socioeconomic setting. Research of interaction with the market environment will focus on the behavior of the persons and organizations active in the various types of (commodity, capital, and labor) markets, and on the factors influencing their behavior. In addition, the researchers will analyze how the various forms of cooperation--contractual relations, partnerships, joint enterprises, etc.--operate, the typical market structures, and the questions of market equilibrium or disequilibrium.

Outstanding within the range of questions related to the sociopolitical environment will be the exploration of the mechanisms influencing the noneconomic requirements set for business organizations. Within the maze of the system of relationships that have evolved with economic management, of both theoretical and practical importance will be the analysis of the changes in the owner's rights and operating rights.

The group of topics investigating the structure and functioning of business organizations will provide a better understanding of the business organizations' internal relations and operations. The business organization's functional structure and the coordination of its subsystems' operation will be in the forefront of the investigations. By exploring the operating characteristics of enterprises, cooperatives, state farms and various other forms of business activity, and by preparing proposals for modernizing their operations and structures, the research will be able to help the further progress of our economy and of the economic reform, the establishment of the business organizations' autonomy, and the development of a more effective system of influencing their activity.

As evident also from this necessarily sketchy overview, the tasks included among the programs of the National Medium-Range R&D Plan are the ones that place society's most pressing problems under scrutiny, and whose results can be expected to contribute also directly, during and after the plan period, toward the solution of our socioeconomic problems.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HUNGARY

STATUS OF LIQUID CRYSTAL RESEARCH

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 11, 1985 p 807

[Article by Lajos Bata]

[Excerpt] What Is the State of the Art in Hungary?

A few (three) researchers of the Plastics Industry Research Institute were the first to intensively investigate this topic in Hungary. In accordance with their field of interest, they studied primarily the relationship between liquid crystals and polymers. At other research stations, only individual investigators showed interest in this topic. The 1972 decision of the KFKI [Physics Central Research Institute] management to launch physics research (with five researchers), and the venture of the Telecommunications Research Institute to develop the small-series production of seven-segment liquid crystal displays, marked the turning point of investigations in this field.

For the 1973-1977 period, the OMFB [National Technological Development Commission] and the KFKI concluded an R&D contract for the topic "Research of liquid crystal materials and development of displays." This topic became a part of the principal direction "Research of solids" and of the program "Research and development of electronic components" that has been a preferential target program of the National Long-Range Research Plan. Every year since 1973, KFKI researchers have been organizing a training course in, or a conference on, liquid crystals, and this remains even today one of the frameworks for coordinating the Hungarian researchers' interest in this field. Others soon joined the research efforts, including researchers of Semmelweis Medical University's Physics Institute and a doctor from the KOKI [Research Institute of Experimental Medicine] who chose the relationship between lyotropic liquid crystals and biological systems as the subject of their research, and also two or three chemists of Attila Jozsef University in Szeged who began to synthesize liquid crystal materials. Joining the research, doctors of the Dabas Clinic and Animal Hospital, Szeged Medical University, and the Veszprem Megye Hospital provided a new dash of color by using liquid crystal film in medical and veterinary medical diagnostics.

We number in the hundreds the scientific papers published in international journals. Researchers of the Plastics Industry Research Institute and the Physics Central Research Institute have gained international renown in studying

the physics and chemistry of polymer liquid crystals, respectively of thermotropic liquid crystals. They have been cited as references hundreds of times and are on the organizing committees of international conferences. The medical thermography research also has attracted international attention. The researchers in the other areas also are gradually gaining international recognition. This cooperation eventually developed into a specialized group of the Lorand Eotvos Physics Society. In 1979, the group organized an International Liquid Crystal Conference, in Budapest. The proceedings of this conference, published by Akademiai Kiado and Pergamon Press, can be found the library of practically every institute studying this field. A book has been published on the physics research, also one on the thermography applications, and additional books on this topic can be expected.

In summary it can be established that we have monitored fruitfully the development of this topic and achieved internationally recognized partial results. The intensity and scale of further growth can be termed suitable for a country of Hungary's size, although it might still be warranted to develop a base for the research in organic chemistry. Within this topic, of course, there are also areas (for example, systems consisting of disk-shaped molecules, the intermediate carbon phase, etc.) which we are unable to pursue (due to our small staff).

The cooperation that has evolved among the socialist countries is aiding the research of this topic: we are organizing an international conference every other year, and we have been able to establish cooperation with the other countries of the world as well.

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SOCIOLOGY POLAND

LEAGUE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Warsaw PERSPEKTYWY in Polish No 36, 6 Sep 85 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Jadwiga Biedrzycka, chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Polish Women, member of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council Presidium, and candidate for deputy to the Sejm, by Grazyna Dziedzinska: "Emancipation Is Not a Gift, It Must Be Won"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] For several years now the importance of women's problems in the international arena is clearly growing. Women's groups, congresses and conferences are no longer being slighted, because women themselves have shown that they constitute a force in the world--and a political force, at that--which cannot be ignored. In addition to the battle against descrimination which is still being fought in many areas of our globe, women have joined in the struggle for disarmament, for a new economic order, for peace. You represented the Polish women at the recent World Conference of Women in Nairobi as a member of our delegation. What were the goals of this conference?

[Answer] The World Conference of Women constituted the recapitulation of the United Nation's Decade for Women, proclaimed by the United Nations, which began with the International Women's Year and the conference in Mexico in 1975. At that conference, a program of action was approved for the governments of the UN member-states on the social advancement of women. The conference in Copenhagen in 1980 summed up the achievements on behalf of women during the first 5 years of the decade. This year we assessed the implementation of program to improve the status of women for the period of the entire decade.

The conference concluded with the acceptance of two documents. The first document summarized the results of the work of the previous conferences, and the second document , which is particularly important, outlined the strategy goals relating to the emancipation of women for the UN, its departments, and its member-states, to the year 2000. This document will be the object of deliberations at the next session of the UN General Assembly.

[Question] What was the Polish delegation's input to the conference and how was the delegation received?

[Answer] Our delegation took part in both the general meetings and the meetings of the committees which prepared the final version of the documents. We all participated in the behind-the-scenes meetings and discussions, which often are very productive because they help to alleviate controversy. Minister Anna Kedzierska, delegation chairman, read the message from the chairman of the Council of State to those assembled at the conference. It referred to the heartbreaking experience of the Polish nation during the Second World War, to the very vital, in our society, conceptions of humanism. It expressed the unalterably decisive desire of Poland to strive in its foreign policy to establish peace and maintain constructive contacts with all countries of the world. The message was received exceptionally well and warmly, which undoubtedly was also an expression of sympathy to Poland on the part of those attending the conference.

The conference confirmed once again that insofar as matters relating to the advancement of women in society are concerned, we are among the world leaders in this respect. Polish women, for example, are provided vast opportunities for achieving economic and financial independence, while women living in developing countries, and even in highly developed countries in the West, often do not have such opportunities. They are the first ones to fall victims to recessions and crises which expand the army of the unemployed. We are among the world's leaders not only because we have universal, free access to education, but also to universal and free health service. And although we often complain about how it functions, we should not forget that this is something which is still not available to women everywhere.

[Question] "Woman is the negro of the world, the worst slave among slaves," John Lennon, inspired by his Japanese wife, sang. These words applied not just to women in the poor and backward countries, but also to women in the wealthy countries, women who live well, but despite this--and much less is known and said about this--are to some degree enslaved, deprived of many rights, and humiliated. Were these matters also brought up at the conference?

[Answer] Well, it was really because of this that during the conference, and even long before that, the United States and the West European countries, tried, in drawing up documents, to divert attention from such matters at any cost. Matters such as the fact that in many states of the United States the equal-rights amendment to the constitution still has not been ratified, that in many highly developed Western countries a woman still does not have full rights as a member of society. But the main attempt was at separating, at all costs, women's problems from the social and political problems of today's world: economic inequality, exploitation by large corporations, the enormous amounts of money appropriated for armaments, etc. But the socialist countries, in a common front with the developing countries, resisted these attempts, stating that such international problems as the arms race, local armed conflicts, etc., have a tragic effect on women, on their living conditions and their familites.

On some matters the American delegation was abandoned even by its West European partners. For example, the fact that the Americans were the only ones at the conference who voted against condemnation of the apartheid regime in South Africa aroused general disgust.

[Question] If we consider the effects of local conflicts on women, conflicts of an international scope, then probably the Palestinian women who are living under Israeli occupation or bringing up their children far from their homeland in refugee camps, are in the most tragic circumstances. I am told that the debate on the Palestinian question was so stormy and provoked such sharp controversy that the conference was almost disrupted.

[Answer] The delegation of Palestinian women was received at the conference with tremendous applause. The great majority of those attending the conference was in agreement that the Palestinian nation has a right to a homeland and to its own statehood. The American delegation was against this. It was mainly due to this that a consensus was not reached on a statement placing the blame for the tragic situation in which the Palestinian women and children find themselves on Zionism. This was discussed in the final version of the document. But the conference confirmed the assessment of Zionism embodied in the UN resolution, that it is a form of racism.

[Question] Let us return once more to the matter of Polish women. You said that they have excellent opportunities for advancement, etc. But I am afraid that if this were to be said today to any large group of women many of them would simply be irritated.

[Answer] First of all, let me say that during our entire conversation I have not used any such expression as "excellent opportunities for advancement." In giving my impressions of the conference in Nairobi I said only that insofar as equal rights for women are concerned, we are among the world leaders, which is true. But at the same time this does not mean that all women in Poland are well off. Naturally, here, too, a great deal still remains to be done in this regard.

[Question] Many women say that equal rights has become a boomerang which has come back and struck them--that it increased their obligations but did not make their life much easier.

[Answer] I think that in this case we are dealing with a certain confusion of ideas. I believe that we can name the following stimulators for advancement of women: first, what can and should the state do in this regard. As we know, it provided us with the basic condition for equal rights, i.e., its legal sanction. But insofar as the correct cadre policy is concerned, i.e., the second condition of equal rights, which would enable women to advance to leadership positions, then a great deal is left to be desired. The third point, however, is how many women, in comparison with men, have the ambition to advance...

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting but I think that this is not only a matter of ambition. It is primarily the traditions and habits which prevail in society. Many women say that they have equal rights as to jobs, but not necessarily as to wages or job advancement.

[Answer] Women have equal rights as to jobs, wages, social and vocational advancement, but the point is how are these rights being implemented in practice. The fact that they can be successfully enforced has been

demonstrated by the League of Polish Women clubs, which were organized in various workplaces and began their activities with an examination of payrolls. In many cases they showed the management that for the same work done in the same amount of time as men, they are receiving lower pay. But I have a question--does this not often happen with the approval of the women? I think that the women's movement should do more to increase the awareness of women. I often get the impression that the unequal treatment of women in some places is the fault of the women themselves. I am referring, of course, to women as a whole, and not to those who are ready to compete and are definitely determined to go on to higher positions.

As to the statement that equal rights has boomeranged against women, then perhaps we should answer this question: Why is it that mainly women stand in queues?

[Question] Habit...

[Answer] Yes, but isn't it also the woman herself who has this habit? Does she realize that she has monopolized the family, that perhaps it would be better not only for herself but for the entire family if its other members participated more in the household duties? I don't wish to proclaim radical feminist slogans here, but I feel that the road to the emancipation of women, under our conditions, leads, first: through improvement in the family's standard of living, i.e., a gradual but consistent alleviation of the arduousness of everyday life, the difficulties in obtaining consumer goods, etc. Second: by making changes in upbringing, so that the woman in the family would feel that she is a partner in the duties, and not the sole person responsible for what goes on in the family.

[Question] In my opinion such a change must also, and first, be made in the awareness of men, otherwise there will only be an increase in the number of divorces. Women take this into consideration and that is why in many cases they give up the struggle for a more partner-like arrangement. But returning again to the matter of women's job capabilities. Unfortunately, in many workplaces more men than women are still being hired, and especially fewer young married women are being employed, because of maternity leaves, etc.

[Answer] Again, the matter is not so simple and no easy solution can be found. Motherhood demands special protection and assistance to women. On the other hand, many women in talking to me are wondering whether the expansion of privileges, including those which bring large losses to the workplaces, are not working to their disadvantage and are responsible for the fact that enterprises are beginning to regard the employment of women as simply being unprofitable. I think that this matter must be calmly considered and evaluated, just as the role of the woman in the family.

Obviously, the family cannot be revolutionized overnight, because this brings about conflict. But is the belief of many women that they do everything best, that only they know how to bring up the children, really serving them and their families well? I address this question particularly to young girls, who should rid themselves of backward traditions and customs.

[Question] You are chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Polish Women, an organization which this year is observing its 40th anniversary. Many opinions have been expressed about this organization. For example, that it represents women, is their figurehead, but when it comes to concrete action, then it is little like the UN--it postulates a great deal but is not able to accomplish much.

[Answer] I must object to this. Our organization numbers half a million members affiliated in thousands of clubs. It has a lot of achievements to its credit, although not everyone may be aware of this. If we look back at the activities of the past 40 years, we come to the conclusion that the organization had a high standing in society and a broad influence in women's circles when it accomplished its main statutory provision, the attainment of equality of women with men. When its problems related to social and political activeness. But when it concerned itself with the status of women in a more abstract way, apart from the realities of everyday life and matters worrying the family, possibly then it could have been accused of being merely a figurehead.

[Question] Do women, not just those who are aware and resourceful but also those who are weak and lost, come to you with their complaints?

[Answer] I do not feel that the League of Polish Women should be identified exclusively with a place to which one comes with complaints, because our scope of activity is much larger. Although we also help individual women in difficult circumstances, e.g., in problems relating to divorce or alimony. It should also be added that more and more we are helping men, who have these same problems with women.

As far as other, broader areas of our activity are concerned, we should name our collaboration with the authorities on matters relating to the position of women and their social activity.

[Question] Are these contacts without conflict and do your activists meet with understanding?

[Answer] It varies. Some matters are controversial and disputable. That is how it was during the elections to the people's councils, and that is how it is now, when our representatives have to fight hard to get the proper number of women on the lists of candidates for the Sejm. I think it is good that this is so, that the road should be through emancipation of women, not in the form of presents given to women, but as a result of their activeness. I am referring here entirely to the objectivity of women in the struggle for equal rights. If one wants to really benefit from this struggle, one must participate at least a little in public life, and not just live within one's own family. Not to have a passive, waiting attitude, not to direct the desires for emancipation only to the government and the men, but to take part in making these desires a reality. The organization has already made great progress in this direction. It was the League of Polish women, after all, that made a large input to the amended family code, one of the most modern in the world. Well, maybe not everyone knows about this. Maybe it is not stressed sufficiently in the propaganda, but that is the truth. And wasn't

the alimony fund its idea? After all, that is where the idea was born. The League of Polish takes part in consultations on draft laws. It helps women--especially now in the present, difficult crisis--to better organize their work at home, to better cope with their daily life. Our Household Management Committee concerns itself with this, as well as the clinic and centers which through many courses and lectures make women aware of the need to organize their family life on a partnership basis, the correct ways to bring up their children, to prepare healthy meals, to arrange their homes properly, etc. Over the last 3 years, 24 such new centers and sociolegal clinics have been established. Of course, we, too, have financial and accommodation difficulties, which means that we cannot always meet the demand for our help.

[Question] You are a candidate for deputy, a young, energetic woman who also has long experience in women's activities. If you are elected to the Sejm, which matters pertaining to women would you feel have priority?

[Answer] It is still a long way from achieving this proud position, so we are merely speculating. But because I an a candidate by reason of the function that I perform and with the support of the organization's members, I will have a special duty to be involved in those aspects of the state's social policies which pertain to consolidation of women's independence. To alleviate, insofar as possible, the heavy problems of daily life whose loads are borne primarily by women. To seek solutions which would make for greater family stability and improve the standard of living. To help alleviate the burning problem of insufficient places in preschools, which, among other things, would enable women to work on their jobs more efficiently and would thus strengthen their position in the workplace. To make sure that financial and other distinctions for work performance apply to women to a greater degree than they have in the past.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

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SOCIOLOGY YUGOSLAVIA

STATUS OF PENSIONERS, NEW LAW DISCUSSED

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by S. Bakic: "How Much Are Pensions"]

[Text] Disinterested witnesses recently had an occasion when the SFRY Assembly was adopting the bill to amend and supplement the Law on Basic Old-Age and Disability Insurance Rights to see a decision pass through the eye of the needle to postpone for another year, until 1 January 1987, the recomputation of the pension base from the last year of work instead of the next to last year, as has been the case up to now. Nevertheless, some 20 delegates felt the need to say their "yes" or "no" from the rostrum, and then all of one-third voted for application of Article 25, which has been regulating this matter since the beginning of this year. Many words were heard about the financial condition of pensioners, and there were references to the constitution.

Honestly, why didn't Article 25 "pass"?

Seven Years for a New Law

Perhaps someone will recall the mid-seventies when they began to prepare the new Law on Old-Age and Disability Insurance. The new approach to pensions had been favored both by the constitution and all the key documents of this society; there was a need to implement and apply the position that pensions represent past labor, that they must keep pace with the destiny of live labor in every respect. It is truly worth recalling that those were different times: the country's debt was small, the social product was growing at a more favorable rate than at present. However, even then the problem was raised of the level of resources for pensions which the economic base could support without danger to its future development. Demographers, that is, announced a wave of old-age pensioners, and even the number of disabled persons has been growing larger and larger. Perhaps we recall that the seesaw of "greater or lesser rights of pensioners" went down on that other side several times, especially when they began to compute the level of the burden which the new pension system would place on the economy. Strong pressures, quite often without sufficient computations to back them up, were nevertheless successful, and an amendment was brought in and passed a day before the vote was to be voted on pertaining to the date when pensions would have to be brought completely into conformity with the rise of personal incomes. That date, 1985, which we can

confirm as witnesses, was not realistic. Pensioners have really felt the effect of this 1-year delay on their standard of living.

Although the new law, containing far greater rights which pensioners will have to feel in terms of a larger amount in their pension check, did pass, in actuality they have never been worse off. Since 1981, when pensions ceased to be adjusted to the cost of living, as the orientation was adopted toward keeping up with the rise of personal incomes, there has been a steady drop in their real value. For instance, the real value of the average pension in 1984 was only 68 percent of the real value in 1979. Pensions, then, have fallen considerably more than personal incomes over that same period of time; in 1984 the real value of personal incomes represented 72.4 percent of what they were in 1979. Which means that there was also a drop in the share of the average pension in the average personal income, so although the value of pensions tripled in nominal terms between, say, 1980 and 1984, the share of the average old-age pension in the average personal income dropped from 75.2 percent in 1980 to 70.6 percent in 1984, while the drop for the disability pension was from 54.4 percent to 52.7 percent, and that of the survivor pension from 47 to 45.3 percent. The average amount of all pensions relative to the average personal income dropped from 60 to 57.4 percent over that period of time. The pensioner's dinar in real terms has been getting thinner and thinner.

The Pensioner's Slender Dinar

The situation is still worse if we look at pensions category by category. According to the figures of the Federation of Old-Age and Disability Insurance Communities of Yugoslavia, in January 1985 36.6 percent of pensioners, or 660,000 of them, had pensions under 12,000 dinars, all of 57.6 percent, or 1.05 million, had pensions less than 16,000 dinars. This relationship is more dramatic if we look at the communities individually: in Macedonia all of 95 percent of all pensions were less than 20,000 dinars, and in Kosovo the figure was 85 percent....

Why so many low pensions?

The average length of pensionable service of old-age pensioners in Yugoslavia is 32 years for men and 26 years for women. In the case of those with disability pensions, who number almost as many as old-age pensioners, the average length of pensionable service is still less--23 years. That is why our pensioners enjoy this right of theirs for a long time--old-age pensioners 15 years on the average (the European average is 11), and those receiving disability pensions even as long as 30 years (the average in Europe is 15 years). It is well known that years of service directly affect the size of the pension precisely in the years when it is being enjoyed. In addition, we are a country with a markedly high increase in the number of pensioners. Over the last 5 years the number of new pensioners increased at an average rate of 4.5 percent, and in this 5-year period the rate has been still higher, averaging 4.9 percent, and that does not mean that the rate might not go even higher. The possibility has been mentioned of its rising even to 5.5 percent if retirements required by law should continue, accompanied by the possibility that new improvements in the status of pensioners would be rather attractive and would cause a higher rate of retirement.

Whatever the case, a short length of pensionable service means a low average pension. The impact of inflation and of economic difficulties is continuing to reduce the average pension, and the massive recruitment of new pensioners has brought it into an unenviable position with respect to the average personal income. For instance, although the average rates of contributions have been rising steadily (13.8 percent in 1980, 14.2 percent in 1981, 14.5 percent in 1982, 15.3 percent in 1983, and 15.7 percent in 1984), appropriations for pensions have been taking an ever smaller share of the national income: from 9.36 percent in 1980 to 7.96 percent in 1984. The rates of the contributions have risen above all because of the more rapid increase in the number of pensioners than the rate of growth of the labor force, which could not be made up for by higher productivity of labor. On the contrary, productivity has been dropping very rapidly over the last 2 years, and that means that the time when the rights of pensioners were growing.

Uncertain Future

According to predictions, the number of pensioners will increase from 2.027 million in 1985 to about 2.6 million in 1990. This means that if the planned parameters are borne out, in all the republics and provinces there will be an increase in pension beneficiaries relative to the size of the labor force from whose income old-age and disability pensions have to be appropriated: in Bosnia-Hercegovina from 246 pensioners per 1,000 members of the labor force in 1985 to 261 in 1990; in Montenegro from 276 to 304; in Croatia from 309 to 346; in Macedonia from 207 to 230; in Slovenia from 316 to 347; in Serbia proper from 273 to 334; in Kosovo from 224 to 225; and in Vojvodina from 337 to 379 pensioners per 1,000 members of the labor force. This means that labor productivity will have to rise by that amount if there is not to be a further drop in the real value of the pension; or the economy would be "eating up" its own source of money on which its production depends, and that in turn is the source of appropriations for pensions. That is, it has been calculated that average outlays for pensions must increase at an annual rate of 10.6 percent if the level of the pension is to be maintained relative to the average personal income, which after the new articles of the law on old-age and disability insurance take effect is to be achieved this year, in 1986--71.7 percent of the value of the average personal income. Even if the 4-percent average increase in the social product is achieved as planned, which it never has been so far, even under much more favorable conditions, the larger outlays for old-age and disability pensions would increase the share of these appropriations in the national income to 8.7 percent in 1980. It has been calculated that in the coming 5-year period the rise in expenditures for old-age and disability pensions will be affected most by the increase in the number of pensioners (34 percent) and then by the adjustment of pensions to the rise in personal incomes (27 percent) and by the new way of determining the pension base, that is, by applying Article 25, which is to be altogether brought about by 1990 (18 percent). If these relationships are not to be disturbed, the projected growth rate has to be achieved; any lag would signify that much larger appropriations out of the material base of labor or a new drop in the real value of pensions.

This is probably what the delegates had in mind when, while honoring all the rights and needs of the pensioners, they voted for a slower implementation of the legal provisions which must signify a new drain on the material capabilities of the economy.

[Box]

Larger Income, Lower Value

Over the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 the number of pensioners increased by one-fourth--from 415,000 [sic] to 2.05 million. The proportional breakdown of pensioners by types is very unfavorable. The country has only 70,000 more old-age pensioners than disability pensioners, while in Kosovo and Montenegro there are almost twice as many persons receiving disability pensions as old-age pensions.

The total income of [old-age and disability insurance] communities in 1985 amounted to 739 billion dinars, and in nominal terms they were 6.5-fold larger than in 1980. Incidentally, over the past 5 years total revenues increased on the average by 49.5 percent, while expenditures increased 44.9 percent. The more rapid growth of the revenues of pension communities relative to their expenditures was specifically noted in 1984 and 1985; the problem of the illiquidity of the communities was solved in late 1983 when the rate of the contribution was increased, and in 1984 and 1985 when there was a very rapid increase in personal incomes under the impact of the high rate of inflation. At the same time the real value of pensions has been dropping at an annual rate of 7.4 percent.

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East Europe Report

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AGRICULTURE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA, OTHER COUNTRIES COMPARED

Bucharest REVISTA DE STATISTICA in Romanian Sep 85 pp 20-29

[Article by Nicolae Greavu: "Development of Agriculture in Romania Compared to Other Countries"]

[Text] During the years of socialist construction, and especially since the 9th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, agriculture, which has been organically integrated into the general program for all-round development of the national economy, has undergone vigorous development and has been transformed from a backward and fragmented agriculture with a very poor complement of equipment into a modern agriculture marked by a high level of mechanization.

Romanian agriculture is today a basic sector of the national economy. With its increasing crop and livestock output, it is capable of satisfying the ever greater consumption needs of the population and of providing industry with raw materials and substantial surpluses for other needs of the national economy.

The profound transformations that have taken place in Romanian agriculture have led to significant changes in Romania's place and share in world and European agriculture.

These changes are to be discussed in what follows, on the basis of available data, as is also the development of agriculture in Romania in comparison to agriculture in other countries.

1. From the viewpoint of total area, Romania is a country of medium size, occupying 76th place in the world and 12th in Europe. It is above average, however, when it comes to farming conditions. Farm land and arable land take up a much larger part of the total land area in Romania than they do worldwide and in Europe, as is shown by the data in Table 1.

Arable land in Romania accounts for a larger share of the total area of the country than in many other countries in Europe or on other continents, among them Czechoslovakia (39.4 percent), Bulgaria (34.4 percent), France (31.5 percent), Italy (31.4 percent), Spain (30.8 percent), the Federal Republic of Germany (29.1 percent), the United Kingdom (28.2 percent), Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom (20.2 percent), Austria (18.3 percent), the USSR (10.2 percent), Argentina (9.4 percent), etc.

Table 1. Total Land Area Structure (At the End of 1982, in Percent)

	România	(8) Total mondial	(9) Europa [1]
(1) Suprața totală	100.0	100.0	100.0
(2) - suprafața agricolă	63.0	34.6	46.5
(3) — teren arabil	41.6	10.2	26.0
(4) — vii și livezi	2.7	0.8	2.9
(5) — pășuni și fînețe	18.7	23.6	17.6
(6) - fond forestier	26.7	30.5	31.9
(7) - alte suprafețe	10.3	34.9	21.6

Key:

1. Total area
2. Farm land
3. Arable land
4. Vineyards and orchards
5. Meadows and pastureland
6. Forest reserves
7. Other areas
8. Worldwide
9. Europe (less the USSR)

The higher potential available to Romania, in comparison to the majority of countries in Europe or on other continents, for obtaining higher agricultural yields is also shown by the data on the average amount of arable land per inhabitant. While this amount was 0.30 hectare worldwide in 1982, and 0.26 for European countries in the aggregate, in Romania it was 0.44 hectare. In this respect Romania is ahead of Bulgaria (0.43 hectare), Poland (0.40 hectare), Czechoslovakia (0.33 hectare), France (0.32 hectare), Yugoslavia (0.31 hectare), the German Democratic Republic (0.28 hectare), India (0.24 hectare), Austria (0.20 hectare), Italy (0.24 hectare), the United Kingdom (0.12 hectare), and other countries. The countries in which the amount of arable land per inhabitant is higher than that in Romania include Hungary (0.47 hectare), Brazil (0.50 hectare), the United States (0.81 hectare), the USSR (0.84 hectare), Argentina (0.94 hectare), Canada (1.87 hectare), etc.

2. As a result of the more pronounced development of agriculture in the majority of African, South American, and Asian countries, the population employed in agriculture has increased from year to year in world agriculture as a whole, rising from 795.9 million persons in 1970 to 818.5 million in 1975, 827.4 in 1980, and 832.5 million persons in 1983. Because of the more rapid growth of population employed in industry and other non-agricultural sectors, the percentage of population employed in world population is declining, having dropped from 51.4 percent in 1970 to 48.3 percent in 1975 and 43.5 percent in 1983.

In contrast to the situation worldwide, the population employed in European agriculture has declined steadily, both in numbers and in percentage of the gainfully employed population. It dropped from 41.8 million persons in 1970 to 37.5 million in 1975 and 30.5 million in 1983 (hence the gainfully employed agricultural population decreased 27.0 percent over the period from 1970 to 1983). At the same time, the share of the total gainfully employed

employed in agriculture dropped from 20.7 percent in 1970 to only 13.8 percent in 1983.

Because of the rapid development of industry and other non-agricultural sectors, along with the stepped up pace of mechanization of farming operations, the population employed in agriculture decreased more sharply than it did in Europe as a whole. In 1983, 3.0 million persons were employed in agriculture in Romania, as against 3.8 million in 1975 and 4.8 million in 1970, this representing a drop of 37.7 percent. The percentage of the total population employed in Romanian agriculture was 28.9 percent at the end of 1983, as against 37.8 percent at the end of 1975 and 49.1 percent in 1970.

Despite this sharp decline, more of the total population in Romania continues to be employed in agriculture than in other countries with an advanced agriculture (in 1983 the percentage of the population employed in agriculture was 1.8 percent in the United Kingdom, 3.3 percent in the German Federal Republic, 7.5 percent in France, 8.7 percent in the German Democratic Republic, 8.8 percent in Czechoslovakia, 9.5 percent in Italy, 13.5 percent in Hungary, 14.5 percent in the USSR, etc). This indicates the potential available to agriculture for continuing to free a significant part of the labor force for employment in the non-agricultural sectors.

3. Substantial financial capital has been allocated to develop and modernize the material and equipment resources of agriculture, especially in recent years. Nearly 105 billion lei have been invested during the first 3 years of the current five-year plan alone. This amount is more than twice the amount invested over the entire 1966-1970 period and nearly 35 percent more than over the period from 1971 to 1975.

The increase in the volume of investment in Romanian has been much higher in Romania than in the other European socialist countries. While the volume of investment in agriculture and forestry in Romania was nearly 2.2 times greater in 1982 than in 1970, it was 2.0 times higher in the USSR, 1.9 times in Czechoslovakia, 1.4 times in Poland and Bulgaria, and 1.1 times in Hungary, while it remained at the same level in the German Democratic Republic.

The constant effort of the Romanian state to develop and modernize the material and equipment resources of agriculture, compared to some of the European socialist countries, is shown by the higher percentage of the total volume of investments made in agriculture. While this percentage has risen over the last several years (as it has also in Poland and Hungary), declines have been recorded in the other socialist countries, as is to be seen from the data given in Table 2.

The investment capital has been utilized for the most part to provide improved high-performance tractors and farm machinery, build industrial-type livestock raising complexes, expand land improvement projects, etc.

The fleet of farm tractors doubled in Romania over the 1965-1982 period, this increase being higher than that of European agriculture as a whole (+79.2 percent) and of world agriculture (+66.9 percent). In addition, the growth of the tractor fleet in Romania has been greater than in many other countries in Europe and elsewhere in the world. For example, this increase

was only 21.0 percent in the German Democratic Republic, 26.0 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 26.8 percent in England, 55.1 percent in France, and 64.2 percent in the USSR. Sharper increases in the tractor fleet occurred in only a few countries, including Yugoslavia (by a factor of 10.9), Poland (5.7), and Italy (by a factor of 2.7).

Table 2. Percentage of Total Investments in Agriculture (in Percent)

	1975	1982
România	13.5	15.6
Bulgaria	14.7	9.8
(1) Cehoslovacia	12.8	12.8
(2) R. D. Germană	12.7	9.1
(3) Polonia	13.5	19.6
(4) Ungaria	13.8	17.0
(5) U.R.S.S.	20.8	19.6

Key:
1. Czechoslovakia
2. German Democratic Republic
3. Poland
4. Hungary
5. USSR

The increase in the number of tractors has resulted in decline in the area per tractor. In world agriculture as a whole, the amount of arable land plus vineyards plus orchards per tractor dropped from 107 hectares of arable land in 1965 to 65 hectares in 1982, while for the European countries in the aggregate the respective figures were 30 and 16 hectares.

In Romania, the arable land plus vineyards plus orchards per tractor has decreased from 129 to 62 hectares. This decline has been much greater than in many other countries, with the result that Romanian agriculture has come to be better equipped than other countries such as Bulgaria (69 hectares), Canada (70 hectares), Hungary (96 hectares), and the USSR (88 hectares). In 1965, these countries were ahead of Romania in provision of equipment.

Romania nevertheless lags behind some countries with a highly developed agriculture (Italy, France, German Democratic Republic, Poland, United States).

In addition to outfitting agriculture with improved high-performance tractors and farm machinery, the Romanian state has devoted particular attention, over the recent period in particular, to land improvement projects, assigning priority to enlargement of the area developed for irrigation, this being a decisive factor in obtaining stable and dependable agricultural output.

At the end of 1982, the area developed for irrigation was 2.38 million hectares, as against 230,000 hectares in 1965; the rate of growth has been substantially higher than that recorded in the majority of countries. At the same time, the percentage of the total farm land developed for irrigation rose from 1.6 percent in 1965 to 15.4 percent at the end of 1982. This places Romania in the category of high-percentage countries, ahead of the majority of countries in Europe or elsewhere in the world (at the end of

1982, the percentage of total farm land developed for irrigation was 9.6 percent for European countries as a whole and 4.6 percent worldwide). It should be noted that only in Bulgaria and Italy among the European countries is this percentage higher than in Romania.

Impelled by the need to enlarge the area developed for irrigation in order to ensure dependable and stable production, Romania has instituted a national land improvement program. According to this program, by the end of 1990 the area developed for irrigation will reach 5.5 to 6.0 million hectares, with the result that 55 to 60 percent of the arable land of the country will be irrigated. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has pointed out, "only by ensuring irrigation of land in areas affected by drought every year to a greater or lesser extent will we be able to achieve stable production on a long-term basis and guarantee the carrying out of a new agrarian revolution establishing a highly efficient high-yield agriculture."

One highly important factor ensuring substantial increase in agricultural crop production is agricultural use of chemicals. This process has proceeded at a faster pace in Romania than in the great majority of other countries. While in world agriculture as a whole the amount of chemical fertilizers applied had by 1982 risen about 60 percent over that applied in 1970, there was a more than twofold increase in Romania.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per unit area is nevertheless still low in Romania. Consequently, the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party set the target of applying 335 to 380 kilograms of chemical fertilizers (in terms of primary component) per hectare of arable land during the forthcoming five-year plan, in comparison to 117 kilograms in 1983.

4. An important place in the Romanian party and state policy for development and modernization of agriculture has been assigned to increase in farm crop production, a sector in which better use can be made of the natural conditions of the country.

Farm crop production has grown more markedly in Romania than in world agriculture in the aggregate. For example, grain cereal production rose nearly 40 percent over the 1981-1983 period (on the annual average) (25 percent worldwide) relative to 1971-1975 (on the annual average), that of sugar beets 18.5 percent (14.6 percent worldwide), that of potatoes 54.1 percent (in which there was a 3.7-percent decline worldwide), and grape production increased 14.0 percent (14.0 percent worldwide).

The faster development of crop production in Romania than in many other producing countries has led to significant changes in the place occupied by Romania in the ranking of countries in Europe or on other continents.

In 1983, the USSR, France, the German Federal Republic, Poland, and England outstripped Romania in Europe in total cereal grain production. Romania was outstripped by the USSR, Poland, and the German Democratic Republic in potato production, and it was behind the USSR, Italy, France, Spain, and the Federal Republic of Germany in grape output.

Table 3. Farm Crop Output for Various Crops (Annual Average, in Millions of Tons)

	România			(1) Total mondial		
	1971–1975	1981–1983	%	1971–1975	1981–1983	%
(2) Cereale boabe	14.8	20.6	139.3	1333.5	1666.6	125.0
(3) – grîu	5.5(*)	5.7(*)	104.6	358,6	479.5	133.7
(4) – porumb	8.3	12.2	145.7	307.0	415.7	135.4
(5) Sfeclă de zahăr	4.8	5.6	118.5	245.3	281.1	114.6
(6) Cartofi	3.4	5.2	154.1	297.2	286.1	96.3
(7) Struguri	1.2	1.9	156.9	57.7	65.8	114.0

(*) Including rye.

Key:
1. Worldwide
2. Cereal grain
3. Wheat
4. Corn
5. Sugar beets
6. Potatoes
7. Grapes

Table 4. Ranking of Romania in World and European Agriculture in Growing of Chief Farm Crop Products

	(1) Cereale boabe		Sfeclă de zahăr		(2) Cartofi		(3) Struguri	
	1970	1983	1970	1983	1970	1983	1970	1983
(5) În agricultura mondială	23	18	18	17	19	9	15	9
(6) În agricultura europeană	8	6	13	12	13	4	10	6

Key:
1. Cereal grain
2. Sugar beets
3. Potatoes
4. Grapes
5. In world agriculture
6. In European agriculture

There was also an increase over this period in the contribution made by Romania to worldwide and European farm crop production, as is illustrated by the data in Table 5.

Romania is currently one of the leading countries both in Europe and in all the world in production per inhabitant. In addition, the level reached by Romania in 1983 in output of leading crops far exceeds that reached in world agriculture as a whole or even in Europe (see Table 6).

The brisker growth of farm crop production in Romania than in other countries in Europe or elsewhere in the world has been due mainly to the sharper increase in the yields per hectare. While these yields had risen by 1983 in Romania relative to 1970 by 61.1 percent in the case of wheat, 80.2 percent for corn, 9.2 percent for sugar beets, 2.7 times for potatoes, and 2.5 times for grapes, worldwide and European agriculture had registered much lower growth, as is to be seen from the data in Table 7.

Table 5. Romania's Share of World and European Production of Chief Crops (in Percent)

	(1) În agricultura mondială		(2) În agricultura europeană [1]	
	1971–1975 [2]	1981–1983 [2]	1971–1975 [2]	1981–1983 [2]
(3) Cereale boabe	1.11	1.24	6.61	7.99
(4) Sfeclă de zahăr	1.96	1.99	3.56	3.58
(5) Cartofi	1.14	1.82	3.91	5.08
(6) Struguri	2.08	2.89	3.92	5.15

(1) Less the USSR
(2) Annual average

Key:
1. Share of world agriculture
2. Share of European agriculture
3. Cereal grain
4. Sugar beets
5. Potatoes
6. Grapes

Table 6. Production per Inhabitant of Chief Farm Crops in 1983 (in Kilograms)

	România	(1) Total mondial	(2) Europa [1]
(3) Cereale boabe	869	351	525
(4) Sfeclă de zahăr	214	58	277
(5) Cartofi	275	61	194
(6) Struguri	76	14	75

(1) Less the USSR

Key:
1. World total
2. Europe
3. Cereal grain
4. Sugar beets
5. Potatoes
6. Grapes

At the same time, this has led to substantial narrowing of the gap between average production levels in Romania and in world and European agriculture as a whole. While in 1970 the per-hectare yields of the main crops in Romania were much lower than those achieved in world and European agriculture as a whole, average per-hectare yields near or even higher than those in world or European agriculture as a whole were reached in 1983.

The average yields per hectare nevertheless remain below the level reached in some major producing countries, especially in Europe (see Table 8). Considering the potential available to Romanian agriculture, attested also by the fact that in 1984 a significant number of farm units produced more than 8000 kilograms of wheat per hectare, more than 20,000 kilograms of corn on the cob per hectare, more than 40,000 kilograms of sugar beets per hectare, and around 10,000 kilograms of grapes per hectare, the directives approved by the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party call for much higher yields per hectare by 1990 (4000 to 4200 kilograms of wheat, 5500 to 6000

kilograms of corn, 40,000 to 42,000 kilograms of sugar beets, and 206,000 to 28,000 kilograms of winter potatoes).

Table 7. Dynamics of Per-Hectare Yields (1970 = 100)

	România	(1) Total mondial	(2) Europa [1]
(3) Grîu [2]	161.1	143.4	154.9
(4) Porumb	180.2	114.7	155.3
(5) Sfeclă de zahăr	109.2	102.2	105.8
(6) Cartofi	267.8	103.7	97.4
(7) Struguri	252.7	118.8	110,2

(1) Less the USSR
(2) Including rye

Key:
1. Worldwide
2. Europe
3. Wheat
4. Corn
5. Sugar beets
6. Potatoes
7. Grapes

Table 8. Average Per-Hectare Yields in 1983 (in Kilograms)

	România	(1) Total mondial	(2) Europa [1]
(3) Grîu	2 320 [2]	2 166	3 795
(4) Porumb	3 820	2 798	5 062
(5) Sfeclă de zahăr	18 790	30 558	37 337
(6) Cartofi	19 040	14 205	18 015
(7) Struguri	6 570	6 580	6 283

(1) Less the USSR
(2) Including rye

Key:
1. Worldwide
2. Europe
3. Wheat
4. Corn
5. Sugar beets
6. Potatoes
7. Grapes

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in the report to the 13th Party Congress, "the main aim of the new agrarian revolution is intensive development of production to achieve record harvests and on this basis increase the contribution made by agriculture to the general development of the country."

5. The measures taken in Romania during the years of socialist construction, and especially after 1965, have led to substantial increase in the number of livestock of all species, along with radical improvement in herd structure.

More pronounced growth has occurred in Romania than in Europe as a whole and worldwide. While in Romania the number of livestock had by 1983 increased by 36.8 percent relative to 1965 in the case of cattle, by 2.7 times in that of hogs, and by 40.6 percent in the case of sheep, the growth in Europe (less the USSR) was only 10.3 percent in the case of cattle, 49.2 percent in that of hogs, and 6 percent in the case of sheep, the figures for the world as a whole being 25.9 percent for cattle, 32.9 percent for hogs, and 9.8 percent for sheep (Table 9).

Table 9. Numbers of Chief Species of Livestock (in Thousands of Heads)

		1965	1970	1975	1983
(1) Bovine	*România*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*6.1*	*6.8*
	(4) Total mondial	1071.5	1250.7	1331.8	1349.5
	(5) Europa [1]	121.2	130.9	135.3	133.8
(2) Porcine	*România*	*5.4*	*6.4*	*8.8*	*14.3*
	Total mondial	582.0	626.9	654.7	773.6
	Europa [1]	116.3	130.9	157.0	173.6
(3) Ovine	*România*	*13.1*	*13.8*	*13.9*	*18.5*
	Total mondial	1036.3	1063.1	1030.6	1137.4
	Europa [1]	133.6	128.4	125.5	142.6

Key:

1. Cattle
2. Hogs
3. Sheep
4. World total
5. Europe (less the USSR)

While the number of livestock has increased steadily in Romania over the entire period in question, this number has fluctuated in Europe as a whole and worldwide, especially in the case of sheep.

The greater increase in the number of livestock in Romania, in comparison to the situation prevailing in Europe as a whole and worldwide, has also led to increase in Romania's share in the number of world and European livestock, as is to be seen from the data in Table 10.

Table 10. Romanian share of livestock (in percent)

	(4) In total mondial		(5) In Europa [1]	
	1965	1983	1965	1983
(1) Bovine	0.46	0.50	4.07	5.05
(2) Porcine	0.92	1.85	4.61	8.27
(3) Ovine	1.27	1.62	9.83	12.94

Key:

1. Cattle
2. Hogs
3. Sheep
4. In world total
5. In Europe (less the USSR)

Significant changes also took place over this period as regards Romania's ranking among countries in Europe or on other continents (Table 11).

Table 11. Romanian ranking in World and European Agriculture by Number of Livestock

	(3) Bovine		(4) Porcine		(5) Ovine	
	1965	1983	1965	1983	1965	1983
(1) În agricultura mondială	35	32	17	8	17	14
(2) În agricultura europeană	9	8	11	4	4	3

Key:
1. In world agriculture
2. In European agriculture
3. Cattle
4. Hogs
5. Sheep

At the end of 1983, Romania was among the leaders in Europe, behind the USSR, France, the German Federal Republic, England, Poland, Italy, and Ireland in cattle, the USSR, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Poland in hogs, and the USSR and England in sheep. Romania is also one of the leaders worldwide in number of livestock, especially sheep and hogs.

The sustained efforts to develop livestock raising in Romania are also indicated by the increase in the number of livestock per 100 inhabitants. By 1983 this figure had risen 15.4 percent relative to 1965 in the case of cattle, 125.5 percent in that of hogs, and 18.6 percent in the case of sheep. Decreases in the numbers of all species occurred worldwide over this period, and increases were recorded in Europe only for hogs and cattle (but the increases were much smaller than in Romania). This situation is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. Number of Heads of Livestock per 100 Inhabitants

	(3) Bovine		(4) Porcine		(5) Ovine	
	1965	1983	1965	1983	1965	1983
România	25.9	29.9	28.2	63.6	60.9	81.8
(1) Total mondial	31.2	28.9	17.0	16.6	30.2	24.4
(2) Europa [1]	27.0	27.3	25.9	35.4	29.7	29.1

Key:
1. World total
2. Europe (less the USSR)
3. Cattle
4. Hogs
5. Sheep

At the end of 1983, the number of livestock per 100 inhabitants was nearly 4 times as great in Romania than in aggregate world agriculture in the case of hogs, more than 3 times greater in the case of sheep, and approximately the same in the case of cattle. There were nearly twice as many hogs in Romania

as in total European agriculture, about 3 times as many sheep, and approximately the same number of cattle.

As a result of these conditions, within a relatively short period livestock production in Romania will fully satisfy the consumption needs of the population and will supply increasing amounts of livestock products for industry and larger surpluses for other needs of the national economy.

The faster pace of growth in number of livestock coupled with the higher average production per head of stock has also led to more pronounced increase in livestock production in Romania than in worldwide and European agriculture.

Table 13. Production of Principal Livestock Products (in Thousands of Tons)

	1965	1970	1975	1983
(3) Carne (sacrificări)				
România	657	932	1 328	1 616
(1) Total mondial	...	104 095	119 853	139 933
(2) Europa [1]	...	27 596	33 916	39 720
(4) Lapte de vacă				
România	2 972	3 549	4 226	4 876
Total mondial	360 492	390 614	411 346	454 027
Europa [1]	136 641	147 916	160 419	186 745
(5) Lînă				
România	25,4	29,7	31,5	39,4
Total mondial	2 599,0	2770,0	2 642,9	2 860,3
Europa [1]	277,3	254,8	260,9	281,2

Key:
1. World total
2. Europe (less the USSR)
3. Meat (slaughter weight)
4. Cow's milk
5. Wool

While meat production in Romania had by 1983 risen 73.3 percent relative to the 1970 level, in world agriculture as a whole it increased only 34.4 percent over the same period and 43.9 percent in Europe. The production of cow's milk obtained in 1983 was 64.1 percent above the 1970 level, outstripping the increase in world agriculture as a whole (+25.9 percent) and in Europe (+36.7 percent). The increase in wool production in Romania was much higher than that achieved in world agriculture (+10.1 percent) and in that of Europe (+1.4 percent).

At the same time, significant changes have taken place in Romania's share of worldwide and European livestock production. In 1983, Romania accounted for 4.07 percent of European meat production (3.38% in 1970), 2.61 percent of its milk production (2.18 percent in 1965), and 14.1 percent of its wool produced (9.16 percent in 1965), and noteworthy changes have accordinbly been made in the country's ranking.

Table 14. Romanian Ranking in World and European Agriculture Based on Principal Livestock Products

	(3) Carne-total		(4) Lapte de vacă		(5) Lînă	
	1970	1983	1965	1983	1965	1983
(1) În agricultura mondială	22	19	25	22	17	12
(2) În agricultura europeană	13	11	16	13	6	3

Key:

1. In world agriculture
2. In European agriculture
3. Total meat
4. Cow's milk
5. Wool

The Romanian achievements in increasing livestock production, relative to the situation in other countries, are also reflected in the data on production per inhabitant. In 1983, Romanian production was higher than that of aggregate world agriculture by a factor of 2.4 in the case of meat, 2.2 in that of cow's milk, and by a factor of nearly 3 in the case of wool.

While the production per inhabitant in Romania had by 1983 risen 46.9 percent over the 1965 level in the case of meat, 38.5 percent in that of cow's milk, and 30.8 percent in the case of wool, lower growth or even a decline was observed in aggregate world and European agriculture. Thus, in the European countries as a whole, the production per inhabitant rose 32.7 percent in the case of meat and 25.3 percent in that of cow's milk, while wool production dropped 8.1 percent. In world agriculture as a whole, the production of meat per inhabitant remained at the same level, while that of cow's milk dropped 7.6 percent and that of wool 25.0 percent.

The upward trend in the development of the Romanian economy, which has been one of the most vigorous worldwide and in Europe, has also characterized agriculture, a sector in which higher growth has been recorded than in other countries. Development and modernization of the materials and equipment resources of agriculture have been accompanied by faster growth of crop and livestock production, and especially by increase in the yields per hectare and per head of stock.

This growth of agricultural output has resulted, firstly, in change in Romania's ranking in world and European agriculture from the viewpoint of production of the chief crop and livestock products, and secondly to narrowing of the gap between Romania and the advanced countries.

Because of the very low base level inherited from the bourgeois-landowner regime, some gaps still persist, especially as regards average production per hectare or per head of stock. This confirms the extensive potential of Romanian agriculture for continuing increase in production, particularly by means of intensive agricultural development.

In this context the documents of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party call for new measures over the 1986-1990 period involving both materials and equipment resources and faster growth of crop and livestock production, that is, carrying out a new agrarian revolution. "The fundamental aim in agriculture," stated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the report presented at the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party," will be the carrying out of a new agrarian revolution. This presupposes a large-scale transformation of the style of work, life, and thought of our cooperative farmers and achievement of agricultural production which fully meets the consumption needs of the entire people and satisfies other requirements for development of the national economy."

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ECONOMY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES INDICATED IN YUGOSLAV-CEMA RELATIONS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 23-25 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Andja Petrovic: "For More Trade - New Quality"]

[Text] While trade with one group of countries is falling, it is growing with others, regardless of the circumstances these partners are in. --Expectations for a further growth in cooperation have not been lowered, but new procedures and contents must be introduced.

Yugoslavia's economic relations with the member countries of CEMA have always been and remain one of the most significant aspects of our foreign policy. This has been born out by the current five-year plan. Some branches of the economy have formed and continue to maintain very broad and long-term ties, which clarifies why this is a matter of mutual interest, without which cooperation would never have originated or continued to develop. At the end of 1985 and the beginning of 1986, agreements on cooperation for the next five period will be concluded. They already have been concluded with some countries and are in final preparation with others. This fait accompli has been preceded by consultations on the part of Yugoslav foreign trade agencies as well as by each separate trading partner, all beginning over a year ago.

By Too Little or Sufficient Industrial Cooperation

In fact, these consultations have shown, and much of this was noticeable before, that to a large degree classical forms are no longer adequate for furthering cooperation between the economy of Yugoslavia and the economies of the member countries of CEMA, and that new forms must be introduced. A few examples will show that this is the case: after an encouraging period of growth, trade with Bulgaria and Rumania - conducted with the convertible form of payment - for a few years now has stagnated, and even fell for a time. There has been little industrial cooperation or specialized production with these countries, or many long-term agreements included in development plans; and those that already exist, meet with changing luck and inadequately guaranteed success.

Poland and Hungary are in another group with whom trade is also conducted using convertible currency, this much is the same. But trade continually progresses, even when the extraordinarily complicated circumstances which have

hit Poland, and in part the Hungarian economy (and of course the Yugoslav economy as well, each in its own way) are taken into consideration. However, the majority of trade with these countries is constituted of products from industrial cooperation and specialization, long-term arrangements thrive for 20 years and form the framework for the planning and development of their respective economic branches in each trading partner country. Despite one-year fluctuations which are the result of either objective or subjective unfavorable economic factors, total cooperation has risen in a stable fashion, and new roads are being explored. The best example is cooperation with Poland: throughout the most difficult circumstances, trade modes were found which will enable an increase in deliveries for the next five-year period at an enviable rate, and which will then exceed total trade with some other countries.

Expectations have Changed

Czechoslovakia and East Germany make up a separate group, where trade is conducted by clearing accounts. This year's results must have silenced those prone to believe that the growth in trade with these countries up until now was the result of such accounts, because stagnation, even a fall, in trade with other countries was explained as a shortage of convertible funds for payments. For all this, it must be kept in mind that this does not preclude trade in convertible currency with these two countries. Arrangements have been made with this type of accounting and payment, but the question is whether these arrangements are any more successful than the others. And the opposite as well, of course. Previously it could have been claimed that short-term contracts did not guarantee stability, because a partner could find another buyer or supplier, and could determine whether or not it was better for him to organize his own production of the goods he imports. And if there were more firm contracts for long-term cooperation in the production of certain goods which are durable, or will always be in demand, whether as final products or on the market, fluctuation would be avoided.

Examples of this particularly can be found within the trade structure with East Germany where raw materials and producer goods constitute a significant part of deliveries going both ways; however, both sides want to market goods from the machine-building industry, and Yugoslavia wants to market consumer goods, agriculture products, tourist and construction services, and East Germany especially wants to market machinery, equipment and instruments. Nevertheless, for years talks on cooperation in the automobile industry or any other branch which would be mutually beneficial, have not progressed beyond the starting point. The next five-year plan will move total trade between East Germany and Yugoslavia from third place, where it is now, to fourth and maybe even fifth place among socialist countries.

So far, trade with Czechoslovakia has been the best example of uninterrupted growth, which eludes the question - how can this be when there are very few long-term arrangements or even contracts on cooperation in production. Of course analysts would be able to give a satisfactory answer, but life has shown that such cooperation has a finite, albeit wide scope: 1985 has proven this because trade was less than that planned, which limited the room for

establishing higher growth rates in upcoming years. Certain other circumstances have been revealed: the Czechs are very interested in tourism in Yugoslavia, especially on the Adriatic, but this brings up the question of counter-trade. The Czechs want to pay for tourist services with machinery and equipment, but they want our tourist agencies to guarantee the buyers. On the Yugoslav market, as fragmented as it is, this is very difficult to do ... The situation is just as difficult with construction services.

Trade with the Soviet Union in its entirety is a theme which must be considered separately, but it can be said now that here there also must be changes because ever more critical conditions on the marketplace, stronger competition and new opportunities being offered to the Yugoslav economy will dictate changes in the structure and quality of offers on both sides. Undoubtedly the objective expectations of the Yugoslav economy on the Soviet Union's market have not diminished, and could even be better than before, but they are in a new form and have new contents.

The warnings in the last two to three years which have come with the changes in the conditions of goods and trade services with the member countries of CEMA must be understood as an opportunity to figure on these changes while planning development and to build this lesson into a new strategy.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EFFICIENCY THROUGH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT URGED

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[Article by Doc PhDr Jaromir Obzina, DrSc, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the R&D and Investment Planning Commission: "Emphasis on Efficiency"]

[Text] The socialist society, especially the European socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, is now carrying out an extraordinarily important task, the acceleration of progress in R&D and changing the national economy over to the path of intensive development. This is the most immediate strategic goal which was formulated in the documents of the last congresses of the communist and workers' parties of our countries. This political line stems from a realistic evaluation of the results achieved in building socialism and from our capabilities, interests, and needs for socialist construction for the period of at least up to the end of this century. To be specific, in order to achieve this important goal, we must:

-- Substantially improve the level of organization of work and increase the social productivity of labor by approximately double;

-- Do away with the current degree of technical and technological dependence on the most advanced capitalist countries, which represents a potential danger for our economic and social development;

-- Achieve full self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and ensure a substantial qualitative and quantitative growth in the production of consumer goods;

-- Develop our own raw materials, energy, and material base on a modern basis;

-- Substantially reduce the consumption of materials and energy [by at least 30 to 50 percent] for a given volume of final products.

How is it possible to achieve these goals? Only by intensive development of the international socialist economic integration and intensifying overall cooperation with the Soviet Union. And in our conditions there exist only two actual social sources which will lead to fulfillment of the established tasks, which are utilization of the advantages of socialism and maximum application of science to social practices.

Fulfillment of the established goals which will help to change our national economy over to the intensive path of development is the subject of the main program documents for R&D produced by the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which are: Main Directions for R&D up to 1995, with Projections up to 2000; Long-range Overall Program for Application of Electronics in the Czechoslovak National Economy up to 1995; Development Program for the CSSR's Fuel and Energy Base up to 2000 Under Conditions of Reducing the Energy Demands of the Czechoslovak National Economy; Concept of the State Housing Policy for the Eighth 5-Year Plan with Projections up to 2000; Principles of the State Concept of Creating and Protecting the Environment and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources in the Eight 5-Year Plan with Projections up to 2000; and the Long-Range Overall R&D Program and Applications of Biotechnology in the CSSR and Program for Application of Biochemistry and Chemistry in Livestock Production for the Eighth 5-Year Plan with Projections up to 1995.

At the same time, intensive work is being done on an overall forecast of R&D, economic, and social development up to 2010. This is supposed to be completed in 1987 under the supervision of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science.

The Need for a Long-range View

Why were such longer-range program documents prepared when it is generally known what complex problems are being encountered in preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in carrying out the national economic tasks for 1985? They were put together for a period exceeding the 5-year plan because the established tasks, the strategic goals, and the demands involved in overcoming the obstacles, errors, and obsolescence in some areas are such that they cannot be resolved at the level of mid-range planning. The other CEMA countries also hold to this view and therefore at the economic council at the highest level in Moscow in June of last year there was also a decision taken to work up an Overall Program of R&D for the CEMA Member States for 15 to 20 Years. Its first version has currently been worked up and negotiated so that this document can still be approved this year and have a practical effect during the next 5-year plan.

In today's situation, it is above all necessary to establish a long-range viewpoint correctly and realistically and to promulgate in material terms the fulfillment of long-range goals and tasks in the proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. But in no case can we create cheap illusions or fall into a state of impasse under the burden of everyday problems.

It would be a serious political error to set up the actual tasks of today and the goals of the long-range future in opposition to each other. The absence of long-range plans and the incompatibility of long-range future tasks with the goals of mid-range 5-year plans, and the annual plans being implemented are the weak points of our management, at least in the field of R&D. "...when one makes great plans calculated for many years," stated V. I. Lenin, "one often encounters sceptics who say, 'Why make plans years ahead? God grant that we can just do what is necessary for today...' We

must know how to bring the two together; it is not possible to work without a plan based on a longer period and on justifiable success." This was also true for us in the reconstruction of the national economy after the war and applied to the period of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture. We must therefore today lay out our long-range tasks.

The preparation and discussion of the above-mentioned program documents before the 17th CPCZ Congress is an essential and justifiably political procedure for several reasons.

First of all, the program documents from the basis for establishing the objective orientations and trends for future economic, social, and R&D progress, if the national economic planning, departmental, and production sphere elements will take these documents into account, use them as a starting point, support them with personnel and investments, and simply implement them. The thrust of the subject matter of the programs worked out confirms that they are concentrated on the strategic R&D directions and at the same time offer progress for society as a whole on problems of technical, technological, production, and social policies. The program documents testify to the fact that the main method for managing R&D progress after the Eighth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee is not regulatory and administrative management by setting norms and making recommendations, but is embodied in research and development programs and their applications results of a production and technological nature. They are subordinated to concern about human happiness, the happiness of the workers, and therefore have a significant social nature. They affect all basic directions of development other than problems associated with ensuring supplies of new materials. This program must be worked out in the near future. Two obsolescent areas of the national economy, storage management and the transportation system, in which more than 2.1 million workers are employed, still remain unresolved.

In managing R&D, we are now concentrating on finding solutions for the lagging areas such as electronics and computer technology; on increasing the rate of introducing robotics, automation, and flexible production systems, and on a broader utilization of laser equipment and composite materials. In research as well as applications, we are ensuring the necessary resources to be able to increase the level and tempo of nuclear energy applications and to economize on the construction of nuclear electric power plants. We are building the essential basis for the development of biotechnology with a goal of maintaining a world-class level and in doing this we want to make full use of the good results of Czechoslovak basic research. We are starting new programs in the field of particle accelerator equipment.

What is Important

In carrying out the actual tasks of R&D, we concentrate our attention mainly on fulfilling the established tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in carrying out the state programs of technical development and their application results, especially those of a production and technological nature, in order for us to achieve the planned volume of production on the basis of utilization of R&D results valued at Kcs 66.1 billion. But an analysis shows that these tasks

will not be fully completed, with no residual jobs to be done. However, we will not adjust the established tasks for anyone so as to be able to show 100 percent fulfillment.

We expect that the tasks of the state plan for technical development will be 97 to 98 percent fulfilled and the overall volume of applications results will amount to Kcs 68.9 billion, which is 104.2 percent, but not all departments will meet the goals or in the established composition. We do not consider general fulfillment to be a success. Therefore, after analysis we are evaluating the successful results and taking the necessary actions and recourse where the tasks were not fulfilled.

Today there are already adequate opportunities for moral appreciation of outstanding results with the awarding of orders and decorations, conferring state prizes and the prizes of the State Commission for R&D and Investment Planning, as well as material rewards from awarding a one-time payment for an individual of up to 50,000 korunas, through granting personal salaries to outstanding engineering technical employees with advanced and secondary school educations of up to Kcs 7,500 or 10 percent increases in salary over the established wage scale. Unfortunately, since the work collectives are not sufficiently trained politically, opinions from the period when wages were equalized still prevail in them and these appreciations of contributions to R&D are still rare exceptions in practice. Their implementation depends on the personal courage of the supervisors.

The main form of action applied this year is stopping financing from the state budget or, in serious cases, excluding technical development from the state plan. We are not being overhasty in these decisions since there is no way to work in research without a healthy risk, but also not without responsibility. We therefore make use of punishment only in those cases where there was a deliberate exaggeration of the effects to be expected or understated expenses and, above all, where inadequate management and research work was the cause for not achieving the planned goals.

We consider the second basic current R&D task to be the responsible preparation of proposals for state R&D and state target programs and the overall proposal for the state R&D plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Currently 16 state R&D programs and 14 state target programs have been prepared. In them, the tasks for technical development arising from the approved program documents are made more specific.

What do we mean by responsible preparation of these programs? Above all, this requires concentration of efforts and resources on the execution of the most important tasks; therefore, their number is being reduced by at least 10 to 15 percent in comparison with the figures of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The established timeframe for carrying out technical development tasks of a production nature will be allowed to reach a maximum of 3 years and technical development tasks of a technological nature can have a maximum of 5 years. The economic standpoint is important and therefore must be shown an actual economic contribution of 4 to 6 korunas for each koruna of investment and noninvestment expenses input to the task.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we want to provide personnel and investments to support 1,500 applications results of a production and technological nature from the tasks of the state plan and achieve Kcs 150 billion in production from them [as compared with Kcs 66.1 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan]. It is obvious that the level of those applications outputs at the time that they are introduced into production must be comparable with the world quality standards or substantially approach them.

Goals of Development

The number of tasks proposed for execution in the state R&D and state target programs in the meantime has increased quantitatively in comparison with the last 5-year plan. If we had accepted all of them, it would have meant a further dispersal of financial, hard currency, investment, and other resources. Many of them do not meet established criteria. The proposed time for execution is unreasonably long. For tasks of a technological nature, it is met as a whole, but for tasks of a production nature in many cases it reaches more than 4 years. We cannot agree with this and therefore we are looking for ways to maintain the established goal. The predicted aggregate efficiency of the resources invested is lower than the established bottom limit for five state R&D programs and four state target programs, that is, Kcs 4 benefit for each koruna of the total expenditure. The production volume from the applications outputs, which is established by directive at a level of Kcs 150 billion, is covered by the proposal.

What can we say about these facts? So far neither results of our management work, nor the activities and initiatives of the preparers, nor those receiving the assignments have led to attaining all the basic requirements. We must therefore improve our work so that in the time remaining we can prepare a definitive proposal of the state technical development plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, as social and state interests require. The State Commission for R&D and Investment Planning is uncompromisingly looking for the means to meet the established goals.

However, the capabilities of our national economy are not limitless. In keeping with the development concepts, in the next 5-year plan the main emphasis will be placed on three state target programs: STP 01, Development of the Construction of the Nuclear Power System up to 2000; STP 02, Rationalization of Consumption and Use of Fuels and Energy; and STP 09, Selected Chemical Products. Therefore the resources available for the remaining programs will be limited. In order for us to achieve the goals laid out, especially in the metallurgical and engineering field and mainly in the electronics applications therein, we must in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan make maximum use of the resources allocated and prepare an even more important reallocation of resources in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This is the only way to avoid our interests, requirements, directives, and desires being in conflict with reality. This will be an exceptionally difficult task.

Therefore one cannot impatiently call for what is not yet available. We must make immediate use of all resources which we have for technical development in the priority branches and not wait until all basic demands can be satisfied.

The fact that in the departments of the metallurgical and engineering complex roughly Kcs 4 billion will not be spent of the planned non-investment resources in the Seventh 5-Year Plan deserves even more objective analysis and critical evaluation.

The Barrier of Regulations

One of the immediate tasks in the creation of good conditions for an accelerated application of the results of R&D in practice is the fight against bureaucratic and administrative obstacles. Capital construction is today governed by 390 regulations at various legal levels [laws, decrees, directives, and ordinances], of which 90 regulations are under the jurisdiction of the State Commission for R&D and Investment Planning; R&D is governed by 90 regulations and 20 of these regulations are within our jurisdiction.

In 2 years, the State Commission has succeeded in reducing the number of norms by several dozen, but there are still hundreds of them. If we are the only ones who carry on this fight against inflation of regulations, we can soon show that the number of them under our jurisdiction has understandably dropped, but this will not significantly affect the situation if everyone is not carrying on the same merciless fight. For the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the State Commission for R&D and Investment Planning is preparing a legislative program for a vigorous reduction of all legal norms which were issued under its authority and under the authority of the former ministry, as well as codification and amendment actions. It is necessary for the other departments to develop decisive efforts to reduce the number and increase the quality of regulations so that each reduction does not have to be pushed from a position of political power, since so far all other types and appeals have not lead to material results, as the above facts show.

From the characteristic features given above, it can be seen what further tasks lie before us in building a developed socialist society and what their specific content is in order for us to demonstrate the advantages of socialism over capitalism in all facets and on a global scale, as well as on the level of every individual country. What is the specific idea behind this task? Even though we have surpassed capitalism in the political, social, and cultural educational fields, even though we have achieved a strategic military balance on the global scale and the leading edge of science and research in many areas, at the current historical stage there stands before us, with all its demands, the task of preserving world peace and achieving superiority in economics. In today's situation, along with the struggle to maintain world peace, Lenin's words from a program of more than 60 years ago sound even more convincing than at that time: "Today we influence the international revolution mainly by our economic policies...The fight has been brought to this battlefield on the global scale. If we can carry out this task, then we will have definitely and decisively won on the international scale."

To achieve this goal requires that we demonstrate in the shortest historical timeframe the overall advantages of socialism on a global scale, not only over capitalism as a whole, but most of all over the seven most advanced

capitalist countries of the world and at the same time thus rid ourselves of the remnants of technical and technological dependence on those countries.

We must therefore be fully aware of the total seriousness and demanding nature of the established goal and also the fact that it is a program goal of the world socialist society which has a long-range, historical nature spanning at least several decades. The gravity of this task demands that we proceed with its accomplishment without any delay whatsoever, since the time factor itself is one of the decisive criteria, and furthermore that we be aware of the fact that under current conditions it is possible to achieve it only through development and application of the results of science and the highest quality technology and equipment in social practices and particularly in production. Without this, there are no paths on the global scale to a definitive victory of socialism and to communist prospects.

Starting from this strategic goal of the world socialist society, we here in the CSSR derive our share of this task and set for ourselves the most immediate goal for the relatively short period of the next 5-year plan, which was expressed by comrade Gustav Husak at the 7th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee by the words: "If we want to maintain our position as an industrially developed country, we must achieve the world quality standards in production, or at least approach it to the maximum degree possible...Each of us bears his share of the responsibility and is obliged to compare his results with the world level of standards, to make use of the best experience from the socialist countries and the entire world, and to adjust production flexibly to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets."

This specifically means taking our place on the economic level among the first two dozen countries out of the more than 200 states in the entire world.

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METALLURGY, HEAVY ENGINEERING RESULTS REVIEWED

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[Article by Jan Mara, employee at the Czech Communist Party Central Committee: "Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering"]

[Text] This year in August the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering worked out the principles of the socialist competition "First to the Goal in Fulfilling the Tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan", for which economic production units and enterprises have signed up. This competition is a suitable means of augmenting and bringing up to date the socialist obligations for successfully meeting the operational plan for 1985. With its help, the department in 9 months achieved good partial fulfillment of the annual task in individual indicators. In the production of goods this was 76.1 percent, labor productivity 76.7 percent, in adjusted value added 76.4 percent, and in gross production 75.9 percent.

The production of goods was exceeded by Kcs 597.6 million, which means 105.5 percent of the goal and at the same time achieving the original intention. Seven VHJ's [economic production units] achieved a minimum 76 percent share of the entire year; these were the Bratislava Ore Mines and Magnesium Plants, Prague Iron Works, Kladno Metal Waste Industry, Prague Metal Works, Vitkovice, Brno Chepos, and Olomouc Sigma. Other economic production units showed a relatively higher share. This lead makes it possible to pay increased attention to quality, product mix, etc. at the end of the year.

The number of enterprises not fulfilling the plan for goods production in the above period dropped to five. These are krag enterprise Poprad Vogonka [shortfall of 10.2 million korunas], national enterprise Pardubice TMS [down Kcs 4.6 million], national enterprise Chotebor engineering work [down Kcs 4.4 million], and national enterprise Libcice Screw Works [down Kcs 0.7 million]. Production tasks were exceeded for coke by more than 100 kt, raw iron by 62 kt, rolled steel material by 40 kt, and pipes by 12 kt. The level of the plan was not reached in the production of raw steel.

The plan was exceeded by Kcs 477.2 million [101.1 percent] in adjusted value added, with a growth rate of 105.5 percent. All economic production units are contributing to this. Of the enterprises, Trinec Iron Works, Snina Vihorlat, Ceska Trebova Signa, and Velvary Metal Works did not keep up with these indicators.

Good results were achieved in the productivity of labor from adjusted value added and the tasks were exceeded, to which all VHJ's contribute.

By the end of August, 23 enterprises had not met gross production goals. The largest shortfalls were those of Trinec Iron Works, Plzen Skoda, Snina Vihorlat, the First Brno Engineering Works, Blansko CKD, and Poprad Vagonka. Metallurgy was short 1,655 [0.8 percent] and heavy engineering 1,340 [0.5 percent] of their workers, while the planned personnel level was not achieved in even one economic production unit. In heavy engineering, VHJ's Olomouc Sigma [101 percent], Poprad Czechoslovak Railcars [100.2 percent], and Milevsko Czechoslovak Air Technology Plants [100.4 percent] had higher average personnel levels. The greatest shortage of employees is in the VHJ's Kladno Metal Waste Industry and Prague CKD.

The overall forecast for the end of the year is favorable, despite the fact that determining some indicators will be difficult. This involves in particular meeting deliveries for investment in the VHJ's Plzen Skoda, Prague CKD, Brno Chepos, and Olomouc Sigma; exports to socialist countries in VHJ's Plzen Skoda, Olomouc Sigma, and Brno Chepos; in exports to nonsocialist states in VHJ's Vitkovice and Plzen Skoda; in adjusted value added in Bratislava Ore Mines and Magnesium Plants, Kladno Metal Waste Industry, Milevsko Czechoslovak Air Technology Plants, and Prague CKD; and in profits at the Iron Metallurgy Works, Plzen Skoda, and Brno Chepos.

In deliveries for investment, it is predicted that the annual plan for 1985 will be exceeded by Kcs 670 million and for domestic trade by Kcs 16 million, in exports to socialist states by Kcs 151 million in freight prepaid prices, and exports to nonsocialist countries by Kcs 307 million in freight prepaid prices. Goods production should be exceeded by Kcs 955 million by the end of the year and gross production by Kcs 630 million, productivity of labor from adjusted value added by Kcs 944 million, and internal capital construction by Kcs 23 million.

Adjusted value added should achieve better results by Kcs 358 million and profit by Kcs 474 million. Work on important tasks in the state plan is threatened because of changes which took place in the organization of several construction projects. Efforts must be developed while maintaining the planned limits on supplies.

In the last quarter of the year, there must be intensified efforts from the economic production units to provide deliveries and work for important tasks of the state plan in VHJ Plzen Skoda, in exports to socialist countries in freight prepaid prices in Prague CKD, in productivity of labor from adjusted value added in Olomouc Sigma, and in internal capital construciton in VHJ's Plzen Skoda, Vitkovice, and Olomouc Sigma. During this period VHJ Prague CKD must make improvements in adjusted value added, as well as in profits and in the proportion of overall expenditures to one koruna of output.

The management of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering have discussed accomplishment of the tasks by the end of the year with

the general managers of the economic production units. Target prospects have been worked up for the individual indicators. Emphasis is being placed on the qualitative indicators and also on the product mix with a goal of improving the material technical supply to the other branches and the internal engineering and metallurgical complex. Some deficiencies in deliveries from the electrotechnical industry are being resolved.

From the standpoint of the original intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the department appears to be fulfilling all indicators other than exports to nonsocialist countries, although the balance with them remains favorable. The demanding task of the next period is to achieve higher export capabilities and also foreign trade efficiency, especially in improving the quality and use value of the products produced. It is essential to raise the level of research and development, mainly in applying its results to production.

Currently the annual membership meetings of the basic organizations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party are taking place and connected with them there are also the discussion of the plant-wide conferences in the plants, enterprises, economic production units, and ministries. In addition to an evaluation of work in the past period, the goals for party work in the forthcoming years will be laid out. In the field of the party's economic policy, tasks will be established for 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. And at the same time throughout the department, pre-congress activity is developing with a goal of propagating greater efforts and responsibilities in carrying out tasks in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum and strengthening the process of intensification.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ABILITY TO COPE WITH INDUSTRIAL CHANGE QUESTIONED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 45, 1985 p 3

[Article by Prof Eng Jaroslav Nykryn, DrSc, High School of Economics in Prague: "The Rate of Change is Increasing...Can We Keep Up?"]

[Text] Among the basic characteristics of the production enterprise in the Czechoslovak economic system are a relatively high export quota and an orientation predominately to engineering production. As the recent editorial discussion [HOSPODARSKE NOVINY No 31, 1985] confirmed, the development of such a production subject is a given under the constantly stronger pressure of the world research, development, production, marketing, and intellectual trends and with the influence of intensifying socialist economic integration of science and production; one can even predict that there will be a continuously stronger impact on it by the external economic environment, which has a direct or indirect effect to a given degree on its position, capabilities, and tasks. The purpose of this article is to point out some changing features of the above-mentioned environment from an overview of Czechoslovak production. The focus of this intention is the trends in world engineering. The author considers a comparison with them to be a start in resolving the problems of intensificaiton of the economy.

The saying that "changes can be accepted as the normal state" which one previously could run into at international conferences obviously is valid for the world economy even today, but with one addition: the rate of change is generally accelerating. The cycle is getting shorter between the invention of products or production procedures and their commercialization or application to production. As a consequence of this, the delivery schedules are also getting shorter. The accelerated tempo is also altering the product mix and not only for technically simple consumer goods, but also for expensive production tools, machinery, and equipment. the changes are particularly rapid in the offering of goods in the most particular foreign markets and in submitting inovations. The previously gradual developmental curve of product market life is changing its shape into the form of steep arcs since in this cycle the phase of market saturation is rapidly transformed into the stage of technical, moral, and psychological obsolesence and extinction from the market.

Market viability is getting shorter most rapidly for those products which are the most demanding of research, development, and direct application of science in general. An example is computers or electronic and electrotechnical groups of products. A typical change is represented by reduced product size in a number of fields; metric hundredweights are changing into kilograms. In some types of products with miniaturization technology, kilograms are even changing into grams. The rate of innovation is increasing in a wide variety of directions and fields: in production, in consumption, but also in the organization of enterprises and their management, in personnel training, and similar ways.

The Criterion is the Absorbtion of Science

The economic performance of the industrially advanced countries today depends more and more on changes in the inputs to the production processes; in modern economies, even more important than raw materials, materials, energy, and labor is scientific and technical information, and this is true not so much in the actual process, as in the area of research, development, and design. The main factor in the performance of the individual economies as it appears and is demonstrated in export capabilities is thus the level of effective absorbtion of scientific and technical progress in the production process.

It is impossible not to consider the rapidly spreading changes in the proportions of the overall economic energy expended in the individual phases of activities by the leading enterprises in the industrially advanced countries. It is also worth mentioning in this connection that "leadership" is far from connected with the size of the enterprises; in fact, it appears that the most effective and highest performance companies are today not at all the giants like the American General Motors or the Japanese Mitsubishi, but rather medium-size or even "small enterprises, but ones which are highly specialized. While previously the production phase consumed the greatest share of inputs, currently -- and this will be even more true in future years -- there is a change taking place which is characterized by the following rations:

-- research, development, and preparatory phase ....35 percent

-- actual production .....25 percent

-- sales activities, service, consultation service..40 percent

Apparently unnoticed, but nevertheless actually with great emphasis, changes are thus spreading in the approaches to the tasks of entire national economies and individual enterprises as well, both in the capitalist and in the socialist countries. Their common denominator is global-level thinking.

This is also necessary in our economics and for Czechoslovak enterprises, mainly engineering. If we look for the central point of our economic problems, it can be seen in the increasing level of its intensification.

But if we want to find a solution to this question, we discover that a "start" or the priority for this effort must be the internal economic relationships and export performance. The center of attention must therefore be increasing the technical level and quality of Czechoslovak products and the degree to which they approach the world standards. Our production and foreign trade workers must be aware of the need for continuously confronting the world, world production tendencies, and the production and manufacturing policies of the leading producers. These are not always just the Japanese, the Americans, or the West Germans, but in many cases Soviets, Hungarians, or East Germans as well. One must emphasize the feeling of needing to compete internationally; where it does not exist, development is stifled and must be stimulated by other effective economic measures.

The Global Trends: Engineering

In the next 15 years, the tendencies toward internationalization, integration, structural changes, and specialization will spread to an increasing degree in global engineering production in particular.

1. The trends toward internationalization and integration mutually affect and supplement each other and are based on the development of science and technology. On the other hand, science and technology affect internationalization and integration. The development of these processes has certain common features and the same or similar external forms, but their social economic content depends on the nature of the social order.

In capitalism, the role of science and technology in the production processes will unquestionably grow in the next 10 to 15 years. But in the capitalist economic system, their exploitation leads objectively to some consequences which cannot be controlled by society. One of these can be the growth in unemployment. Internationalization of science and production under socialist production relationships provides extraordinary opportunities. This fact, so far insufficiently recognized and theoretically developed, represents an important unused resource in the intensification of the CEMA economies and society as a whole.

2. The tendency toward structural changes is one of the internationalization and integration factors, especially in engineering production. Their global development is especially important for hte creation of a concept of engineering production in the CSSR. We will therefore point out the most common changes expected in the main fields and in the related or influential branches of industry.

In ferrous metallurgy, which has probably achieved its high point of development [even though not long ago it was one of the key branches], the production of continuously poured steel will grow rapidly. Its consumption will remain steady or drop due to the highest production qualities, anticorrosion properties, and other technical improvements. Blast furnaces are on the way out and according to some predictions they should be taken out of operation in the leading economic systems within 5 to 7 years. The Japanese, it appears, are showing the way, as they have already gotten rid of them. The gradual cancellation of some export-oriented metallurgical projects in the developing countries is also not without interest.

The key question for nonferrous metals throughout the world is the energy costs for their production. Thanks to new materials, the consumption of some colored metals will drop [aluminum, copper, tin, lead]. Newly discovered Australian deposits of copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, titanium, and manganese have become the subject of the interest of supranational corporations. Countries, such as Zimbabwe, Zaire, Zambie, and Gabun, have joined in the competition.

Electronics is at the center of attention of economists, including in Czechoslovakia. One must appreciate that here as well we have taken important measures in the institutional and organizational field. According to predictions, by 1990 and beyond the rate of development of electronics will be the most rapid of all the industrial fields. It will be one of the largest industrial branches of the advanced economic systems and will have an influence on structural changes in the entire global economy. This is certainly true of the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, and other socialist countries, including the CSSR. Should there be a reduction in the arms programs in which electronics plays a dominant role, together with a growth in competition on the world markets, it could lead to the transformation of entire sectors of electronics into civilian production. Optical electronics appears to be the most dynamic "within" the electronics fields. In the foreseeable future, it can be expected that there will be further marked reductions in prices, especially for microelectronics components.

In the engineering of production equipment, on accelerated transition is taking place from the production of machine tools to shaping machines and efficient flexible production systems based on robotics. According to UVTEI estimates, the share of shaping equipment around the year 2000 will amount to at least 33 percent in global production. These tendencies are also well known here, but suitable conclusions are not always drawn. This applies to the transition from NC to CNC machinery and the replacement of transitors with integrated circuits. The process of robotization will progress rapidly.

The other engineering fields will show even more significant acceleration of technical progress and a further improvement in products with applications in the chemical, wood processing glass, ceramics, textile, leather, printing, and foodstuffs industries. The progressive mechanization, use of chemicals, and intensification of agricultural production in general will rapidly affect the applicable engineering production. This is also true for gaining control of the genetic processes.

3. The tendency toward specialization of production is getting stronger within economic systems and on the international scale. This is not at all a subjective, but rather an objective process. The time of "universal" producers is long since past, even though we have not reached a time of "single-time" producers. The reverse tendency of the marketplace opposes the specialization trend in production. We could designate it as despecialization. In a certain sense of the world, demand is working in opposition to production. The customer, who is the boss on the world markets,

demands a comprehensive and complete offer and not an offer of individual parts. In the case of a need for a certain complex of machinery, he does not like to turn to several specialized manufacturers. He gives priority to an overall offer from one place. This conflict between production and the market is handled by trade by the product mix function. It is substantially the capability of the supplier [the producer or the middleman] to change a scattered product inventory into a consumable or usable inventory. Recognizing this function makes it possible for the progressive supplier to deal better with the customer's demands [and more comfortably].

The product mix function of trade, and the Czechoslovak organization of foreign trade, including the field of engineering, has the optimum conditions for its application, in my opinion is not adequately exploited in our conditions.

How to Keep Up With the Competition?

All of the above factors and trends in world-wide engineering lead to a growth in competition in the foreign markets. It is getting sharper not only in the so-called tough markets, but currently in the less demanding markets as well. The difference is only that in the second category of markets, usually less advanced [developing] countries, the competition is getting sharper in other types of engineering products.

From this fact, one can conclude that our production policy must be oriented in two directions, to the most demanding market and to less demanding ones. This is not an easy task. If we consider the position of Czechoslovak engineering in the course of the last 2 decades, we discover an important fact: 20 years ago, the CSSR was one of a small group of about 25 countries with significant engineering production, but also part of an even smaller group of approximately 15 important engineering producers has roughly tripled to 75 countries and there are about 2.7 times as many [about 40 countries] leading exporters of machinery in the world. As a consequence of this, our exports, which are now meeting with increased competition, have become much more difficult.

The referenced acceleration of the rate of change has led and will lead to an important phenomenon in engineering from which one must draw conclusions in researching foreign markets: the focal point of actual competition today cannot be found in the market. It has shifted over to research and development, into the R&D laboratories, and to areas of actual [never just apparent innovations. To study the market, demand, or just competing offers is not enough. In a certain sense of the word, it is expost facto activity. Our manufacturers and marketing people must deal rather with research ex ante, research on the needs from which the actual demand stems. For example, research into the needs for processing metals confirmed that future needs will be for more shaping machines, and not for machine tools. Now it is extremely important to study the future development of shaping needs. The relevant questions cannot be answered just by looking at the competing machinery which is today being built or even already routinely sold. It is possible to arrive at it only by fundamental research of the need. This is

obviously much more demanding and also more expensive than simple research of the foreign markets. It requires the most skilled approach, thoroughly trained professionals, and good organization. Patent searches can be one of the promising paths in this regard. Direct cooperation in research and development with advanced foreign partners is another possibility.

One can say in conclusion that the starting point for increasing the export performance of Czechoslovak engineering must be a clarification of the basic orientation of capital investment policy, forming the basis of the future composition of the production branches, especially on the basis of their coordination in the CEMA alliance of countries in the sense of the economic council at the highest level [1984] and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Program for Long-Range Economic and R&D Cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR up to the Year 2000. This step should make it possible to delegate more responsibility and authority to the middle level of management to the appropriate degree for the formation of specific production programs [along the line of microstructural changes] and to do this in close cooperation with the foreign trade engineering organizations. It is likewise necessary to optimize systemic measures in management, planning, organization, remuneration, and the field of justifiable economic incentives. Suitable deployment and maximum utilization of the capabilities of our workers, technicians, and engineerings should also lead to higher export capabilities.

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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STOPH EXPECTS 4.4 PERCENT INCREASE IN 1986 NATIONAL INCOME

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Gz, datelined Berlin, 29 Nov 85: "GDR Strives for 4.4 Percent Economic Growth"]

[Text] On Friday last, the GDR People's Chamber discussed and enacted the economic plan and the state budget plan for 1986. The new Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) will begin next year but is not to be formally enacted until after the discussions at the April SED Congress. The new figures clearly show that the SED does not at the moment see any necessity for setting new emphases in its economic and fiscal policy. Instead it believes that it will be able to continue the line that has been successful from the party's point of view. Premier Willi Stoph spoke of a "major upswing" for the GDR national economy; considerable "plan advances" were said to have been achieved in the current year. By the end of October, for example, 7,784 more housing units than planned had been readied for occupation, and agriculture had recorded the largest harvest ever.

The GDR aims to maintain its relatively fast rate of growth in 1986. The "produced national income" (a term used in the GDR) is to rise as planned by 4.4 percent in 1986, just as in 1985. At the same time, labor productivity in the sphere of the industry ministers is to grow more than hitherto (taking costs into account)--by 8.1 percent compared with 7.1 percent planned for 1985. Rates of increase for sectors close to the general public such as retail trade turnover and net cash incomes of the population remain unchanged at 4 percent, while foreign trade turnovers are planned to rise by 5 percent, that is less than the 8 percent growth rate of 1985. It is very evident that the GDR will have to continue raising raw brown coal output: From 298,000 tons to 314,000 tons. It is also notable that the production of components for microelectronics is set to rise from 85,750 to almost 100,000. The GDR still has much to catch up in the production as well as the use of these new control components.

In 1986, too, the GDR needs to spend an increasing proportion of its budget on stabilizing prices for basic commodities and fares. The amount earmarked for these purposes will increase next year by 13 percent, from M40.9 nillion to M46.2 billion. This accounts for approximately 20 percent of the total budget, the volume of which is to grow by only 3.56 percent, from M254.7

billion to M263.8 billion. The GDR is now able to raise the amounts available for investments slightly more than last year. In 1984, M56 billion were invested, and the same amount was planned for 1985. In 1986, the plan envisions M63.1 billion, a 12.7 percentg rise compared with 1985. The expenditure shown for "national defense" (M14 billion) and "public security, the administration of justice and the security of the national border" (M5.4 billion) involves a 7.7 percent raise. Price supports for capital equipment for farms are on the decline. Lareger amounts are available for housing construction (15.4 billion instead of 13.2 billion) and for the maintenance of roadways.

Agriculture is called upon to "repeat and stabilize" its relatively satisfactory performances of 1984 and 1985 and to overcome unwarranted differences in performance. The industrial combines are admonished to expand their ability to flexibly respond to new challenges and to quickly carry out the necessary renewal of their product ranges. Lastly, we read, the working conditions of the working people are so to be organized according to the plan as to encourage pleasure in work, readiness to give of one's best, scientific-technological creativity and collective innovator activism as well as the working people's efforts to achieve the best possible performance, to maintain safety and discipline.

11698
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POLITBURO'S JAROWINSKY FAVORS CONSUMER SERVICE, PRICE OPTIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Gz, datelined Berlin, 24 Nov 84: "The GDR Intends to Make the Price System More Flexible"]

[Text] "All in all, our national economy has done well; the hitherto greatest upswing in town and country has been achieved on the basis of sound growth." That is a statement by Werner Jarowinsky, SED Politburo member competent for "trade and supply," to the SED Central Committee--a week before the GDR People's Chamber is set to enact the new economic plan. He said it had been decisive that "a fundamental switch to comprehensive intensification" was accomplished, which meant more and cheaper production using fewer raw materials. By end October, the national income had recorded a 4.5 percent rise by comparison with the previous year. Many combines had improved labor productivity by more than 10 percent. However, other combines still did not make sufficient efforts to lower costs.

Successes were reported to the Central Committee from almost all spheres, for example with regard to the shift of transports from road to rail, the construction industry and foreign trade. By end October, the balance of trade had registered a "significant export surplus" in trade with both the socialist and capitalist countries. Retail turnover and net incomes of the population showed smaller growth rates (3.5 percent to 4 percent). Howewver, according to Jarowinsky, the consumption of dairy products, fruit and vegetables, chocolate products and coffee had climbed steeply. "Our table is well provided and will continue in this manner."

According to Jarowinsky, the planning system is to be improved in a manner which might be described as a kind of fine tuning. The goal is that of motivating the individual and the combines to greater performances. In the absence of genuine market prices, for example, price formation in industry is to be "perfected," in particular by price surcharges for modern products and discounts for obsolete items. In general, it is intended to award the "Q" quality mark for a limited period only--2 years; in the case of fashion goods, the quality mark will be valid for only one season. Surcharges amounting to 2 percent may be granted for "top design achievements."

The Politburo was compelled once again to concern itself with the inadequate supply of replacement parts. Output is to be raised "considerably faster" than hitherto. Some wishes remained unfulfilled with regard to supplies of consumer goods. Private craftsmen and traders are to get "extensive encouragement." Trading permits should be issued "unbureaucratically." Cooperation between industrial combines and science has remained a weak point. Cooperation is to be much closer. Money for research, for example, is to be tied to contractual performances on the basis of agreed prices. The Jena Carl Zeiss Combine was cited as an example of good cooperation.

The Politburo is pleased with the good harvest. The systematic replacement of cereal imports was considered a success. Since "cooperation" between the specialized cooperatives of crop and livestock production has succeeded in many cases, all cooperation councils are to assume "economy managing functions" from 1986 on. Comments on the operation of the 14 existing "agrarian-industrial associations" were rather more restrained. Some of these associations cultivate more than 30,000 hectares. The Politburo called for the "broader democratic codetermination of cooperative farmers regarding the utilization of the cooperatives' own resources."

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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW DECREE PROVIDES COMBINES WITH PRODUCTION FUNDS LEVY

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 39 No 6 (signed to press 21 Oct 85), pp 2-3

[Article by Erhard Krause, section manager, State Planning Commission: "On the New Decree on the Production Fund Levy"]

[Text] On New Regulations to Be Observed by Combines and Enterprises for the Planning, Calculation and Payment of the Production Fund Levy

The production fund levy as an item of economic accounting in nationally owned combines and enterprises has proved its worth in GDR business practice for the past 20 years. As we know, its stimulating function means that improvements in the management of fixed assetes and material stocks result in lower production fund levies and, therefore, higher net profits. In the conditions of comprehensive intensification we are particularly concerned to encourage the modernization of fixed assets in connection with ongoing repairs, the long-term and multishift operation of capital equipment in the reproduction process, the punctual and even earlier initiation of rationalization aids in the combines. The new decree on the production fund levy (GBl I/1985 No 13) responds to these concerns. It is one of the measures designed to enforce the fixed asset and investment policy for the 1980's.

The following are the main novelties:

1. The Production Fund Levy Is Charged on the Net Values of Fixed Assets (Article 3 Paragraph 1 of the Decree)

By contrast to the former calculation of the production fund levy on the basis of the gross values of fixed assets, the following new and special aspects arise:

-- If combines and enterprises respond to the national need for longer use of existing fixed assets in the reproduction process and steadily modernize them, the new basis of calculation (net value) means that the production fund levy is reduced according to the duration of use and the increasing depreciation of the fixed assets, and that net profits therefore increase. Consequently, no production fund levy is charged for completely written off fixed assets still used for manufacture. In future, general overhauls will

not increase the net value of capital equipment either, and such equipment will therefore not be liable to the production fund levy.

-- Needed investments must be linked to top scientific-technological standards and therefore result in significantly greater efficiency by comparison with existing capital equipment. The new decree on the production fund levy reinforces this national requirement by imposing a higher production fund levy on new capital equipment, because--at the time of initiation--the net value of the fixed assets still corresponds to the amount of the gross value. In future, therefore, combines and enterprises will have to impose even greater demands on the efficiency of investments.

According to Article 3 Paragraph 1 of the First Implementing Regulation to the Decree on the Production Fund Levyt of 9 May 1985, the production fund levy is payable for existing capital equipment as per the beginning stock at net value on 1 January of the respective year. With regard to the production fund, therefore, the reduction of net values by depreciations within the plan year does not take effect until the following year. This method of calculation was made mandatory for all combines and enterprises as a means of simplification, because not all of them have the EDP facilities necessary for quarterly ascertaining the average net values of capital equipment without involving greater administrative costs.

In the case of newly arrived capital equipment, the production fund levy is payable for the initial net value, proportionate for the months from their arrival to the accounting period; in the case of the retirement of fixed assets analogously for the months from the beginning of the year to the retirement of the capital equipment.

In the case of stocks of investments from the date of planned initiation as well as for investments not yet completed, the same percentage rate of production fund levy is to be applied as for fixed assets, not the one for material stocks. Consequently the same rate of production fund levy is applicable from the beginning of the investment activity up to and including the use of an investment as capital equipment in the reproduction process.

2. Own Manufacture of Rationalization Aids in the Combines Is Encouraged More (Appendix to the First Implementing Regulation to the Decree)

To further encourage the interest of combines and enterprises in their own manufacture of rationalization aids, it has been provided for the capital equipment used by the combine and manufactured in its own rationalization aid construction to be exempt from the planning and payment of the production fund levy in the year of its initiation and for 2 calendar years thereafter. It is pointed out, in particular, that, in the case of complementation by modernization subassemblies, only the self-produced and added rationalization aid is exempt from the planning and payment of the production fund levy in the year of initiation and for 2 more years.

To encourage the use of rationalization aids manufactured within the framework of regional rationalization, the Second Implementing Regulation to the Decree

on the Production Fund Levy of 17 October 1985 states the following: Exempted temporarily from the planning and payment of the production fund levy--analogous to own manufacture--are such activated rationalization aids as were produced within the framework of confirmed regional rationalization measures by an enterprise producing rationalization aids in the respective (or neighboring) region. This is intended specially to assist rationalization in VEB's of the local supply business as well as VEB's of district managed industry.

3. The Production Fund Tax Is Payable on the Actual Average Stock in not yet Completed Investments (Article 3 Paragraph 1, First Implementing Regulation)

The efficiency of future capital equipment is decided even in the stage of the preparation and implementation of the investment. It is imperative to carry out the investment as planned, if possible ahead of time and at lower than planned costs. That is why the basis of calculation of the production fund levy for not yet completed investments was changed from the earlier planned stock to the actual stock. As a consequence, a higher than planned production fund levy is payable when the planned investment costs are exceeded in the course of investment implementation. It is therefore more advantageous for the enterprises to observe or keep below the planned investment costs in the entire phase of investment implementation. Just as before, early initiation is encouraged by only requiring payment of the production fund levy from the date of the planned initiation. However, the following exception needs to be observed:

If a planned investment is not carried out or is delayed beyond the plan, the provision regarding payment of the production fund levy on the actual stock of not completed investments would have the result that a lower than planned production fund levy would be payable. An above plan profit earned thereby may not be allowed. That is why Article 3 Paragraph 1c of the First Implementing Regulation to the Decree provides that in such cases the production fund levy must be paid as hitherto on the planned average stock of not yet completed investments.

4. An Additional Production Fund Levy in the Amount of 6 Percent Upon Nonobservance of the Normatives of Time Utilization of the Equipment Is to Be Calculated and Paid Half-Yearly (Article 3 Paragraph 3, First Implementing Regulation).

Earlier experiences have taught us that the one-time payment of this additional production fund levy at the end of the year elicited inadequate initiatives in the enterprises for the observance of the normative of time utilization until the end of the year. That is why provision was made for the half-yearly special calculation and payment of the additional production fund levy. The half-yearly ascertainment of actual time utilization and the payment of an additional production fund levy is to relate only to the respective half year of nonobservance of the normative of time utilization stipulated in the plan. It follows that:

-- No refund of the additional production fund levy paid for the first half year is due upon observance of the normative at the end of the year.

-- Upon nonobservance of the normative at the end of the year, an additional production fund levy is payable only for the second half year, provided the normative was observed in the first half.

It is possible generally to differentiate the normatives of time utilization for the half year while safeguarding the annual normative. The management organ responsible for fixing the normative is entitled to do that. A justified differentiation must be fixed with the state plan targets for the implementation of the annual plan.

Though the additional production fund levy is payable only at the end of a half year, the collectives should be informed at more frequent intervals (at the time of competition appraisal), about the status of the observance of the normatives of time utilization and the possible additional production fund levy involved.

The net value of the respective capital equipment is also to be the basis of the calculation of the resulting additional production fund levy. This backs up the economic objective, especially with respect to the multishift use of the new and modern plant and most important production equipment.

Even when the planned percentage rate of the production fund levy for capital equipment and material stocks has been temporarily fixed below the normal rates or waived altogether, the respective enterprises must pay an additional production fund levy in the amount of 6 percent as per Article 3 Paragraph 3 of the decree. Payment of an additional production fund levy is waived for capital equipment exempt from the planning and payment of the production fund levy as per the appendix to the First Implementing Regulation, No 1.

The new regulations on the production fund levy demonstrate that it is beneficial for the profit earnings of combines and enterprise if fixed assets and investments are used for the greatest possible economic efficiency in accordance with the economic strategy of party and government, and if efficiency losses are not tolerated from the very beginning. Savings of production fund levy payments by exceeding the plan targets for fixed asset and stock management result in higher net profits, enabling the combines and enterprises to carry out larger transfers to the premium fund and performance fund, even in excess of the normative of participation in above plan net profits.

The Decree on the Production Fund Levy of 9 May 1985 represents another step in the implementation of the Tenth SED Congress resolutions: "So to further develop economic stimulation as to help along the tasks fixed in the plan for the greatest possible growth of the national economy's performance, productivity and efficiency."(1)

FOOTNOTES

!. "Direktive des X.Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1981-1985" [Tenth SED Congress Directive on the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy 1981-1985], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1981, p 88.

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LONG-TERM AUTOMATION PLANS SET PRIORITIES FOR COMBINES

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 10, Oct 85 (signed to press 15 Aug 85) pp 1486-97

[Article by Michael Buechner, Dr of Economics, Certified Economist, b. 1950, scientific assistant with the Institute for the Political Economy of Socialism, Academy of Social Sciences, CC SED; and by Claudia Grafe, Dr of Economics, Certified Economist, b. 1952, graduate of the same institute; and by Rainer Radtke, Dr of Economic Science, Certified Instructor in Marxism-Leninism, b. 1946, scientific assistant at the same institute. Original title: "Long-Term Conceptual Work to Accelerate Scientific-Technological Progress"]

[Text] It is decisive for successfully carrying on the course of the principal task with its united economic and social policies to "keep at comprehensive intensification, and this on long-term."[1] The new phase, defined thereby, in the implementation of the economic strategy issued by the 10th SED Congress relies primarily on the grown economic and social productivity of scientific-technological achievements in all economic domains. That gives rise to qualitatively new requirements for the management and planning of scientific-technological progress. Thus it is all the more important thoroughly to analyze the already available experiences of the enterprises and combines in their purposeful economic and social orientation to scientific-technological progress and to seek still more advanced and effective solutions.

That makes clear that the advances made depend essentially on a higher grade of long-term conceptual work in the scientific-technological sphere and its being linked resolutely with practical management activity.

New Demands Made on Long-Term Conceptual Work in the Scientific-Technological Sphere

Many practical experiences demonstrate that long-term conceptual work in the scientific-technological sphere has become a major chain link in effectively combining science with production, mainly in integrating complex innovator processes with the reproduction process in the combines.

In this phase of scientific-technological work, which immediately precedes the R&D process, important preliminary decisions are made in selecting those basic

scientific-technological directions through which the future performance and efficiency growth is meant to be ensured. Already there then far-reaching decisions are made about the level of requirements for the science and technology plans and the tasking workbooks that will later become possible.

There also simultaneously the entire reproduction potential of the combines begins to take shape, the orientation of all material, financial, and personnel resources of the combines to permanent and high performance improvements. The grown urgency and complexity of long-term conceptual work in the combines mainly follows from the need to cope with the dynamics in our economic development under the new conditions of comprehensive intensification by means of the socialist planned economy. The following elements then come to the forefront:

First: The current rate of the scientific-technological revolution leads to extraordinary dynamics in productive forces development. Consequently, the rate of production substitution increases, and the turnover rate from one generation of products to the next shortens in many sectors. With it, the economic and social effects of science and technology reach into a much more distant future. Fully tapping the effective potentials of, say, microelectronics or bio-technology takes decades, through which not only today but over the long run the effectivity growth and the changes in the substance of work are being affected. Both trends are simultaneous--the shortening of reproduction cycles for technological innovations and the time horizon of their effectiveness; initially contradictory demands made on the social control over innovator processes arise from them.

Important inferences can be drawn from that for selecting the main profile-determining scientific-technological developmental trends, which must be such that they will objectively also facilitate a high substitution rate, through which then in these very fields qualitative turning points can indeed be made to take place in our scientific-technological development.

Especially in the more recent past, in the combines and on the central state level considerable advances were made, compared to earlier periods, in the substantive conceptual work in the scientific-technological sphere. Yet in part such conceptions make the overall scientific-technological progress appear as an endless chain of successive small steps, specific changes, and an always foreseeable sequence of generations of products.

Yet if one understands scientific-technological progress as a unity of evolutionary and revolutionary changes within the material-embodied production elements, the decisive question for its economic efficacy becomes how one will manage to take into account precisely those revolutionary changes while anticipating them and to steer toward them according to plan. Practice has demonstrated it is far easier to decide on changes and further developments on the basis of changing market and users' needs than to track what is in principle innovative in productive forces development.

From the fact that the scientific-technological revolution has greater time dimensions it follows directly that pervasive revolutionary changes also have to be expected in the years ahead and that grasping them rapidly reveals the rank of an industrial state and its economic management.

It is among the specific advantages and potentials of the socialist planned economy that it becomes possible
--to determine from the overall social vantage point those fields in which essential changes are to be enforced (concrete tasks on ensuring raw materials and energy, using domestic raw materials, environmental protection, stable sales positions in intended fields, and so forth),
--to spot in time, and vest in the science and technology plans, novel scientific ways and the economic ramifications of barely suggested basic research data in terms of their practical importance, and
--to integrate scientific-technological developmental trends seen to be future-bearing rapidly with economic planning and balancing so that temporary backlogs relative to top world standards do not arise in the first place in crucial fields in the GDR economy and that, thus, extra profits become possible through such basic innovations on foreign markets.

Second: Among the outstanding features of revolutionary scientific-technological innovations today undoubtedly is their complex economic character. Nearly all innovations produced by the scientific-technological revolution have in common that they can widely be used in all sorts of different economic sectors. This has to do with the need for coming up with preliminary achievements in many economic sectors, because the "transformation of the mode of production in one sphere of industry causes a transformation elsewhere, since they devour one another as different phases of one and the same overall process."[2]

That raises new questions for the long-term conceptual work. As long as it was a matter of producing and applying particular, less conplex innovations, their scientific-technological preparation and and transfer to production usually would take place within one economic unit, with important preliminary decisions frequently taken from the vantage point of a concrete enterprise or combine. When complex innovations demand preparations in many other economic sectors, however, the overall process of producing and applying research data assumes economic dimensions.

Especially for revolutionary innovations today we are dealing with socially controlling the application of a complex innovation throughout the economy. Thus, the total effect of R&D more and more depends on the proportioning of capacities and means and on the correlation of various activities and schedules among the economic units.

Third: From the high dynamics of the scientific-technological revolution, the broad effectiveness of revolutionary innovations, and the rapidly changing reproduction conditions, new possibilities and conditions arise for efficiency growth that directly heighten the economic-political place value of long-term conceptual work. These new conditions can be defined as follows:

--To a certain extent--a growing extent, it seems to us--economically useable scientific-technological leads are needed for maintaining the efficiency level as reached. Merely defending a market position once obtained or compensating for more expensive raw materials constitute ambitious scientific-technological tasks.

--The effectiveness of the last reproduction cycle, achieved more clearly than before through scientific-technological accomplishments, is a decisive input magnitude for future economic performance growth. It contradicts the nature of intensive expanded reproduction to make up for inadequate effectiveness or losses in effectiveness by extra resources that have to be kept within the reproduction cycle. It is necessary to produce a stable growth in effectiveness through high scientific-technological achievements to create leeway for further economic development in subsequent years.

--The progress of the scientific-technological revolution perceptibly increases the weight of basic and lead research, of work that will only in the future obtain its full economic efficacy. Curbing such work would patently program for future technical-technological arrears, as it were.

In other words: Intensively expanded reproduction requires facilitating a high effectiveness of production in the plan year through the totality of scientific-technological efforts as well as producing the necessary leads for future reproduction periods.

That is bound to have a clear effect on selecting those basic scientific-technical trends through which a growing production efficiency is to be ensured in the combines now and in the future. It is no longer enough to postpone economic effects in strategically decisive sectors of the scientific-technological development to the far distant future, but the prerequisites have to be laid for ensuring high economic effects in those very sectors even today.

Yet it is already foreseeable that many of the future effectivity effects will come through qualitatively completely novel scientific-technological developmental trends. Such fields as biotechnology, gene-technology, condenser relay techniques, or laser technology are most likely going to determine effectiveness in the future, even if they do not in every case produce high economic effects as yet today.

To set the prerequisites for top scientific-technological achievements in these fields, some of the R&D potential must be concentrated even today on keeping in step with the rate of scientific-technological development and ensuring in good time the needed research lead. The means for it, however, can be produced only to the needed extent, while elevated step by step, that an increasing part of the economic effects are obtained from science and technology in sectors which promise a high efficiency potential. So it is all the more important to spot in time the most productive areas of scientific-technological development economically over the long run in our conceptual work and to seek ways for tapping while they are being implemented high short-range economic effects as well. The main idea is to increase the proportion of basic scientific-technological innovations because they give rise to the biggest economic effects.

Sources and Current Tasks of Long-Range Conceptual Work in the Combines

One of the most important qualitative further developments of management and planning in scientific-technological progress is to grasp through long-range conceptual work the dialectical interaction between three groups of factors:

--Changes in the users' needs and conditions;
--foreseeable scientific-technological developments in any given field; and
--the condition and changes of one's own resources (expertise and experiences of the workers, engineers, and scientists, available raw materials and energy sources, the material-technical potential and investment opportunities, research potential and cooperation possibilities).[3]

It is essential for all three elements to affect each other actively in the course of an innovation process. Under changing conditions, the impulse, the motive for a scientific-technologial innovation can mainly come from any one of those three groups of factors. Important for this however is to establish through conceptual work an internal linkage between these three groups of factors because from it are derived the decisive criteria, e.g. the chances for realizing innovations. Long-term conceptual work thus must greatly help in preparing the kind of R&D requirements that imply broad application opportunities in economically decisive scientific-technological fields for today and for the future, while best conforming to the specifics of their own resources situation and their intended development. The SED program says: "The SED deems it necessary that the research tasks in all institutes, universities and science facilities always also be derived from the needs of society, the reproduction conditions of the socialist economy, and the stage of development in any given science discipline."[4]

Especially under this aspect, an importance of principle attaches to working with refinement conceptions; that is one of the most important further developments of management and planning, aimed at comprehsnsive intensification.

In the past our combines gathered many experiences in working out the basic lines of production and technology development by means of long and medium-range conceptions whereby then to integrate more long-term innovator processes in the reproduction cycle. At the same time, with the transition to comprehensive intensification, the need became ever more apparent for tapping, presciently and long-term, the efficiency potentials of qualitative growth factors, and in view of their inherent linkages, and for turning them into the basis for shaping the entire reproduction process and for its management and planning. On the ore side, the spectrum of efficiency possibilities has broadened significantly becaus of the acceleration of scientific-technologial progress, on the other side, correct targets and requirements, geared to a high economy, call for effectively combining the potentials of scientific-technological progress with the market requirements and the available resources. Achieving top world standards calls for a planned structuring of capacities and means relative to all phases of the reproduction process: market preparation, targeted R&D, starting up production effectively, and obtaining market-effective pieces of output fast. Top positions achieved have to be shored up mainly by continual product and market management, technical services, and an immediate responsiveness to special customer preference.

Producing refinement conceptions has the purpose to determine all essential task that have to be resolved and to harmonize them with each other, so as to ensure a high and stable rate of production growth over medium and long term through new products and modern technologies on the basis of available resources.[5] The refinement conceptions therefore must be regarded as a separate, irreplaceable

management tool, indispensable for the substantive structure and cohesiveness of the long-term conceptual work in the various fields and for translating long-term developmental goals into concrete, binding planning tasks. In this fashion then refinement conceptions become increasingly a connecting link between the combines' long-term conceptual work and the plan preparation and specification, especially that of the 5-year plan.

For a well timed and proper integration of basically new scientific-technological developmental trends within the combine's overall developmental concept it is of crucial importance further to develop the ability to distil those data from science development that will be cogent and important for one's own field. Combines have to engage in more lead research of their own to come up fast with scientific-technological top achievements in such fields.

The point of departure for determining such strategically decisive fields are the long-term developmental trends in the economy which must be dealt with in terms of their specifics in the combines. That includes:
--the extensive use and optimum refining of domestic resources;
--a hastened development, production and application of microelectronis;
--qualitative changes in machine construction, relative to the production program and the technologies and to overall production organization; and
--a growing output of high-grade finished products, especially consumer goods, for domestic use and for export.[6]

For concretely applying these long-term economic structural lines in the combines, an efficient early spotting system is imperative. Its function should be to (1) signal in good time those basic future scientific-technological trends which absolutely call for lead research at the present time, (2) locate new areas of application for already known solutions, and (3) provide well timed information on the basic scientific-technological directions in which the efficiency potential is getting more and more exhausted. That is to say, using data from lead, application and market research is as important for setting up such early spotting system as is the analysis of the development in the application sectors of scientific-technological solutions and the examination of weak spots in one's own reproduction process. Such a systematic coupling of long-term early spotting with operational early alerts can greatly help in providing handles for conceiving new scientific-technological developments in the combines.

Among the most important prerequisites for successfully conceiving and realizing basic scientific-technological trends is a consistent exploration of and consideration for the available resources. Innovation projects that fully exhaust the strengths of one's own resources for performance growth while tapping structural effects are of fundamental importance to innovative processes. Mainly the much higher procurement expenses for energy sources and raw materials and the tough constraints on investments and the (quantitative) labor capacity decisively affect the ways and means of implementing stable economic performance growth. These new conditions must principally be met by selecting the kind of basic scientific-technological trends in which, through optimum refining mainly of domestic raw materials and fuels and through broadly using the rich production experiences and processing skills of the workers, technicians, engineers, and scientists, stable foundations are laid for the combines' performance and efficiency development.

Consideration for available resources and their foreseeable changes in long-term conceptual work implies a consistent orientation by rationalization to a higher receptivity by the available production technology to product developments. The accelerating scientific-technological progress, the rapid succession in new generations of products, calls for an elastic production technology with an in-built development capacity, so that we can economically utilize the latest results of scientific-technological progress without having to take out large parts of the production machinery. Especially under that aspect, outstanding importance attaches to the in-house means of rationalization construction in the combines. That must increasingly become the crucial technical basis for product substitution and the modernization of extant production equipment.

Rationalization means construction therefore must be firmly integrated with decision making on long-term developmental product and technology lines in rationalization means construction so that one can ensure even in terms of long-term requirements the conformity between the technological demands made on the manufacture of new products and the technological level of the extant production machinery.

To prepare scientific-technological developmental lines a combine can bring out with economic benefits one has to pursue more consistently the inherent link between research and sales. No longer is it sufficient today to go ahead and do research and then look for buyers on the market. The emphasis must be placed on the decision--proceeding from the real market conditions, the foreseeable demands, or the development of the users' needs--by which products positions established should be strengthened on which markets or how new market positions can be gained. Only from there will we then get the concrete substantive, time-related and economic R&D requirements.

Consistently tapping sales as a source for scientific-technological requirements requires in particular
--to orient in a target-directed manner the degree of innovation in scientific-technological results to solving decisive user problems;
--to deal with the flexibility/stability ratio in scientific-technological developments more from the vantage point of users' requirements; and
--to take the specifics of concrete markets more into account.

The range then goes from bringing a targeted and active influence to bear on users' requirements for basic scientific-technological innovations, via an analysis of their long-term stable trends, all the way to reacting to short-term changes in demands and a prompt response to customer preferences. The common goal of all these considerations ought to be to expand the elbow room for active behavior on the world market.

Basic research, market research, and applied research find their common point of intersection in the fundamental task not only to react on the market, but to affect it actively.

Working Out and Putting into Effect Scientific-Technological Strategies--A Chief Way for Making Long-Term Conceptual Work in the Combines More Skillful

It has been found profitable in the combines in past years to work out main production lines and procedural groups within the framework of long-term conceptual work and provide estimates, relative to them, on important economic and scientific-technological developmental requirements--mostly computed for a 5-year period. Efforts also increased in preparing more long-term and coordinated requirements and goals for R&D, production rationalization, and elevating its technological level, with the idea of making use in production of innovations at once, smoothly, and with high economic effects.

Furthermore, many scientific-technological conceptions contain concrete targets on export development and improved foreign exchange profitability. This explains that phases in the reproduction process that mainly follow after science and technology were increasingly drawn into the conceptual activity.

The basic problem in making long-term conceptual work in the combines more skillful is this: On the one side, one must become more certain about bringing to effect long-term stable economic benefits for the intensive expanded reproduction cycle in the combine by means of the established main scientific-technological trends. A big reason why the intended long-term scientific-technological tasks in the annual science and technology plans were not treated consistenly enough was, e.g., that in some of these projects the anticipated economic targets at the time they were accepted into the science and technology annual plan no longer conformed to economic requirements.

On the other side, a flexible reaction to short-term changes in the production and market conditions must be aimed much more purposefully on fulfilling long-term scientific-technological conceptions and, thus, on ensuring the highest economy over a longer period of time.

The point is to tackle both tasks simultaneously. The close interrelations between current and future efficiency growth in the transition to comprehensive intensification require deliberately linking long-term conceptual work more with a short-term reaction capability.

Under conditions that are turning the present economic effects derived from science and technology into a major source for future performance and efficiency growth, the deriving of scientific-technical requirements from future reproduction conditions implies a flexible reaction to rapidly changing current reproduction conditions. A number of new requirements derive from that which objectively could thus far not even be subject to long-term conceptual work in the combines.

A main way for providing more expertise for the long-term conceptual work in the combines now turns out to be the preparation and implementation of scientific-technical strategies for complex innovation processes running through the whole reproduction cycle in a combine. Such strategies are essentially a technical policy relative to concrete innovations and problem solutions. Their implementation calls for a coordinated shaping of the potential, typical of each product and procedural line, from conceiving the idea to market research.

As to their function, they are a connecting link that strengthens the future economic reproduction requirements by specific basic scientific-technological trends. That provides the possibility to derive for each of these basic trends requirements now to be dealt with for the science and technology plans as well as consequences for the investment plan, the production rationalization, and the sales plan. Scientific-technical strategies then become a new element in the management and planning of scientific-technical progress, which also distinguishes them from refinement conceptions and other long-term documents.

Working out refinement conceptions would in the past principally foster a streamlined management and planning for all phases of the reproduction process. Scientific-technical strategies make possible such a more long-range and predictive management and planning for concrete innovation processes and problem solutions. They thus become the centerpiece in long-term conceptual work, it finding its origin more and more in streamlined management and planning of complex innovator processes, from conceiving the idea to market research.

Scientific-technical strategies in terms of their time profile (they should embrace at least two 5-year-plan periods; at tempo-controlling sectors of the scientific-technical progress they therefore include two to three market periods for new scientific-technical solutions) as well as in terms of their scientific-technical and economic structure as main trends, are more broadly pitched than are long-term conceptions.

The abundance of variables they contain for strengthening economic objectives is larger than in long-term conceptions, which mostly even over a period of 5 years contain a delineated number of scientific-technical variants already. Furthermore, scientific-technical strategies differ in their breadth from long-term conceptions also by that their being dealt with mainly on the level of the economy and on the combine level appears sensible, while on the combine enterprise level it mainly involves the implementation of specific strategies. Then the specific variables of the economic strategies can be dealt with in various combines.

The basic strategic orientation of a combine can, by analogy, be implemented in differing variables in the various combine enterprises.

As to the time profile and the economic structure of basic scientific-technical trends and the level on which they are dealt with, scientific-technical strategies thus are broader than long-term conceptions. At the same time, however, they are also more narrow than they are since scientific-technical strategies always ought to relate to a concrete scientific-technical innovation process, to a complex problem solution.

Long-term conceptions, as refinement conceptions, always embrace several strategic lines, i.e., they deal with the delineated variables of diverse strategic lines. They thus also account for the complex economic effects the totality of all strategies should achieve. In the long-term conceptions, long-term, medium-term, and short-term economic effects of the different strategies are already reflected in the performance parameters to be reached by the combines.

From the fact that the refinement conceptions entail the totality of the economic effects of different strategies arises the need and possibility that inferences are drawn from them for specifying or even newly adopting some strategies. In the 5-year plans and the annual plans these different basic strategic trends, as derived from future reproduction requirements, must be translated into requirements for lead research, development, design or project planning, production rationalization, and sales. That is to say, the strategic work in the scientific-technical field ranges from working out the strategies themselves via the long-term conceptions, to their being translated into the requirements for the 5-year plans and annual plans with their various plan segments.

Depending on the kind of scientific-technical strategy they are under, the tasks to be included in the long-term conceptions and the 5-year plans and annual plans also differ from each other.[7] Offensive strategies, utilization strategies, traditional strategies, and strategies to be placed in a niche may amount to all sorts of different scientific-technical tasks and requirements. No universal recipe exists for choosing one or the other type of scientific-technical strategies; each of these strategies has its in-built economic benefits as well as weaknesses. Decisive for a success is that they be deliberately chosen and implemented. Under that aspect, all of these strategies certainly are beneficial. But if, e.g., conversely, because of a faulty scientific-technical performance of one's own, one has to turn aside to a traditional or niche strategy, technological backwardness becomes inevitable.

Right now, in providing contours for strategic work in the combines, the main point is to work out more differentiated scientific-technical strategies relative to innovation processes, to implement them comprehensively in the long-term conceptions, and steadily to test while doing so the relevance of strategic decisions, without by that token always again changing the strategies themselves.

Of special importance for effective strategic work in the scientific-technical field is coping with the changing interrelations between the long-term nature and the operational busyness in the R&D management and planning process. That then sets the preconditions to reduce the measure of avoidable busyness. By avoidable busyness we mean here mainly the short-term search for scientific-technical substitute solutions that have to be included in the annual science and technology plans because the intended long-term ones can no longer meet the efficiency requirements. At the same time, a target-directed operational management and planning of science and technology must be used more for constantly checking the intended long-term solutions and their scientific-technical and economic targets as to their relevance and for continually making them more specific, whereby the prerequisites are laid for their comprehensive implementation.

Rapidly reacting to users' needs that can be anticipated, an operational integration of users' experiences collected, or a quick adoption of projects in the annual science and technology plans that promise a highly complex degree of scientific-technical solutions over the long run--all these are demands made on operational R&D management activity which at once also foster a more purposeful implementation of the basic strategic trends in scientific-technological development.

The specifics of strategic work in the scientific-technological field in the combines thus essentially lie in a deliberate closer linkage between long-term conceptual and operational management and planning activity for the purpose of creating within anticipated basic long-term scientific-technological trends prerequisites for a high reaction capability to changing reproduction conditions. That at the same time provides new opportunities for all the scientific-technological development in the combine to combine closely and over the long run a high stability in pursuing economically productive trends in scientific-technological progress with a flexible reaction to changing reproduction conditions.

For determining the basic long-term trends in scientific-technological development it is also necessary to work out more than has been done the concrete phases of their implementation. The point is to illuminate the step-by-step implementation of the anticipated long-term scientific-technological objectives and to work out discretely the economic targets to be reached in any given phase.

To set the stage so that the complexity of a scientific-technical problem solution and its economic effects rise from stage to stage, one must observe and, with it, economically evaluate several variables of a problem solution within one strategic line. For basic innovations that is indispensable to be sure to reach a strategic goal. The basic problem then is that auspicious variables are not stopped too early--only because a precise quantitative proof of value does not yet exist--or less promising looking variables are not pursued too long.

A broad spectrum of variables should yet be ensured for strategic lines that would complete known technical principles to gain access to as broad a circle of customers as possible. The main point is to put together as many variables as possible from unified components, sets of components, or modules.

Working out a phased implementation of basic long-term scientific-technical trends, their implementation through a whole number of variables, an a discriminating evaluation of the economic effects to be reached in each of the phases also create the preconditions for enhancing the binding authority of the scientific-technical strategies and of the long-term conceptions. It is the kind of approach that can give us the handles for translating the basic long-term scientific-technical trends more concretely into the annual science and technology plans.

Simultaneously, the R&D tasks in the annual plans can be oriented more purposively to the implementation of a scientific-technological strategy. If, e.g., right during the first year of a 5-year plan scientific-technical measures are undertaken which serve the preparation and implementation of an R&D complex that can become economically effective only 5 years later, then there is less of a risk to be surprised by the rate of the international scientific-technological development, to lose rapport with top world standards, and not to bring to realization with the expected economic effects the long-term trends in scientific-technological development.

FOOTNOTES

1. E. Honecker, "From the Politburo Report to the SED Central Committee--9th SED Central Committee Session," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 31.

2. K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke" [Works] Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1956 ff, Vol 23, p 404.

3. Cf. C. Grafe/D. Liebing/H. Nick/H. Willems, "On the Management of Scientific-Technological Progress in the Combines," EINHEIT, No 5, 1984, pp 410 ff.

4. "Programm der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, pp 47 f.

5. Cf. G. Mittag, "Getting Set for the 11th Party Congress Through Top Achievements," "Seminar des Zentralkomitees der SED mit den Generaldirektoren der Kombinate und den Parteiorganisatoren des ZK am 7. Maerz 1985 in Leipzig," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1985, p 57.

6. Cf. G. Mittag, "Comprehensively Organizing Intensification by New Criteria," "Seminaristische Beratung des ZK der SED mit den Generaldirektoren der Kombinate und den Parteiorganisatoren des ZK am 8. und 9. Maerz 1984 in Leipzig," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, pp 25 f.

7. Diverse types of scientific-technological strategies are discussed in detail in H. Maier, "Scientific-Technological Innovation Processes, Efficiency, and the Forming of Strategies," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, 1981, pp 1327 ff.

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ALTERNATIVES TO GASOLINE EXPLORED

East Berlin KFT-KRAFTFAHRZEUGTECHNIK in German No 11, Nov 85 pp 328-330

[Article by Dr of Engineering I. Irmscher, Berlin-Wartenberg Engineering College, under the "Forschung, Development, Production" rubric: "Biomass As the Basis for Alternative Fuels"]

[Text] At the Berlin-Wartenberg Engineering College, a study[1] was made of the possibilities for using nonfossil energy sources as alternative fuels in consideration of the specific agricultural conditions of the GDR. The point of departure was the requirements for the economic use of diesel fuel, the search for possibilities for replacing diesel fuel with domestic energy sources, especially biogas, and agriculture's very important share--about one-fifth--of the national economy's overall requirement for diesel fuel. In this way, the economic strategy established at the 10th SED Party Congress was taken into account.[2]

Biomass As a Basic Material

Nonfossil energy sources from agriculture and forestry are based upon the regrowing biomass. Through vegetative biomass, use can be made of indirect solar energy that was used within photosynthesis for the redution of CO_2. There are three fundamental possibilities for the utilization of biomass with an orientation toward energy:

--burning, possibly indirectly through gasification,

--alcoholic fermentation,

--anaerobic fermentation into biogas.

Essentially, the following energy sources can be produced on the basis of biomass (Table 1):

--biogas through the fermentation of organic wastes, especially liquid manure from animal production facilities, sewage and municipal refuse,

--ethanol through the fermentation of biomass containing sugar, starch or cellulose,

--vegetable oils from soybeans, rape, flax, palms and eucalyptus, for example, and

--generator gas from woody wastes.

Table 1. Some Nonfossil Energy Sources in the Agricultural Area

Energy Source	Recoverable From	Chief Constituents	Further Processing Into	Substitute for: Motor Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Diesel in Pilot-Injection Method
Biogas	Organic wastes such as liquid manure, municipal refuse, sewage	CH_4 50-75% CO_2 25-45% H_2 about 2% N_2 about 5% H_2S up to 5% O_2 up to 1% Traces of NH_4, NO_x	-	(x)[1]		
			CH_4, compressed gas	x[4]		x
			CH_4, liquid gas	x[4]		x
			Synthetic gas	(x)		(x)
			Methanol[2]	x[4]		x
Ethanol	Biomass containing sugar, starch or cellulose--e.g. grain, potatoes, sugar beets	C_2H_5OH	C_2H_5OH, pure	x[4]		x
			Gasoline additive	x		(x)
			Gasoline additive with solubilizer	x		(x)
			Additive to diesel fuel with solubilizer		x	
Vegetable oils	Oil seeds such as rape, linseed, sunflowers, soybeans, peanuts, cotton and eucalyptus		-		(x)	
			Addition of additives		x	
Generator gas	Wood	CO 20-25% CH_4 about 3% H_2 15-20% CO_2 10-15% N_2 about 50% H_2S in traces	(Purification)	x		x
			CO-CH_4-H_2 mixture[3]	x		x

[1] stationary operation, [2] production possible on a large-scale only, [3] possible only under stationary operation, [4] strive for ε = 12 to 14

In principle, these energy sources are suitable as fuels for internal combustion engines (Table 2), whereby additional processing is good policy depending upon the intended use. The primacy of food and fodder production, however, greatly limits their use as energy, so that only biogas is of importance for the GDR. In countries with an overproduction of plant products or with more luxuriant plant growth, the cultivation of plants for use as energy is discussed and in part practiced as well (the alcohol program in Brazil, for example).

Higher temperatures are likewise beneficial in the fermentation of biogas. These circumstances should be considered in the sense of export interests.

Table 2. Selected Characteristics of Fuels for Internal-Combustion Engines (compiled in accordance with items 7 and 9 through 13 of bibliography)

Fuel	Octane Number	Hu Mj/kg	Hu Mj/m³ i.N.	λ_{min} l	λ_{max} l	Evaporation Heat kj/kg	Tank(example)	Energy Density in the Tank (representative values) Mj/l (net)	Mj/l (gross)	Mj/kg (gross)
DK 1, TGL 4938	CaZ-45	40.6-44.4				544-795	Tin tank	35.5	35.3	40.5-44.3
VK, TGL 6428	84/88-92	42.7-43.6		0.70	1.4	377-502	Tin tank	31.4	31.2	42.6-43.5
Methanol	94.6/114.4	19.7			1.9	1,110	Tin tank	15.7	15.5	19.6
Ethanol	94/111.4	26.8			1.7	904	Tin tank	21.3	21.1	25.7
Rapeseed oil	CaZ=DK	40.56					Tin tank	35.5	35.3	40.5
Methane	115/125	49.9	35.8	0.60	1.8		Pressure tank (20 MPa)	7.1	6	5.7
							Cryotank[1]	16.5	13	13.5
Propane, butane TGL 3073	97-103/125	46.1		0.53	1.9		Liquid gas tank[1]	20.9	16	20
City gas TGL 28 049	90 to 100		15.9 16.1				Pressure tank			Special trailer
Generator gas	90 to 100		5				Wood container with beech	11.5		11.5
							Beech (effective value for carburation efficiency 0.7)	8		8
Hydrogen		119.6	10.76	0.17	9.8		Pressure tank (20 MPa)	2.15	1.8	1.7
							Cryotank[1]	6.8	5.5	5.5
							Metal hybrid tank			2.4-10
						To compare:	Lead storage battery		0.75	0.1

[1] 80 percent full

Biogas

Biogas arises in the fermentation of organic substances with the exclusion of air. For the action of methane bacteria that decompose the substance in a two-stage process, certain physical and chemical conditions must be adhered to, especially the mesophilic (30 to 40 degrees Celsius) or the thermophilic (50 to 60 degrees Celsius) temperature regime. Fermentation over a time period of about 20 days is technically meaningful. Biogas contains 50 to 75 percent methane, 25 to 45 percent carbon dioxide, and also hydrogen, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, oxygen, and some other elements and compounds.

In the GDR, in contrast to the theoretical complete fermentation of all animal excretions amounting to 5 to 7 billion cubic meters of biogas, an annual production of about 200 million gross cubic meters through the fermentation of liquid manure at 290 animal production sites [3] seems economically and ecologically expedient. In the future as well, one can expect a possible production of about 65 million cubic meters[4] of biogas from the water economy and more from refuse dumps. Although biogas can thereby achieve a share of only about 0.15 percent of the GDR's total energy balance, it unquestionably has importance for the national economy on account of its methane content and

the achievable ecological effects in agriculture (elimination of excess concentrations of liquid manure and suitability of the fermented mass as high-quality fertilizer). If one were to employ the entire possible net production of biogas as fuel, then one could achieve the effective substitution of 75,000 tons of diesel fuel annually (in 1982, 6.14 million tons of diesel fuel and kerosene were produced in the GDR[14]).

The available net gas production is not constant because, among other things, of the differing heat requirements at different times of the year in the biogas facilities. Large-scale gas storage is considered inexpedient from an economic point of view and because of the additional expenditure of energy for compression. For this reason, multifuel engines are obviously promising for the utilization of biogas as an alternative fuel for vehicles.

At the present time, several biogas facilities are in operation in the GDR or are in the completion and start-up phase.

In addition to utilization as a heating gas, biogas can be used in various processing stages and forms as a fuel. Unrefined it is suitable for the operation of stationary biogas engines used within biogas facilities to drive generators or heat pumps. The utilization of waste heat makes it possible for the engines to achieve overall efficiencies of 0.7 to 0.9 and even greater in individual cases. These stationary gas engines work under the internal-combustion principle and are highly compressed (e = 12 to 14) to utilize the high knock rating of biogas. Use is made of rebuilt NKW-engines and larger, preferably slow or intermediate-speed stationary engines. From the point of view of engine technology, main development efforts result from the in part relatively high content of hydrogen sulfide (up to 5 percent in individual cases), the high demands on the ignition system resulting from the compression ratio, the continuous operation largely without supervision, the requirements of safety regulations, and the long service life to be achieved. This possibility for the use of biogas seems especially promising, particularly when coupled with heat pumps; it cannot, however, be strictly included as a use of alternative fuel. The upgrading of biogas necessary for mobile utilization involves the production of methane, primarily through the stages CO_2 washing, desulfurization, drying and filtering. From the point of view of engine technology, the hydrogen parts would not be troublesome. Under some circumstances, however, their storage can be a problem, especially in the liquefied state. Methane based upon biogas is naturally just as usable as methane made available in some other way, particularly on the basis of natural gas. It can be used with no problem in all vehicles designed for high-quality natural gas. Pure methane can be stored either through compression (usually 15 to 20 MPa) or through liquefaction. Liquefaction, about which Steinmetz[5] reported at the 14th Technical Motor Vehicle Conference in 1984 (see also KFT, No 7, 1984, p 196), is probably to be described as the optimum version of methane storage. It has the following advantages over compression:

--larger storable energy quantity,

--smaller additional mass,

--as a rule, only a compact tank and no bottle battery, thus fewer hand valves to be operated,

--possibility of a partial energy recuperation in liquefaction.

The liquefaction of methane requires that the methane be very pure. Because of the high steam pressure of about 20 MPa and the boiling point of -161.7 degrees Celsius at atmospheric pressure, cryotanks are necessary (Figure 1). They are filled with liquid methane, whereby a sufficiently large gaseous phase must always be ensured as a pressure buffer, because the addition of heat--slight, to be sure, but nevertheless present--to the cold liquefied gas always produces an increase in the gaseous portion and thus an increase in pressure. The system for the removal of gas ensures that methane is taken from the gaseous phase until the internal tank pressure falls below a certain value, about 0.1 MPa. It then automatically switches over to removal from the liquid phase, whereby extraction occurs on the basis of the residual pressure in the gaseous phase. If necessary, of course, there is also an automatic switching over to the gaseous phase.

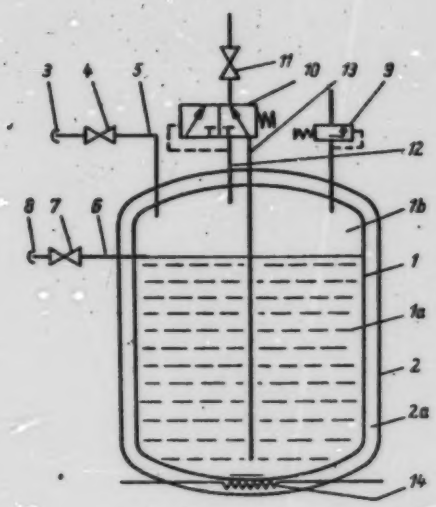

Figure 1. Fundamental Structure of a Cryotank

Key.
1. Pressure tank
1a. Methane liquid gas phase
1b. Methane gaseous phase
2. Tank jacket
2a. Vacuum
3. Filling nozzle
4. Filling valve
5. Filling line
6. Gauging line
7. Gauging valve
8. Sealing plug
9. Pressure control valve
10. Reversing valve liquid phase/gaseous phase
11. Stop valve of the removal line
12. Removal line gaseous phase
13. Removal line liquid phase
14. Heating for removal at extremely low pressure

A longer-term large-scale storage of methane could take place either in compressed form in large containers or underground or in liquid form in cryotank systems. Both possibilities are substantially more costly than conventional tank farms for liquid fuel, whereby cryotechnology appears more promising than the technology of compressed gas.

The operation of vehicles with methane (from biogas or high-quality natural gas) requires equipping with an approved gas system and the corresponding engines. At this point, several special features should be pointed out. For compressed-gas vehicles, use is generally made of bottle batteries that on trucks are often arranged either behind the driver's cab, usually transversely, or individually under the truck platform transverse to the direction of travel (for example: IFA W 50 and Robur LO 3000 for natural gas). In the case of tractors, it is possible to attach them parallel to the engine on both sides. The propellant gas regulation[6] also conditionally allows the placing of gas bottles on the tops of vehicles. Furthermore, for vehicles with high-pressure systems, it must be noted that precompression reducers allowing a maximum pressure of 2.5 MPa should be provided immediately after the gas bottles to the extent that this is possible. Besides aspects involving safety regulations, questions of the dimensioning of all subsequently actuated fittings and lines and especially of the pressure regulators were determinant for these provisions.

In the case of liquid-methane vehicles, suitably adjusted cryotanks (that have the basic geometric forms of pressure tanks, however) can be arranged on the vehicle contours instead of the prevailing tanks, for example. The direct parallel coupling of several cryotanks is inadmissible because of the danger of the transfusion of liquid gas into a tank and thus of its being overfilled. Because of the lower operating pressure, vehicles with cryotank systems do not need any additional pressure reducers.

Alternating gasoline engines, spark-ignition high-compression methane engines and direct-injection diesel engines that alternatively can be used as pilot-injected engines are suitable as engines.

Since methane as a gas fuel offers favorable preconditions for a good mixture, it is possible, on the condition of an even gas or mixture distribution to the individual cylinders, to achieve a reduction of the emission of pollutants and noise in spark-ignition engines. In the case of pilot-injected engines, there is only a slight smoke density in gas operation, whereas the combustion noises are often greater because of external mixture and strong charge movements in the cylinder. From personal experience, only pilot-injected engines with an extremely weak charge movement run significantly smoother in gas operation than in operation with diesel fuel.

Special attention must be called to the required safety precautions in the use of methane or biogas as an alternative fuel, precautions requiring consequences by the vehicle manufacturer, the operator and in maintenance. Conceptually, one must proceed from the following safety principles:

1. An explosive gas-air mixture is only admissible where it is technically necessary.

2. In the area endangered by explosion, all open ignition sources are to be excluded to the extent that they are not necessary for the work process.

3. Especially in acutely endangered areas (the suction system and the crankcase, for example), the consequences in the event of a breakdown are to be kept to a minimum through such appropriate measures as the placing of large-area explosion-proof valves or a dimensioning for the explosion pressure (about 0.7 MPa).

The previous practice of about 50 years has shown that mobile vehicle gas systems are sufficiently safe even in extreme situations. The focal points for further development work on gas engines with respect to safety regulations should be the systems for crank case ventilation, the gas fuel-air mixing equipment and the engine control and regulation including a blocked gas feed for safety purposes. The tasks in the further development of engine control and regulation are naturally especially demanding for dual-fuel engines. A number of solutions and experiences are already under consideration.

An additional possibility for the improvement of methane would involve the synthesis of methanol. But besides large investments, this requires large-scale installations, whose requirement for methane or synthetic gas would greatly exceed the possible total production of biogas in the GDR.

Ethanol

Ethanol [alcohol], which is also used as a basic product in the food industry, can be produced from numerous field crops such as potatoes and grain using known technologies. The limitation of the water content is of particular importance for use as a fuel. It characteristics in engine operation are similar to those of the chemically related methanol. At this point, therefore, only brief mention will be made of the following aspects:

--knockless gasoline,

--high evaporation heat,

--boiling point and no distillation range (for there is no fuel mixture!), and

--resistance of all components of the fuel system can be ensured.

Ethanol is suitable both as a mixture component for gasoline fuel and diesel fuel--with a solubilizer, if necessary--and as a fuel itself, whereby additives with a low boiling point are to be added especially to ensure the cold-start capability of the engines depending upon the design of the mixing system.

Essentially, standard engines can be employed for the utilization of fuels diluted with ethanol. Special alcohol engines, which are to be operated with pure or nearly pure ethanol, are to be designed as internal combustion engines with a compression of about 12 to 14. There are various ways to allow for the

high evaporation heat. In the literature, special emphasis is put on measures for a substantial preheating of the mixture and for injection systems. Hybrid operation with gasoline, especially for the start and to resolve transition problems, is likewise conceivable. In addition, ethanol can be used in appropriately modified diesel engines in accordance with the pilot-injected procedure.

Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils are likewise an interesting alternative fuel. They can be produced from the relevant known plant types. They have qualities that identify them as diesel fuels. Experiments carried out heretofore were obviously positive,[7] even though a number of problems would have to be resolved for specific application. Here it seems appropriate to make changes in the fuel through suitable additives, changes that, depending upon the charge, would have to relate to the correction of the viscosity behavior and to the avoidance of deposits in the fuel system and in the combustion chamber. Under these conditions, one could use vegetable oils as full-value diesel fuel. Relevant studies or projects are known from the FRG[7] and Malaysia (see KFT No 10, 1984, p 294), among other places.

Generator Gas

Generator gas, just as biogas and other gas fuels based upon fossils, was used as an alternative fuel as early as the 1930's and 1940's. Although a number of specific improvements are possible on the known gas generators, as apparently have been realized in France, including in microelectronic control, this can do nothing to change the fundamental disadvantages of the system:

--special qualitative and dimensional demands on the wood to be used, so that briquetting may be necessary before loading the gas generator,

--low thermal value of wood, so that, in consideration of the losses in the gas generator relative to conventional liquid fuel, one would have to bring along five times the mass of the energy source to achieve the equivalent amount of energy, which, in the case of packing with no loss of space, would mean a tank with a volume six to eight times greater,

--additional masses through the wood gas generator (mass 8 to 16 kg/kilowatt of engine output), the gas cooler and the gas purifyer, and other accessories,

--reduction of the engine torque and engine output to 70 to 80 percent.

The problems that result in making wood wastes available are likewise considerable, although statistically significant unused reserves are still evident. In individual cases, operation with wood gas is quite possible[9] as a curiosity but not as a fundamental up-to-date technical solution.

Conclusions

It is not to be expected that that alternative fuels on a nonfossil agricultural basis will play a revolutionary role in the GDR. That will likely be a matter for the large-scale production of hydrogen or hydrocarbons in a few decades through the reduction of water and carbon dioxide using nuclear energy. But biogas should be reasonably integrated for the effective utilization of all available energy sources. Especially appropriate from the technical point of view of vehicles is its application for a limited number of motor vehicles in the immediate area of biogas facilities. The compressed gas versions of the W 50 and the Robur LO 3000 that have already been presented to the public should be further developed as special types and made available to the relevant areas of the national economy as new vehicles or through retrofit kits, assuming the beginning of operations of additional biogas facilities and the required filling stations.

The circumstance that technically largely or completely identical retrofit kits or vehicles must also be provided for operation with propane-butane liquid gas and natural gas for the determined users may well turn out to be positive because it increases unit quantities.

Similarly, one may expect a certain requirement for methane and ethanol vehicles in the world market. One must also consider the development trends for the use of stationary biogas engines.

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9746
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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

POOR TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS DELAYS INNER-CITY HOUSING PLANS

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Hans-Ulrich Kersten: "When Workers 'Stand Around' for 11 Hours - Open Wounds in GDR Housing Construction"]

[Text] Reporters had once more touched an open wound. When visiting a construction site in Marzahn, the largest housing construction district of East Berlin, an employee of GDR television had witnessed a typical telephone call: It concerned materials for the roof trusses. "Lack of vehicles, quite definitely lack of vehicles," a worker was told to explain the absence of the expected delivery. But the first delivery was certain to arrive at 07.00 hours the next morning.

The next morning, a Friday, the reporter came back at 11.30 hours--the construction workers stood waiting around just as on the previous day. The construction materials supplier had not delivered==despite the current housing policy priority "tighten the roofs." A worker forcibly expressed his anger: "I am mad that I have to get up at 05.00 hours and am supposed to work until 17.30 hours. After all, that means 11 hours. And then nothing is here, and I just stand around waiting."

Comrade Walter, responsible for materials management at the Marzahn construction site, confirmed to the reporter that the Berlin construction materials supplier often fails to make deliveries on time: "We make many stressful telephone calls, fight for the timely delivery of the material." Lately carpenters and painters in block 43 of the Marzahn construction site were able to begin their work only after a week's delay: Such difficulties are typical for other construction projects in the GDR also.

Sometimes the vehicles are lacking, which should carry materials; at other times heating radiators or electric stoves are simply absent; occasionally even bathtubs are unavailable. It is all the more surprising that, according to official data and despite such shortages, almost 2.6 million housing units have been constructed, modernized or reconstructed since 1949, the beginning of the GDR housing construction program. At the present time the above mentioned action "tighten the roofs" has priority. It is to be completed no later than 1987.

Admittedly, up to now only 40 percent of the defective roofs have been repaired: Experts doubt that the time schedule can in fact be kept, because the enterprises are far from being able to satisfy the demand for roofing tiles, despite extra efforts and many special shifts.

1990 is a magical date. By then, the GDR housing issue as a "social problem" is to be settled. According to Gerhard Schuetze, deputy construction minister, 50 percent of the new housing units are to be built in the inner cities.

If sociological inquiries are consulted, well above a third of GDR citizens living in large cities would prefer a house of their own with garage, den, more living space and a yard. However, they are rather unlikely ever to own such a dream house in the GDR: Only 10 percent one-family homes are planned.

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ECONOMY POLAND

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS SIGNED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by (mk): "Communications"]

[Text] A new government agreement on cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the field of communications was signed in mid-October during the visit of Wasilii Szamszyn, minister of communications in the Soviet Union.

The export production of Poland's telecommunications industry is directed primarily at the Soviet buyer. The USSR purchases over 85 percent of the entire export of telephone sets and exchanges, dispatching and transmitting line equipment, fire-alarm signal equipment, and parts for production of telephone exchanges. Such strong commercial ties have made close scientific and technical cooperation necessary. Newly developed types of equipment are exported and co-produced by our countries.

The importance of the tasks jointly undertaken is shown by the fact that seven of them were included in the long-range program for scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR to the year 2000. The more interesting tasks include work on computer teletransmission equipment and new types of dispatching equipment and home telephones.

But Polish-Soviet cooperation is not limited simply to contacts on the ministerial level. Some enterprises in the TELKOM group have established close contacts with the PROMSWIAZ factory in Kiev, and for a long time now there has been cooperation between the Moscow telephone network headquarters and the Warsaw District Office of Polish Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, and between Central Telegraph in Moscow and the Main Telephone Materials Office in Warsaw. And recently, the Provincial Post Office in Bialystok established cooperation with the post office in Kowno. Here we should also mention one more, often unnoticed, area of mutual contacts, i.e., the daily work of the Polish and Russian telephone and telegraph operators who provide constant and uninterrupted international postal and telecommunications services.

9295
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ECONOMY POLAND

SOVIET COOPERATION IN POTATO PROCESSING HIGHLIGHTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by (jesz): "Joint Potato-Processing Investment"]

[Text] With harvests on the order of 35-40 million tons, Poland ranks third (after the USSR and China) in world production of potatoes. But while we have an abundance of the raw product, our potato-industry potential is small and furthermore, it is inconveniently distributed.

Most of the factories in this subsector are in the western part of the country, while most of the raw product is in the eastern part.

Of the 1.5 million tons of potatoes processed each year, over half (800,000 tons) have to be hauled a distance of as much as 600 km. That is why we place so much hope in the construction (jointly with the USSR) of a potato-processing factory complex in the eastern part of Poland (most likely in Biala Podlaska Province). Agreements on this construction are in their final stages.

Completion of this capital project will bring benefits to both sides. For us, the increase in the production of starch will be very important for it will allow us to export it, the market offer of potato products will be enhanced, the cost of hauling potatoes will be cut almost in half, and finally, a regress in their production will be prevented. It is anticipated that this Polish-Soviet investment will be completed in approximately 1990.

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ECONOMY POLAND

'NOT' ON ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by (b.k.): "New Products Sought; How to Interest the Enterprises?"]

[Text] What can we do to make enterprises produce modern products and equipment, in demand by buyers, and still stop breaking records in the consumption of materials and energy? What can we do to move us up a little higher from the next-to-the bottom place in European export statistics?

This question recurs like a refrain at national and regional conferences, in industry, research centers, at the top levels, and in private conversations. The problems of technical advancement or modernity of production seem to be a rallying point at which all of the weaknesses and neglect of science, technology and the managemment come to the fore. That it is not easy to find a solution is shown by the discussions which have been going on for years.

On the 14th of this month some proposals on this matter were submitted at a meeting of the Task Force for Technical Advancement in the Commission for Economic Reform under the chairmanship of Prof Jan Kaczmarek, deputy to the Sejm and president of NOT (Chief Technical Organization). In a report prepared by one of the NOT committees, the initial assumption is that the "key stimulator of technical advancement is demand for innovation on the part of enterprises." This means that we will have new products on the market when the enterprises want to produce them.

But what should we do to make them want to? We should make the enterprises' profits and the workers' earnings dependent upon the application of technical advancements, with the threat that if advancements are not made, profits and earnging will be reduced, all the way to bankruptcy if necessary. Enterprises should also be provided the conditions for producing new items and undertaking the risks that this entails. Workers who do their job well should obtain much higher wages than those who do mediocre work. This applies not only to enterprises but also to scientific-research institutions and design offices. In creating all kinds of stimulators, "unconditional reductions" should not be applied. All incentives must be of an economic nature with the rules and rates known to all partners.

It is also proposed that a mechanism be introduced which would tie the price of the product or service to its utility value. In order to do this, a system of quality control and certification of products must be developed. NOT suggests that the prices of products which have a high guaranteed-repairs rate be reduced 30-39 percent and all of the costs of claims and guaranteed repairs be charged to unwarranted costs. The price-fixing system should be a controlling factor in economic processes. That is why the cost system of establishing prices should be discontinued and the price should be fixed according to the utility qualities of the product, its durability, the comparable price of the products and services abroad, and what is very important--these prices should be systematically reduced as the engineering and technology become outdated.

NOT also proposes that the tax system be changed, and that disinvestment of capital assets be checked to a greater degree than in the past by allowing enterprises greater freedom in administering their funds for amortization.

In view of these justified postulates, the only question that arises is why is it taking so long to decide these technical-advancement matters? Why are not ongoing analyses being conducted which would signal that certain economic, financial and organizational mechanisms are not operating efficiently? I recall many statements by heads of ministries who believed 3 years ago that matters relating to technical progress or modernity of production in general are on the right track. The application and correction of economic mechanisms should not be based on belief alone. There are, after all, ways of verifying how such a system will function and what will come out of it before it is applied on a wide scale in thousands of enterprises and research centers. There are analysis methods, simulating models, and samplings, which can be applied in one or several selected subsectors, institutions or associations. Finally, an efficiently functioning analysis and warning system should be set up in case the applied regulations operate exactly the opposite of what is intended. This pertains to such diverse matters as various types of taxes which hamper production of items in demand, or permitting thousands of people to take early retirement in expectation of an ostensible labor surplus, etc. Thus, before the next revisions to reform are made, even those which may seem to be the most desirable, perhaps it is time to think about making them right now, on a smaller scale, as a test.

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ECONOMY POLAND

NEW REFORM MEASURES IN FIVE-YEAR PLAN SUMMARIZED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Bozena Papiernik: "New Reform Measures--Directions and Details"]

[Text] The difficult problems with which the economy must contend during the next 5-year plan requires not only a refinement of the instruments of reform, but equally a growth of initiative in all of the organizations which will implement this reform, particularly in the enterprises. With the understanding, therefore, that the economy cannot be transformed simply by passing laws or perfecting reform mechanisms--for that would be a very narrow view of the problem--we are concentrating in this discussion on precisely that part of reform which pertains to legislation and instrumentation, discussing those measures which will be most important in the next 5-year plan.

Passing over that which arouses the greatest interest and emotion--the matter of taxes on above-norm earnings--we will begin this review of future reform mechanisms, emphasizing those parts that are new, with the equally sensitive area of prices.

According to the amended law on prices, beginning next year it will be possible to establish prices in four ways: at one extreme, prices can be fixed freely; at the other extreme, administrative, stringent bans against price increases can be issued. The third possibility is that of price-growth ceilings for specific groups of commodities, and the fourth permits arbitrary increases provided that application is made 3 weeks in advance to the district office of price affairs, which can postpone the increase for 3 months.

It is interesting to note the very different approach to contractual prices and the attempts to extend them, in accordance with the rules of reform, where this is possible because a buyers' market and market competition is being generated.

Work is now underway on a future price-fixing chart and it is still hard to say how far the range of freedom will be extended and to what degree it will still be necessary to apply administrative intervention. From the initial explanations of Minister Wojciech Pruss of the Office of Price Affairs at the conference of enterprise-consultants on economic reform, it appears that this intervention will affect producer prices to a greater degree than market

prices, with the exception that turnovers of spare parts will be excluded in order to stimulate their production.

An essential and legislative condition, aimed at stimulating price mechanisms, is the abandonment of the "glaringly high" price formula, which in practice helped to popularize the so-called "costly" price formula, wherein prices are calculated according to costs incurred, regardless of whether these costs are justified or not. However, it is important that price movement not be hampered in cases where high quality and modernity of a product warrants an increase. At the same time, to prevent abuse of this right, penalties for all price violations--overcharging, for example--have been increased 50 percent.

Income tax deserves somewhat broader discussion because, as the term itself indicates, it is the main instrument of division of incomes between the enterprise and the budget. While the tax rates now in effect, the same for everyone, will be retained, the amount of tax assessed will differ by the use of allowances directed primarily at expansion of export. Thus, in assessing taxes, preferences for export to the second payments area [capitalist countries] will be retained and the tax-relief system will favor the maintenance and acceleration of production for export. New and important: The amount of tax will depend on the degree of processing of exported products, which will be divided into three groups: highly processed goods, semifinished goods, and the others.

Enterprises which sell highly processed goods abroad and send them to countries which are on a list established by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be entitled to the highest tax relief, amounting to up to 8 percent of the value of the exported goods. Export of semifinished goods, under the same conditions, carries a tax reduction of 6 percent of the value of the export. The lowest tax relief, 2 percent of the value of exported goods, applies to exports of raw materials and materials which are centrally controlled and needed in this country also.

The income-tax reduction due to better management of electric energy and fuels is also new. It may amount to as much as 50 percent of the value of energy saved, but the former Main Inspectorate of Energy Management agreed to develop standards of consumption, which is, obviously, the first condition for determining the amount of savings and also the financial rewards which ensue.

Other entitlements to tax relief include: processing and procurement of secondary raw materials, application of scientific and technical advancements, and greater allowances for "protective" capital projects (environmental protection).

Also new and worthy of mention is the ability to transfer the tax relief to the coproducer responsible for the production.

That portion of the rule for calculating income tax was also amended which pertains to costs and losses deemed to be unwarranted. Changes were also made in penalties for uneconomical management of fuels, energy, raw and other

materials. That is, procedures promoting savings were enhanced to adapt them to the strained fuels and energy situation in the next 5-year plan.

Financial policy in the next 5-year plan will be directed towards the following goals: A halt in the disinvestment of capital assets and support for faster expansion of those branches and sectors of the economy which require this for social reasons (housing construction, the food complex, educational facilities), or are the most promising and profitable from the standpoint of ability to export and economic efficiency. Both in view of the need to begin changes in the structure of the economy and the need to repay the foreign debt, the mechanisms which stimulate export, which is also a lever in the development of technical progress, are of crucial importance.

Of the new or modified measures to achieve these goals, which are the most important?

In the area of export, foreign-exchange account allowances will be retained and improved. The recent Council of Ministers resolution provides that an objective rule will be applied to establish foreign-exchange allowance rates in the National Socioeconomic Plan for particular sectors of the national economy, or dependent on the specific nature of the organizational units (small-scale industry, higher schools, scientific-research institutions, transportation enterprises).

The Council of Ministers also passed a resolution on instituting an experimental system of ruble allowances, which will go into effect in 1986 and then depending on how it functions, may be retained. This system, just like the retained-hard-currency earnings allowance, is intended to allow those enterprises which have enough earnings to do so, to purchase goods, e.g., spare parts, for rubles, in addition to the normal trade exchange allowed in annual protocols. It is also envisaged that some of these funds can be spent to cover costs of official travel abroad.

To finance important pro-export investments, an Export Development Bank will be established.

A reminder: In this entire tax and finance system, export is the area that has clear priority. It is the only area that is entitled to reductions in taxes on above-norm earnings and the first to be entitled to income-tax relief.

Beginning next year enterprises have the right (for the first time) to establish an Applications Results Fund, which should promote innovations. The source of this fund will be profits. There will be a 3-year period of computing tax deductions and applications results, except that the first year the deduction cannot be more than 10 percent, the second year not more than 8 percent, and the third year not more than 6 percent.

As to amortization writeoffs, the general rule that they will be split evenly between the enterprise and the budget will be retained, except that relief will be granted in regeneration and modernization work, and in financial

policy different procedures are envisaged--procedures which take into account the extent to which the capital assets of the enterprise have been depleted.

In order to establish a flow of funds between enterprises to achieve common expansionist goals, including restructuring of the economy, a decree will become effective on 1 January 1986 which is aimed at creating incentives to combine funds, to create joint consortiums, foundations, banks, etc.

Regulations are being drawn up to permit enterprises to issue bonds. Their interest rate, in every instance, will be fixed. They will be guaranteed by the enterprise's assets. The purpose of issuing bonds is to obtain additional funds for purposes of development. For example, bonds for automobiles are anticipated (although no one has officially announced them).

That, very briefly, is what the more important of the new reform measures look like. Most of them (the income tax regulations, the tax formula on above-norm earning) will be in effect during the entire 5-year period, which should enable enterprises to better plan and schedule their operations over the longer timeframe.

9295
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MEASURES TO INCREASE CRUDE OIL, GAS PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 pp 4, 7

[Article by Stefan Costea, technical director, Bolintin Drilling and Extraction Trust]

[Text] Assuring the necessary raw materials, and particularly the energy resources required by the national economy, both for the remainder of this year's fourth quarter and to prepare for the 1986 production, represents one of the major concerns of all parties involved in the extraction industry, including those who contribute indirectly (machine construction, chemistry, metallurgy) to the production planned for this branch.

As part of this effort, a special role is played by oil extraction activities, where as Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out during the 3 August session of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, decisive measures are needed to obtain the best exploitation and operation of means and installations, reduce losses during interventions, increase the degree of recovery, place new wells in service more rapidly, improve the organization of production, drilling, and work brigades and formations, and so on, all of which can and must contribute to a more sustained gas and oil production growth, and to the fulfillment of the plan's provisions.

The experience of many oil trusts and enterprises throughout the country, and the results obtained so far, demonstrate that all the conditions--material, technical, and human--exist to fulfill this year's production, and to increase in a more sustained manner the volume of exploited oil resources. These are also the concerns of the workers' collective at the Bolintin Drilling and Extraction Trust, Giurgiu County, which during the first nine months of the year has succeeded in obtaining significant increases in gas production (111.1 percent), gasoline production (104.4 percent), and drilling (101.1 percent).

Significant among the concerns of the Bolintin oil workers to further increase the production and delivery of additional amounts of oil and gas, are the measures undertaken to increase the recovery factor (FR), resulting in the actions carried out at the Videle, Poeni, Clejani, and Braila production derricks, which have increased the volume of recoverable reserves by more than 2,200,000 tons. Some examples are: underground combustion by lighting the K1 well at the Blejesti deposit (FR increased from 26 percent to 32 percent);

preparation work for implementing combustion and reaction techniques on wells at the Videle Sa 2 Sud deposit (FR from 20 to 42 percent); water injection at the Preajba Sud Sa base deposit (FR from 31 to 41.7 percent); and so on. Considering the results obtained along these lines, and the measures that will continue to be taken, it is estimated that the task of the 1985 program, namely to obtain 3,640,000 tons of recoverable crude oil reserves, can be completed both for the trust as a whole and for each individual derrick.

At the same time, the attention of our specialists is consistently focused on increasing oil and gas reserves by intensifying geologic and drilling activities. Research in that direction has disclosed new accumulations of oil and gas, obtaining a volume of 430,000 tons of crude oil. For instance, a simple inventory of Pliocene sands at the Independenta structure disclosed crude oil reserves of 1.4 million tons, for which a special program has been formulated at the Braila derrick. Concurrent seismic prospecting, an activity which is continuing, has shown more than 50 profiles whose computer processing and interpretation will lead to the opening of new promising zones for oil and gas.

As their first priority, the measures initiated and those underway seek to assure a production level that will allow normal activities during the winter of 1985/1986. Notable in this respect are the collective's concern for faultless performance, particularly regarding the insulation of steam pipes and gas installations; testing, insulating, and placing boilers in operation; burying gas, blending, and water injection conduits; and so on. At the same time, 20 new work formations have been established in all basic activities (well intervention, capital repairs, and production tests), aimed at covering the large amount of work, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of wells that do not produce, produce poorly, or that are awaiting capital repairs or placement in service.

Although significant achievements have been obtained, they nevertheless fail to meet forecast levels, particularly for crude extraction (93 percent of the plan has been fulfilled over a period of nine months). The situation is such that at some wells and derricks, and during certain periods of time (especially during the first months of the year), it was not possible to complete the daily planned tasks. Although significant efforts were made subsequently, the backlog could not be fully recovered.

The causes for this situation lie primarily in shortcomings of our own. In drilling activities for instance, mud and cement of inadequate quality in exploitation strings, the utilization of installations at inappropriate parameters, and so on, have delayed the operation of some gas and oil wells at the Bragadiru and Postavaru structures. In oil extraction, delays in implementing advanced technologies (well stimulation to increase flow by means of thermal, gas, and chemical processing, extending underground combustion to the Videle and Balaria structures), delayed interventions to eliminate active fluid corrosion in oil and process water conduits, and to improve the operating life of basic equipment, and so on, have resulted in large discrepancies from the plan.

In addition to our own shortcomings, some others were due to the failure of all suppliers to provide on time such necessary materials as casings for new wells (about 26 extraction wells are currently awaiting those), or piping (extraction pipes, blending conduits), which are causing 40 wells to await placement in operation, and so on. At the same time, builders are still working inefficiently on some investment sites, leading to some delays at the Videle Compressor Station No 10 (which determines the start of combustion expansion to Videle Sarmatian 3), the Anghelesti D2 crude distribution storage, the Poeni No 9 crude storage, gas collection points in the Juguiea-u and Padina zone, and so on.

Starting with the existing situation, and with the significant reserves of the trust, the workers' collective has formulated a broad program of measures for the next period, designed to recover delays and fulfill the plan's provisions. Predominant among these actions are: performing 250 sand consolidations on some wells and introducing alorex filters; technical operations on wells with selective pouring of concrete, footings, additions, and redrilling at 249 wells, and 60 modifications of chokes at flowing wells and gas lifts; completing capital repairs on three wells at the Liscoteanca structure, which will be equivalent to a gas production increase of more than 100,000 Nm³/day; and so on.

At the same time, greater attention will be devoted to increasing the FR, especially to assure higher production for 1986. The following are notable in this respect:

Expanding underground combustion by lighting about 20 wells, and placing in operation the Videle Vest I compressor station (increasing recoverable reserves by 530,000 tons);

Initiating water injection at the Valea Postei Albian deposit (increasing the FR from 21 percent to 30.3 percent), and the micellar solution test at the Preajba N+C Sa basic deposit (increasing recoverable reserves by 500,000 tons);

Injecting water with polymers and placing in operation the injection and solubilization station at the Liscoteanca Meotian deposit (increasing the final FR from 38.2 percent to 42 percent, thus increasing recoverable reserves by 110,000 tons); and so on.

All these measures make it possible for the Bolintin Drilling and extraction Trust to fully honor its plan provisions for the this year, contributing ever higher amounts of crude oil and gas to satisfy the growing demand of the national economy for energy products and raw materials.

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NEED FOR BETTER QUALITY METALS STRESSED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 pp 5-7

[Article by Vasile Boescu and Cristian Gorie]

[Text] In recent years, and especially during the current five-year plan, the quality improvements that have occurred and are still taking place in the machine building industry, have required the steel industry to amplify its efforts to promptly provide the needed supplies of good quality metal. We are referring in particular to the construction of nuclear power plants, the development of aeronautics, precision mechanics, electrical machinery, and electronics, the increased production of sea and river vessels, motor vehicles, and so on, all of them objectives whose achievement is based on the availability of metals with superior physical and mechanical properties. These metals are produced at the large combines of Galati, Hunedoara, Resita, Tirgoviste, Otelul Rosu, Cimpia Turzii, and so on, whose current technical, technologic, and human potential makes it possible to obtain high quality steels and mill products of different sizes and shapes, in a diversified selection and consistent with the needs of the national economy and exportation.

In this context, REVISTA ECONOMICA has organized an examination of the country's large steel combines, to indicate their present and future concerns for improving the quality of metals so as to assure the conditions necessary for fulfilling the priority objectives of the industry's advanced branches, and implicitly to obtain products that are equal or better than those available throughout the world. In this issue, we present the actions of the Galati Steel Combine, specialized in the fabrication of flat milled products.

Qualitative Improvements of Production, Changes with Multiple Meanings

The Galati Steel Combine presently assures about 50 percent of the country's metal production by fabricating more than 400 types of steel in a broad range, beginning with general purpose carbon steel and ranging through alloyed and weakly alloyed, high strength, thermally treated, high purity, low-temperature strength, and high weldability steels. These are used to manufacture--in more than 8000 types, sizes, and shapes--flat products for containers, tanks,

offshore drilling platforms, sea and river vessels, nuclear power plants, motor vehicles, and so on. The present stage is obviously the result of extensive efforts made to improve production activities, perfect metal formulation and lamination technologies, extend the extensive and intensive utilization of fixed assets, raise the extraction coefficient, reduce the consumption of materials, fuels, and power, build new installations, and so on. But the basic activity of the combine during the current five-year plan is the sustained concern to powerfully diversify production by introducing a large number of new steels of a high technologic and quality level. This situation, imposed on one hand by the growth and diversification of users' needs, and on the other hand by the need to reduce importations, has led the combine to raise its average quality indicator, and implicitly to improve its efficiency and profitability, with the average price increasing by about 1000 lei/ton in recent years.

The magnitude of the production's quantitative and qualitative diversification is evident when we consider for instance that more than 30 new steel types were adopted during last year alone, with 18 more since the beginning of this year. The majority of these are superior steels, with advanced characteristics, which assure the creation of superior quality flat products. This statement is supported by by many examples of metal products that have been adopted and introduced in production. Among these are: a plate for offshore platform footings, which requires tempering and hardening heat treatments; a metal for the heavy water and nuclear industry; a steel plate whose quality is controlled with ultrasonics (the quantity of this material produced during the first nine months is more than one-third higher than that produced during the same period of last year); high quality sheet metal for Oltcit automobiles, whose introduction has completely eliminated importation; and so on.

Concurrent with the adoption of new products, the combine has reduced the share of various common steels (passivated and non-passivated OL 37, passivated OL 42, and so on), whose specifications are poorer, and which do not fully meet the present needs of users. At the same time, the broad diversification of production has not only increased the satisfaction of domestic demand, but also expanded exportation, the combine currently distributing about 25 percent of its products in international coordination actions sponsored by our country, and exporting good quality, competitive products to about 39 countries in the world.

An examination of the leverage that has been used to assure the conditions necessary for a good qualitative and quantitative production diversification, forces us first of all to consider the encouragement of technologic progress. In this respect, we note that manufacturing upgrading has been and is constantly supported by broad efforts to formulate and adopt advanced, improved technologies, for two reasons: one, to support the improvement of product quality and technical specifications, and two, to reduce the consumption of materials, fuels, energy, and manpower. Notable are the introduction of steel casting technologies such as vacuum casting and decarburization, argon shrouding of steel jets during casting (used to produce the sheets for Oltcit cars), as well as sulfur reduction outside furnaces by

injecting granulated calcium silicate, the expansion of unconventional technologies (sintering, fabrication in controlled atmospheres), continuous casting, the use of good quality heat generating and insulating powders and plates, flame cleaning of semifinished products, and so on. At the same time, the combine has developed and diversified heat treatments and assured close control of installation operating parameters (as in the case of the No 2 mill).

Parallel with the adoption of new technologies, actions were taken to modernize production facilities, with direct results on product quality. Some of these actions were aimed at increasing production automation (91 percent of total cast iron production operations have been automated), installation of thyristors for major actuators, upgrading the finishing train of the hot strip mill, and completing the installation of the control equipment needed to improve production quality in the majority of manufacturing sectors.

Perturbations in Maintaining Production Schedules

It is clear that although substantial, the production results of the Galati combine do not fully meet its available capabilities. This statement takes into consideration delays in adopting some products (transformer plates for instance), and gaps in fulfilling the plan for the first nine months of this year (amounting to about 300,000 tons of steel finished mill products). An examination of the causes leading to this state of affairs is important insofar as they appear as significant reserves for improving activities, with direct implications on the qualitative and quantitative levels of production.

An analysis of these causes shows that a large role is played by those objectives which do not depend directly on the organization and conduct of production at the combine. By this we mean first of all, the failure to obtain the scheduled quantity and quality of raw and basic materials, which has had and continues to have significant negative influences. In the production of plates with superior parameters for instance, and particularly in the case of plates checked by ultrasonics, units of the Industrial Central are finding it difficult to supply refractory products, superalumina or basic materials for steel casting crucibles; refractory devices for sintering and jet shrouding; powders and plates with improved thermal insulation properties, to prevent shrink porosity; base plates for distributor lining, and so on. Possibilities for providing such materials--particularly in terms of quality--do exist, and in this statement this we are keeping in mind that while experimental lots do meet the desired quality level, mass produced ones no longer do. It is the duty of suppliers to use appropriate technical and technologic means for obtaining these products at a high quality level and to rapidly introduce products that are not yet in production (such as dolomite bricks, which are so necessary to the combine for expanding argon shrouding of steel casting nozzles, a technology which imparts excellent quality to steel sheets).

In the same context, we are finding shortcomings in coordination activities and in assuring the necessary means of transportation. One example is conclusive in the first instance. While some units (the Resita and Cimpia

Turzii combines) successfully fulfill their contracts to deliver to the Galati Combine vacuum cast steels produced in electric or Martin furnaces, others (COS Tirgoviste, CS Hunedoara) show serious delays. In the second instance, the means of transportation equally affect the supply of raw and other materials (about 70-80,000 tons of raw materials must arrive at the combine daily, requiring 1100 railway cars), and the distribution of finished products. Failure to provide the cars needed for product distribution often leads to situations in which the product, the stored plates in this case, are covered with others of different dimensions and qualities, so that when the transportation does become available, they cannot be loaded; in many cases, and as a last resort, they were fabricated anew.

In another context, a tendency noted in some machine building enterprises, to artificially raise prices by using expensive materials, generates supply shortages, ultimately leading to a waste of high quality metals. While it is true that a commission has been created to approve the consumption of alloyed steels, it cannot cover the entire range of superior metal products. For instance, the trend to use ultrasonically checked sheets whether this quality control is needed or not, can only bring about losses, since these sheets require special technical and technologic production conditions and thus have a relatively low profit coefficient.

A particular problem is the AMC (measurement and control equipment) endowment necessary for production processes, an action which is not meeting the demand despite special programs of measures taken in this regard. Moreover, some of this equipment is technologically inadequate (does not fully perform the expected measurements) or of poor quality. One relevant example is a supplier, which in order to reduce specific consumption, produced thermo-couples using wires with a diameter of 0.3 mm instead of 0.5 mm; these did not last as long and had to be replaced more often, thus doubling the effective consumption.

It is no less true that a number of subjective factors coexist with these objective causes, which have negatively affected the production process. Some of these are the failure to establish efficient collaborations leading to incomplete investments (such as steel heat decarburization in vacuum, insufflation of powdered reactive materials, continuous casting of stainless steels), exceeding consumption standards for raw materials, fuel, and power, low profit coefficients for some products, and so on.

These and other shortcomings are the subject of constant analyses, followed by operational measures. Unfortunately, difficulties in some sectors of the combine, regarding steady supplies of materials and electric power, have led to reduced responsibility about resource utilization, all problems being assigned to "objective" causes. This attitude obviously does not have positive results, but on the contrary generates waste and an inefficient management of supplied resources. Some shortcomings also exist in the effective utilization of tools and installations (furnaces, LD ovens, mills) due to poor organization of production processes, as well as to delays in current and capital repairs.

The qualitative step achieved with the completion of programs to adopt new products, needs to be closely knit with measures and actions appropriate for the full utilization of the technical and human potential, so as to fulfill in an exemplary manner the physical production of all products. Existing conditions allow it; a good organization of the production process will assure--by the end of the year--a recovery of delays and complete fulfillment of economic contracts.

Objectives for 1986, New Steps to Assure High Quality

The efforts made by the combine's specialists during the current five-year plan, to improve production quality, also have positive repercussions for the future. For the 1986-1990 five-year plan, the combine's specialists believe that all the necessary conditions are created to produce flat milled steels that will meet all the quantity and quality demands of the national economy and exportation. Continued research and experiments by specialists at the combine, the Institute for Metallurgical Research, and the University of Galati, are aimed at new types of steels and milled products for special requirements.

Given the trend for greater production of high quality steels, the combine is pursuing broad programs aimed primarily at higher labor productivity, lower material consumption, and continued improvements in the technical specifications and quality of products. During the forthcoming stages, the following will be placed in operation: new facilities for heat treating steel under vacuum and for advanced desulfurization through injection of powdered materials; a facility for 300,000 tons of standard sheet metal per year; a hot strip mill for special plates; a cold plate mill for 500,000-600,000 tons per year, which will also have a hydrochloric acid pickling line; a mill for sheet thinner than 0.3 mm; one line for tinned steel plate and another for zinc plated steel; a mill for welded pipe for natural gas transportation; as well as expanded thermal and mechanical treatments to reduce the consumption of steel alloys. Moreover, a number of investments will be completed to substantially improve product quality, diversify production, and increase the recovery of recyclable resources. Metal fabrication installations will continue to be modernized by changing to combined insufflation converters. All these actions will lead to the introduction and fabrication of new types of high quality metal products (tinned and zinc plated sheets, normalized sheets, and so on), with the Galati Steel Combine becoming further involved in providing the technical and material basis for all sectors of activity in the national economy.

Obviously, also being considered are some organizational measures intended to assure better raw and other material supplies on one hand, and better utilization of these supplies on the other, with significant reduction of material and energy consumption. In this respect, special attention is being given to optimized transportation, by increasing the proportion of water transportation both for supplies, and--especially-for product distribution. The fact that facilities for steel products (piers, powerful cranes, storage

areas, and so on) have not yet been created at the Danube ports, requires that the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications hasten the measures needed for the Galati combine and its many customers to fully use the advantages of water transportation.

In the same context is the need for more rational supply to customers by delivering metal in fixed and multiple lengths. Given that the number of customers ranges in the thousands, and that their needs range from hundreds of kilograms to thousands of tons, it is necessary for the county bases of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets to undertake the cutting and dimensioning of metals according to demand, thus achieving a more rational distribution of products consistent with the creation of conditions for materials savings.

Predominant among the measures planned for the combine for the next five-year plan, are those concerning the massive recovery of reusable energy resources, consequently reducing the combine's demand on the national power system, as well as better indicators for the utilization of basic equipment, thus increasing labor productivity while reducing energy consumption.

Discussions of the 1986 plan tasks in the general assemblies of workers, as well as the program of measures formulated to support these tasks, will strengthen the concern and solutions necessary for a new qualitative step in the combine's entire activity, so as to assure the fabrication and production of metals with high physical and mechanical specifications, appropriate for the demands of the new stage of development of Romania's economy.

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ECONOMY ROMANIA

DEFICIENCIES IN FALL SUGAR BEET HARVESTING, PROCESSING

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Gh. N. Iosif]

[Text] In our country, sugar beet is one of the technologic crops which brings among the highest income per unit area. In addition, it makes the best use of manpower throughout the year in agricultural units, particularly in cooperative ones. Moreover, sugar beets have the significant economic advantage that their secondary products (leaves, stems) and the residues from their industrialization (dregs, molasses) substantially increase the fodder supply in their zones. All sugar beet suppliers deliver large amounts of dregs as a function of the quantities they receive, at a price of 35 lei/t. At the same time, sugar beet growers do not pay railway transportation taxes for the dregs derived from the sugar beets they deliver.

The continued expansion of sugar beet crops, and their inclusion in land assignments, are part of Romania's process for intensified agriculture. During the next five-year plan, sugar beets will play a predominant role among technologic crops. The sugar production planned for 1990 (980,000-1 million tons, 3-5 percent higher than the 1988 level) will be obtained from high yields per hectare (40,000-42,000 kg).

As any technologic crop, sugar beets are characterized by strong territorial concentration, which is further emphasized by the location of sugar plants on the same territory. Despite this, sugar beets should be concentrated in large agricultural areas as a function of land and climate conditions, which for the most part determine the yield per hectare. Of similar importance is the concentration of cultivating units, since many of these are smaller than 100 hectares.

Full and complete utilization of the entire sugar beet production, with the highest possible sugar yield, implies sound and well scheduled harvesting, transportation, and delivery so as to supply sugar plants with raw materials at their highest level, and to avoid the stagnation of harvested sugar beets in fields or in receiving areas. That is why it is absolutely necessary to periodically analyze the correlation between harvesting, transportation, and

processing capabilities, keeping in mind that the time delay between these actions greatly influences the planned sugar production. Only by smoothly combining the needs of cultivation units with those of processing plants, and by assuring a technologic discipline imposed by harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing, is it possible to obtain high sugar beet production and higher processing yields, all of them under conditions of high economic efficiency.

Urgently Solved Problems in Enterprises

How are matters proceeding these days at the Urzicieni Enterprise for Sugar Beet Industrialization (IISZ)?

Located in an area favorable for sugar beet cultivation, this unit (founded in 1976 and fully operational two years later) is currently assigned an agricultural area of 12,705 hectares planted with sugar beets, located in collective agricultural units and state agricultural enterprises in the counties of Ialomita, Prahova, Dimbovita, as well as the Ilfov Agricultural Sector. The large area of raw materials supply is primarily due to the enterprise's large processing capabilities (4000 tons in 24 hours). In order to carry out its activities consistent with the technical and technologic requirements of sugar beet cultivation, three sugar beet cultivation centers (Ploiesti for Prahova County, Urzicieni for Ialomita County, Chitila for the Ilfov Agricultural Sector and Dimbovita County) and 13 receiving areas have been established.

Even though a significant area of raw materials is available, the plant only seldom operates at full capacity because of reduced deliveries from suppliers as well as shortcomings in the organization of supplies. Scheduled to operate 120 days per year, the Urziceni IISZ actually works only 70-100 days. During this year for instance, the plant started operations on 3 September, but the sugar beet processing capabilities were used at a maximum of 60-70 percent. The lack of raw materials is caused by the failure of agricultural units to respect their delivery schedules. In addition, this year's unfavorable climate (drought) brought sugar beet yields per hectare far below their planned levels; by 11 October for instance, the Ialomita County agricultural units assigned to the Urziceni IISZ had an average production per hectare of only 14.7 t instead of 38 t. Similar situations prevail in the other zones and counties; the average yield per hectare in the agricultural units of Prahova County for instance, a county which together with Ialomita makes the greatest contributions to the Urziceni IISZ, was only 60 percent of the planned one. A similar situation also prevails in the sugar beet units of the Ilfov Agricultural Sector and especially in those of Dimbovita County, where the average productions per hectare were only 38 percent of planned levels.

These low yields and the harvesting shortcomings in agricultural units hinder the proper functioning of industrialization. The failure to fully utilize the full capacity of the enterprise's technical equipment weighs heavily on production costs, with profound repercussions on the plant's economic and financial results. That is why the problem of scheduled raw materials

deliveries is a very serious one. Compliance with sugar beet delivery schedules on the part of cultivation units will not only lead to an efficient utilization of production facilities at industrialization units, but will also cause this readily perishable product to be harvested during its optimum period. From this standpoint, the units assigned to the Urziceni plant have fallen far behind in their delivery schedules, as evidenced by statistical data. In Ialomita County for instance, no agricultural unit has met its planned delivery levels for sugar beets; some collective agricultural units delivered only about 40 percent of the planned amounts. With the exception of the Potlogi and Titu unified agroindustrial councils, all the other units in Dimbovita County failed to meet their delivery schedules. Failures of this sort are also encountered at the unified agroindustrial councils in Prahova County and the Ilfov Agricultural Sector.

In order for the Urziceni IISZ to operate efficiently, it must process 400,000 tons of sugar beet during its operating season, a figure which specialists estimate will not be achieved.

An equally important role is played by the quality of the industrialized raw materials. The sugar content planned for this year was 13.8-14 percent, but the figure indicated by 30 September was only 10.5 percent, a situation that can be somewhat explained by the extended drought and short vegetation period of this crop. The percentages indicated are much lower than those which can be achieved in this zone of the country.

An important role in the industrialization of sugar beets is played by transportation. An efficient process, which during this period uses all available means of transportation, makes it possible to substantially reduce the percentage of loss through dehydration. Sugar beets must be transported and processed immediately after being harvested from the ground; that is why a timely and sufficiently large transportation capability is an obligation for all those who participate in the production, transportation, and industrialization of this product. The situation prevailing at the Urziceni IISZ does not optimize this activity, primarily because of discrepancies between harvesting and transportation capabilities. Serious shortcomings exist in the transportation of sugar beets over distances greater than 30 km, which takes place on the railway. The territorial distribution of sugar beet receiving stations over a large area requires the formation of trains shorter than 30 cars, a problem which has not been solved by railway units until now, and one which has negative repercussions on the quality of the sugar beets that must be industrialized. The role of railway transportation on the scheduled supply of sugar plants is decisive, and is illustrated by the large amount of products which must be moved by these means. At the Urziceni IISZ for instance, this system will be used to transport about 72 percent of the production harvested at supply units.

Principles and Basic Criteria in Sugar Beet Harvesting and Industrialization

Sugar beet cultivation is highly intensive, and is defined by high production costs per unit area. Among these costs, manpower plays a major role, and the highest utilization of manpower occurs during harvesting. The disadvantage of

this crop is that its optimum harvesting period competes with that of corn, to which is allocated the largest volume of manpower. That is why agricultural units must devote great attention to the varieties of sugar beets which they cultivate. Agricultural practice, as well as the recommendations of specialists indicate that multi-germinating varieties should be cultivated where sufficient manpower is available, while other units should cultivate single-germinating varieties. Although the latter contain a higher percentage of sugar than the first, they are more demanding, requiring a certain amount of maintenance technology. Moreover, under the conditions of sugar beet cultivating areas in Ialomita, Prahova, and Dimbovita counties, and in the Ilfov Agricultural Sector, single-germinating varieties had 1.2 percent more sugar than multi-germinating ones.

The problems arising for sugar beet during this period, are related not only to the harvest of the actual production, but also to the preparation of the germinating bed for next year's production. The technology begins with plowing and fertilizing activities; consequently, in addition to the special importance of varieties in increasing the sugar content (the major qualitative factor), it is imperative to strictly respect and perform plowing and fertilizing activities. Sugar content is increased by appropriate proportions of fertilizing elements (nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium).

Given all these factors, it is necessary for the sugar beet harvesting campaign to focus on several basic principles and criteria, which must be considered in the organization and execution of technical processes so as to increase economic efficiency. Particular attention must thus be devoted to the processing capabilities of sugar plants (so as to establish the periods of sugar beet harvesting, supplies to plants, and the silo storage program) and to the different stages of sugar beet maturation. The harvesting of this crop must therefore be hastened in all zones of the country and be carried out as a continuous operation together with transportation, thus eliminating the possibility of having sugar beets overcome by early frosts and ice, and by atmospheric changes (fall and winter rains), which would substantially hinder these activities. Since a drop in air temperature below 10 degrees stops dehydration, it creates favorable conditions for harvesting a larger production which exceeds the daily processing capabilities of the plants; the sugar beet surplus can be stored in silos which fulfill all conservation conditions.

Experience with sugar beet harvesting and industrialization shows that the selection of crops is very important, so that those which have reached technologic maturity can be harvested under the best conditions. Premature, undifferentiated harvesting means that a significant amount of the crop is not yet sufficiently mature, with the result that the sugar yield is below its potential. A similar problem is created by harvesting beyond the optimum period. That is why specialists in sugar beet cultivation and industrialization must examine crops and indicate the staggering of the parcels that need to be harvested. Compliance with this requirement will reduce losses and at the same time increase the amount of sugar obtained from industrialization, while reducing the consumption of materials and energy per ton of product.

Increased sugar beet yields per hectare imposes the adoption of measures to reduce harvesting losses. It is particularly important to adjust and supervise stem cutting and harvesting machines, so as to avoid losses caused by plants left in the ground, by waste, and by the crushing of plants by machines.

The implementation of all measures for an efficient organization of sugar beet harvesting, transportation, and industrialization is a professional duty for all those involved in this large technologic crop. Agricultural units, and especially those which must assist in the effective transportation of production to processing plants (especially railway units), thus acquire exceptional responsibilities considering the large quantities of sugar beets that must be transported in the coming days. An efficient and effective solution to all these problems represents an essential condition in the general efforts at substantially increasing the production of sugar beets and sugar.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

STATUS OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS IN METALLURGY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 pp 10-11

[Article by I. Georgescu]

[Text] We continue to present the Romanian exhibitors in the Bucharest International Fair, with another basic branch of Romanian industry, metallurgy. Metallurgy has an old tradition in our country, reaching several millenia into the past. Among other things, the British Museum has the first iron ore furnace in Europe, dating back to the Ninth Century, discovered in Romania at Ghelar, which processed the iron ore found in the vicinity of Hunedoara. As a matter of fact, the Hunedoara Metallurgical Combine will have its 100th anniversary in 1986, and in 1972, the Resita combine celebrated 200 years of activity.

During the socialist years, Romania has become a large steel producer. Along with old steel centers such as Resita, Hunedoara, and Calan, new centers have been created, such as the one at Galati, with a total capability of 10 million tons, the Calarasi Combine, the Special Steels Combine, the Otelinox enterprise in Tirgoviste, and so on. The 1983 steel production exceeded 12.6 million tons, amounting to 556 kg per inhabitant.

The increased production volume occurred together with improved manufacturing technologies, consistent with worldwide trends; the proportion of steel produced by the Martin process was reduced to 53 percent in 1975, and to 36 percent in 1982. In parallel with this, the share of converter steel reached 50 percent and that of electric furnace steel 14 percent. At the same time, the proportion of continuous cast steel increased from 9.6 percent in 1976 to 19 percent in 1982. Cast iron production also grew at a rapid rate both through improved utilization of existing facilities and through the construction of new ones, such as the 3500 cubic meter kiln at the Galati Steel Combine. This has resulted in a higher production of finished mill products, semifinished products for pipes, flat steel alloy products, other types of high quality steels, drawing bars, and other special cross sections.

The metallurgical industry thus provides basic materials for many fields, such as: thick steel plate for the ship building industry, for pressure vessels, for distillation or synthesis columns used in petrochemistry, silicate and

stainless steel strips and sheets, milled stainless and refractory steel bars, high strength alloy wires, vacuum-remelted high-strength steel mill products, metallic cord for automobile tires, pipes for deep oil drilling, small diameter tubing with stainless steel walls, and other products required by advanced technologies.

A decisive contribution to these activities has been made by research and development to formulate new technologies which economize metal, fuels, and energy, and which recycle secondary energy. During the first years of the current five-year plan for instance, the recovery of furnace gas heat has reduced annual specific consumptions by 86,000 tons of coke, 260 million kWh of electricity, and 350,000 tons of conventional fuel, compared to 1975. The standardization of steel types has reduced the number of shapes, sizes, and fabrication processes, with favorable effects on the utilization of mill capabilities and higher labor productivity. Similar effects were caused by the introduction of mechanization and automation in production, and by improved organization and management using computer systems.

The Romanian steel industry is presently involved in a strong development and modernization process aimed at improving the steel production structure and extending the degree of metal processing, all of it leading to higher values per ton of product. As part of this process particular attention is devoted to international economic cooperation in the production of equipment and tooling, in formulating technologies, and in product specialization. Research and design institutes in the branch have signed many technical and scientific cooperation agreements with similar foreign institutes and companies, either to solve problems for foreign partners or to export engineering, technologies, and equipment on third markets.

As a result of the direct or cooperative exportation of steel technologies on the part of Romanian firms, Romanian equipment is now well known in many countries, with commercial importation, exportation, and cooperation transactions being conducted with more than 60 countries.

The Technical Engineering and Design Institute for Metallurgy (IPROMET), with nearly 40 years of experience in the field, has performed engineering projects or filled installation orders for many countries. Some of its more recent achievements are: cooperation in the construction of the Eisenhuttenstadt metallurgical complex in GDR, including an installation for iron ore agglomeration, as well as ore transportation with large capacity dump cars and moving belts; cooperation with India in the construction of the Gauhati thermal generation plant, and in the construction of a pallet plant in Mangalore; cooperation with Mozambique in the construction of 5000 t/year electric steel ovens in Maputo; cooperation with Turkey in the construction of an agglomeration installation at the Karasuk metallurgical complex.

Another well known institution of technical engineering in metallurgy is the Institute for Rolling Mill Design (IPROLAM), which has accumulated an experience of more than one-quarter of a century in the design of metallurgical objectives. Every forward step in the country's steel mill

production, from 314,700 tons per year in 1948, to the present 15 million tons, is associated with the institute's activity. Installations designed by the institute are operating at the Galati Metallurgical Combine, the Slatina Aluminum Enterprise, and the Laromet enterprise in Bucharest, as well as at the new production facilities of the Republica Pipe Enterprise, the Roman Pipe Enterprise, the Iasi Metallurgical Enterprise, the Zimnicea Pipe Enterprise, the Zalau Pipe Enterprise, the Buzau Wire and Wire Products Enterprise, the Cimpia Turzii Metallurgical Complex, the Beclean Metallurgical Enterprise, the Focsani Metallurgical Enterprise, and many others.

A promoter of modern, high efficiency technologies, IPROLAM has also been asked to cooperate abroad in modernizing metallurgical combines such as the one at Maxhutte in GDR, or the Metco pipe mill in Israel.

The enterprises designed by IPROLAM are in turn exporters in demand on the international market. The Buzau Wire Enterprise for instance, exports about 50 percent of its zinc plated wire (which meets the British JLS and DIN 1548 standards) and 30 percent of its soft steel drawn products to such countries as the USSR, Israel, Syria, Greece, FRG, Lybia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Egypt, Malaysia, and so on. The Republica Pipe Enterprise presently exports directly and indirectly as part of comprehensive exportations, drilling rods and pipe for geologic exploration, as well as hot and cold milled pipe for construction (structural).

In conclusion, it can be said that the entire development concept of the metallurgical industry is oriented toward modern technologies which assure high production efficiency, constantly lower energy consumption, a wide range of types, shapes, and dimensions, high quality, and extensive processing.

At the Bucharest International Fair, the products and technologies exported by the metallurgical industry will be shown at the booths of the Bucharest foreign trade enterprises Metalimportexport and Industrialexportimport.

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ECONOMY ROMANIA

WAYS TO IMPROVE RECYCLING OF REUSABLE MATERIALS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 p 12

[Article by Corneliu Barnea]

[Text] As part of the comprehensive process of resource economies, the recovery of reusable materials is acquiring increasing importance in the concern that all economic units have for deriving greater value from raw and other materials, and for their efficient utilization in production. The magnitude of this activity, which includes the recovery of reusable metal and non-metallic materials, and of raw materials of animal origin, as well as the fact that in some areas it provides 50 percent and even more of the economy's raw material requirements (particularly for materials in short supply such as tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, copper, and so on), makes this activity one the major efforts at assuring the materials needed for the steady, normal pursuit of production in industry, agriculture, and other sectors.

During the first 10 months of this year, based on actions and measures taken to intensify the recovery of reusable materials both by socialist units and organizations, and by the population, the Bucharest Enterprise for Recovery and Utilization of Reusable Materials (IRVMR) has succeeded in achieving and even exceeding its plan for a significant number of physical positions. As an instance, for steel alloys containing nickel, tungsten, and chromium, the recovery plan was surpassed by 46 percent, together with the collection of significant additional amounts of steel (2700 t), brass (343 t), lead (504 t), aluminum (210 t), and so on. The same can be said about raw materials of animal origin (cow, pig, sheep, goat, and rabbit skins), where 118-289 percent of the plan's provisions were fulfilled.

The satisfactory execution of collection and recovery activities, and the fact that planned figures were exceeded for the major items, have been unquestionably the result of concrete, technical and organizational actions, beginning with a better organization of production processes and the collection network, as well as a more thorough utilization of manpower and especially vehicles, and ending with improved professional training and manpower qualification. Any examples must consider the greater closeness achieved between decision and execution organs, and sources by: establishing sector centers; changing

relations with suppliers by involving enterprises more directly in the steady collection of materials from them; increasing collection points and providing the necessary equipment throughout Bucharest (68 fixed points and 70 trailers, 250 containers with compartments for paper, metal, and textiles, 4000 minicontainers at stairways in housing association blocks, and so on); lengthening the average daily rounds of transportation resources by 3 km, while obtaining diesel fuel savings of 8 kg per 1000 t/km, and so on.

However, the experience of the enterprise indicates that greater efficiency in the recovery of reusable materials demands continued improvements in the quality of this process. Primarily, this refers to the intrinsic quality of the collection and recovery process, both at the specialized enterprise and at suppliers. The fact that some large metal suppliers (IMGB--Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise, 23 August, Republica, CFR--Romanian Railways--Regional Center, the Aversa pump enterprise, and so on) did not fully meet their contracts, with shortfalls of about 20,000 tons, and that not all enterprises demonstrate a sustained interest in appropriately sorting, storing, and shipping reusable materials to IRVMR's centers, by types and in accordance with prevailing internal stocks and regulations, illustrates once more that more intensive action is necessary in the complex process of resource savings, in order to create a new way to perceive and understand the mechanism of reusable resource recovery.

Fulfillment of the recovery and utilization provisions included in the economic plans of enterprises and socialist organizations, must lead not only to obtaining the anticipated volume of resources, but also to the possibility of their more efficient utilization by consumers. This implies that each supplier of recoverable and reusable materials must be more concerned with improving their primary processing--crushing, grinding, compacting--both by obtaining special equipment and by using it to the fullest. Practice has shown that this leads to significant material savings in their transportation on the railway or with vehicles, and that they can be used more readily by consumer enterprises, especially steel plants.

At the same time, the Bucharest IRVMR as well as all similar units throughout the country assumes comprehensive tasks which reach beyond the fulfillment of their own recovery plans. In particular, this concerns the transformation of these units into real service enterprises to solve all the problems arising at suppliers in connection with recovery. The great importance of the recovery process, and especially the technical problems created by this process, necessitate the existence of specialized units which can provide technical assistance to users about specific problems of the process. Naturally, these units can only be those specialized in recovery, which as the specialists at the Bucharest IRVMR point out, means that a large proportion of the total concerns of these enterprises will become technical assistance to suppliers.

Added to this is the need to improve the collection of reusable materials from the population--meaning cooperation at post offices, commercial units, and especially housing associations, whose share must increase during the upcoming period, as well as as the need to improve transportation activities (eliminate empty runs, fully loading every transportation resource, and so on), all of which occupy a large portion of the enterprise's activities.

One especially large objective for the Bucharest IRVMR is reduce to regulation size the stock of scrap iron at the Berceni site, for which a vast program of technical and organizational measures has been established by the enterprise. Some of these are: resumption of reusable material collection by varieties, quality, and types, providing for this purpose clearly marked containers and proper personnel training; hastening the dismantling of broken machinery, equipment, and installations, so as to more rapidly recover reusable parts and subassemblies, and to prepare other materials by varieties, according to contractual obligations; receiving only sorted metals from socialist units, and sorting consistently and immediately the reusable materials collected from the population.

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CSO: 2700/59

MINISTRY STATEMENT ON INCREASING ENERGY PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 42, 18 Oct 85 p 13

[Article by Vladimir Constantinescu, deputy minister of electric power]

[Text] Given the need to bring into the economy and fully utilize all reserves in order to increase electric power production, as a determining condition for the pursuit of all activities, REVISTA ECONOMICA organized a discussion on the topic "Ways and Means for Increasing the Production of Electric Power," attended by specialists from various branches of the national economy. The discussion has led to the formulation of ideas and proposals whose study could provide useful factors toward the adoption of measures designed to contribute to the development of Romania's electric power production. Regarding the problems considered during the discussion, the minister of electric power sent us the following response:

We welcome the discussion on the topic "Ways and Means for Increasing the Production of Electric Power," organized by REVISTA ECONOMICA, which was attended by specialists from various branches of the national economy, thus showing that electric power and its problems are of constant interest to all. As concluded by the discussion, the supply of electric power and heat for the national economy and household consumption, can be achieved only through the joint effort of workers in the power production field and specialists in the economy, including the support of the population.

The leadership of the Ministry of Electric Power is concerned with the continually growing electric power and heat production, as the fuel structure is moving through a rapid transition from hydrocarbons to solid fuels, hydroelectricity, and nuclear power, thus making maximum use of the country's energy resources. The building of new power plants--one of the major ways to develop the country's power base--such as lignite thermal power plants (CET) (CET Craiova II, CET Suceava, CET Iasi, CET Brasov, CET Oradea II, CET Timisoara, CET Arad), hydroelectric plants (Portile de Fier II, Mare-Retezat River, Lower Olt, Racaciuni pe Siret), a nuclear power plant (Unit 1 at Cernavoda)--to mention only the largest ones, requires not only a special effort on the part of electric power specialists, but also the sustained effort of workers in the machine building, electrical and electronic, metallurgical, chemical, construction materials, and other industries.

Another major concern, which can be served through a close collaboration between specialists in the power production field and those in the machine building industry, is the constructive and functional improvement of Romania's high power stations (50 and 330 MW), using low grade lignite and bituminous coal. Joint programs have been drawn to modernize, increase reliability, and achieve planned parameters, at the Turceni, Rovinari, Anina, Borzesti II, and Doicesti thermoelectric plants, so as to increase the availability of these plants at 65-60 percent of their installed power. Special attention is being devoted to the fabrication of a boiler for 420 tons of steam per hour, 35-40 of which will then be produced and installed at electric power plants in all the country's industrial zones.

The accelerated program for microhydroelectric plant installation--another major objective for this period--is being implemented by including the installation of about 600 MW of power during the 1986-1990 five-year plan. Also accelerated at the same time, is the program to recover reusable energy resources and use new sources of energy, such as geothermal, solar, wind, and biogas, which will represent 14.5 million tons of conventional fuel by 1990.

Practical means for supplying the electric and thermal power needed for domestic consumption during the upcoming period, include the consideration of new solutions, such as those considered by the specialists attending the discussion. Major among them are: modernize and expand existing capabilities; develop thermofication and electrification associated with new sources of energy; locate seasonal users of thermal power in the vicinity of thermal electric plants; apply new design principles to the construction of electric networks to systematize them and reduce losses; apply new, high productivity technologies, and increase prefabrication in the construction and installation of power plants, so as to increase labor productivity and reduce execution times; reorganize maintenance, inspection, and repair activities involved in the production of electric power within the planned structure.

It can thus be said that a major concern of the Ministry of Electric Power and its subsidiary units is the implementation of some of the ideas formulated during the discussion organized by REVISTA ECONOMICA. Others, still at their beginnings, will be pursued with studies, research, and experiments during the upcoming period. They are: obtain a more rigorous inventory of reusable energy resources and determine new, efficient solutions for their utilization; and more decisively promote the utilization of new sources of energy (wind, solar, geothermal, biogas). We are also at the planning stage for the construction of pumped hydroelectric plants, and we will conduct further research to find efficient ways to store thermal energy.

Also to be emphasized is the idea advanced by many participants in the discussion, namely, that energy savings is one of the large resources for assuring energy at present and in the upcoming period. This can be obtained on one hand through the rational utilization and elimination of any waste of energy by all categories of consumers, and on the other hand, by increasing the power utilization coefficient. Modernizing manufacturing technologies for products, and improving production structures through energy intensive analysis for each product, must therefore become a major task for production technologies and designers throughout the economy.

We thank the REVISTA ECONOMICA editors for their interest in showing possibilities to bringing available energy reserves into the production process, and to more rapidly increase the production of electric and thermal power, so as to satisfy fully, from domestic resources, the country's energy demand."

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ACTIVITY OF WOOD INDUSTRY EXPORT UNIT REVIEWED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 25 Nov 85 pp 43-44

[Article by Laura Malcea]

[Text] Our party and state leadership is giving special attention to superior utilization of the natural wealth Romania has available. The directives of the 13th party congress for Romania's social-economic development in the 1986-1990 five-year plan and up to the year 2000 provide that the wood-processing industry mainly is to develop due to better utilization of timber. These provisions are to be carried out by increasing the percentage of furniture production together with reducing the percentage of products with a low degree of utilization (cellulose wood, converted timber and chipboard).

The great economic importance in the continuing development of the wood industry comes both from the fact that this sector satisfies many and varied needs of the national economy and population as well as from the fact that the products processed from wood are being more and more requested for export, being an important source of hard currency for Romania. For example, furniture represesents more than 40 percent of total exports of the Ministry of Wood Industry and Building Materials, with growth trends.

By 1990, according to forecasts, this will reach around 85 percent. The rise in percentage of furniture exports has become possible as a result of the action of many factors. Among them are placing into operation new production capacities, increasing labor productivity as well as reutilizing recoverable waste in a higher and higher proportion.

Together with satisfying the domestic consumption needs, furniture exports have seen continuing growth from one year to the next. It is significant that Romania today is among the top nine furniture-exporting countries, with its share of world exports of this product being nearly 4 percent.

Furniture exports, produced in the wood-processing combines belonging to the Ministry of Wood Industry and Building Materials, are carried out through Technoforestexport, the foreign trade enterprise, which was established in 1966. The purpose for creating this prestigious enterprise was to increase the exports of products with a high degree of processing, particularly furniture, as well as the development of exports of other products finished from wood, such as scaffolding, muscial instruments, sports articles, prefabricated houses.

In the years since it was established, Tehnoforestexport has regularly broadened its ties with more and more firms in countries all over the world. The enterprise currently maintains commercial relations with more than 300 firms in 38 countries.

Special importance is being given to the development of exports in the socialist countries. For example, the exports of furniture to the USSR represent around 80 percent of total exports to these countries. At the same time furniture exports to the other socialist countries are developing--to the GDR, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, People's Republic of Poland, People's Republic of Hungary, People's Republic of Mongolia, CPR, and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In general, exports to the socialist countries consist of complete sets of furniture: bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, kitchens as well as furniture pieces such as bookcases, dressers, desks and chairs.

The constant concerns of the production units to diversify products and to provide their superior quality are a basic reason for increasing exports. For example, furniture exported to the socialist countries is built in various styles, using varied types of imported veneers as well as native ones, such as oak, sycamore maple, beech.

As a result of Romania's geographic position, Romania's furniture exports to the socialist countries mainly is oriented toward the western European countries. These countries represent around 80 percent in the enterprise's total exports.

Among the western European countries, exports to the FRG are in first place. Due to the furniture producers' adapting to the requirements of the West German market, Romania's furniture exports to this market have recorded substantial growth from one year to another. Truly, the product of a correct and well-applied commercial policy, Romanian furniture has captured more and more advanced positions in the West German market. In a relatively short period, Romania has become the third largest furniture exporter to the West German market.

Romanian furniture is requested very much and holds important positions on the French market, also. Romanian exporters are in fifth place among the big exporters and in first place among the socialist countries exporting furniture to this market.

It should be noted that the furniture exports to Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain, the northern countries, Italy, Spain, and so forth, also are particularly important.

The specific nature of the furniture exports to the western European countries lies in the diversity in varieties with regard to styles and models as well as types of wood used. What is characteristic of the consumer demand in this geographic area is the large percentage of rustic furniture, built from oak.

The classic furniture style, built according to reproductions of traditional styles (Chippendale, Baroque, Louis XIV, XV and XVI and Regency) is enjoying the buyers' appreciation and is being requested more and more on the Western markets.

Although it is a considerable distance from Romania, the United States is another important commercial partner of Romania's for furniture sales. Deliveries to the United States are recording a continual increase. Currently furniture exports to the United States represent more than 10 percent of the total exports of the Tehnoforestexport enterprise to the capitalist countries.

Romanian furniture is known on all continents. Furniture is being exported to countries in Africa, Asia and Australia and Romanian products are enjoying praise from purchasers.

The development of Romanian furniture exports has occurred under conditions of systematic improvement in economic efficiency.

In accordance with the guidelines established by the party and state leadership, the furniture producers and exporters are giving particular importance to the specialization of production in relationship to the sales markets, with the purpose of providing greater labor productivity, improving the quality of products and ensuring steady deliveries.

Rapid adaptation to demands of the market, the delivery of faultless furniture in all regards (workmanship, finish, packaging) are decisive conditions for obtaining new positions and obtaining superior economic advantage.

The increase in degree of utilization of wood through furniture exports has been obtained by changing its structure. Whereas in the 1965-1975 period the simple products, which included lower manual labor, represented more than 60 percent of exports to the western countries, in the 1975-1985 period the percentage of these products fell to around 10 percent, in favor of the rise in share of products incorporating a high volume of manual labor.

One of the basic concerns of the Tehnoforestexport foreign trade enterprise is the active participation in actions to promote exports. The presence of Romanian furniture has become a tradition in such big international shows such as the fairs in Cologne, Paris, Milan , Lyon. During these fairs and international exhibits, market searches are made, new partners are contacted and new products are launched.

The building of furniture which can be completely disassembled is in the permanent attention of Romanian producers and exporters. The increase in percentage of this furniture represents a number of economic advantages due to the substantial reduction in transportation and packaging costs.

The execution of furniture which can be completely disassembled is a primary requirement in extending exports under conditions of high economic efficiency to the far geographic zones.

With a view to developing Romanian furniture exports, a program of complex measures was adopted recently for the improvement and modernization of manufacturing techniques used, improvement in commercialization methods by coming more and more close to the final consumers, establishing joint companies with partners in various countries and creating warehouses, particularly in the duty-free zones.

The entire collective of the Tehnoforestexport foreign trade enterprise, with the contribution of all funiture producrs, is firmly decided to take action to consolidate the prestige obtained on the foreign markets, to achieve new positions in international commercial exchanges, exporting furniture with a high degree of processing and with high parameters of quality. Toward this end, the enterprise's workers are concerned with continually raising the level of their vocational and political training, being convinced that through their activity they are contributing to superior utilization of a great native natural wealth such as wood on the foreign markets, thus increasing Romania's receipts of hard currency.

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MILITARY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED LEADERS SHOW UNITY AT HOFFMANN FUNERAL

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Peter Jochen Winters: "Three German Communist Leaders Demonstrate Unity at Hoffmann's Bier"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec 85. Already on Thursday evening the flags on the public buildings in East Berlin had been lowered to half mast. A day of national mourning had been ordered for Friday. However, the "national act of mourning" did not take place in a state building but in the building of the central committee of the SED [party]. In the large conference room of the former Reichsbank building, the end wall has been adorned with a large black-edged picture of the deceased. [There are] many plants on the podium, and in front of it an honor guard of the National People's Army [East German Army (EGA)] with unit colors--three young officers of the ground forces, the navy and the air force in dress uniform and with a marksmanship cord over the shoulder. At the sides of the podium are a large red flag and the flag of the GDR.

At the outset of the funeral ceremony, members of the family, widow Gisela, four sons and a daughter, take their seats in the front row. Until now they had never made a public appearance. The private life of high party functionaries is still a taboo in the GDR. On the other side of the center aisle are Erich Honecker with his wife Margot, Stoph, Sindermann, Krenz, the new defense minister Kessler, who will probably become a politburo member shortly, and between the politburo members the chairman of the West German Communist Party, Mies, and the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), Schmitt. For the first time, the three German communist leaders are seen together at an event in the GDR. A remarkable demonstration of unity, but nevertheless not the first of its kind: In May, Honecker, Mies and Schmitt were in Moscow together when the cornerstone was laid for a Thaelmann monument. Afterwards, they were separately received by Gorbachev. It was at this "German day" in Moscow, incidentally, that the only "bilateral" meeting to date between Honecker and Gorbachev took place. And now, at the bier of the politburo member and multiple "Hero of the GDR," again this all-German solidarity of the three German communist leaders.

Present are the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states and the supreme commander, Soviet Marshal Kulikov, who just finished their rotational

conference in East Berlin. Noteworthy in this connection: aside from the central committee of the communist party of the USSR and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], official condolences on the death of Hoffmann were also offered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Orgakov as well as the commander, chief of the political administration, and the chief of staff of the "Central Group of Soviet Forces." Orgakov has for some time been the center of attention by political observers; many see in him the next defense minister of the Soviet Union, and in the West there is speculation as to the position that he currently holds.

The musical portion of the state funeral service is not provided by a military orchestra but by the East Berlin state orchestra. It plays first the GDR anthem and the "1848 Overture" by Otmar Gerster, which contains variations on themes of the "International." Once the symphony orchestra has finished playing and the honor guard has been relieved, Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED central committee and responsible for security matters, speaks words of remembrance for the deceased army general, who was the defense minister of the GDR for more than a quarter century. He eulogizes Hoffmann not only as a reliable functionary of the Marxist-Leninist party and the socialist state, he also calls him a "soldier of peace." Krenz recalls the congratulations of the party and state leadership of the GDR on the occasion of Hoffmann's 75th birthday on Thursday of last week. At that time, "Comrade Heinz" said that he had spent the 12 nicest and happiest years of his life--Hoffmann became a member of the politburo in 1973--on the party leadership team under the time-tested command of Honecker. Honecker and Hoffmann, incidentally--as both reported in their memoirs--, had become acquainted in 1933 in Mannheim as young communist youth functionaries. They met again in Berlin in July 1945.

Egon Krenz describes Hoffmann's life, mentions the fact that the party sent the locksmith from Mannheim and illegally active functionary to Moscow in 1935 to "study," that "the land of Lenin had become his second homeland." (Hoffmann's first wife was Russian.) He praises Hoffmann's voluntary engagement in the Spanish civil war, mentions his serious injury. In 1941--by now back in the Soviet Union--he unquestioningly fought as an officer of the Red Army against the German fascists. After the war he built up the National People's Army of the GDR, "his" army.

Krenz speaks for a little under 30 minutes. Once again he emphasizes Hoffmann's "hearty, unforced manner in dealing with his soldiers and the workers" and then assures "Comrade Gisela": "We will miss him, our Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, but he will never be forgotten." One last farewell from the "dear unforgotten friend and fellow warrior," and then the state funeral ceremony is over. The honor guard is relieved one last time. Then it is the state orchestra's turn again. Beethoven's "Egmont Overture" is played. In closing, all rise to the strains of the "International." A markedly simple ceremony comes to a close. The military display, as well, is kept within bounds. Other German leaderships have buried their deceased military men with more pomp.

Following the funeral ceremony in the building of the central committee on Marx-Engels Platz [square], the last service takes place at the socialist memorial in Berlin-Firedrichsfelde. In the presence of all the mourners, the urn with the ashes of the defense minister is interred with military honors.

12689/12899
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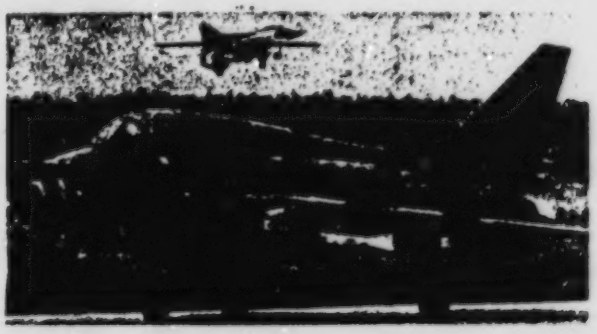
NEW FIGHTER-BOMBER IN AIR FORCE

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 12, Dec 85 p 786

[Article by 'ds': "FITTER K Fighter-Bomber in the East German Air/Air Defense Force--Modernization of Air Attack Units in East Germany"]

[Text] FITTER K, currently the latest version of the FITTER fighter-bomber series from Sukhoi, along with other East German Air/Air Defense Force [EGAF/AD] aircraft of Soviet and Czechoslovakian manufacture, was displated on the ground and in the air during a troop review in August of this year. The appearance of this aircraft in the East German Army--deliveries allegedly began in 1981 already--is indicative of the continuing modernization and strengthening of air attack forces in East Germany.

Derived from the Su-22BM (M = modified) FITTER H, FITTER K is likewise equipped with the afterburner turbojet engine AL-21F of A. Lyulka, but differs externally from it by having a square-shaped supplementary air intake in the dorsal bulge in the ascending vertical fin. It is assumed that a parallel series was built having the higher-output Tumansky engine R-29B. This version can be recognized by the somewhat larger fuselage cross-section in the area of the engine. The bomb and missile armament can be distributed among eight weapons stations [pylons], three each beneath the rigid wing center sections and two beneath the fuselage. The relatively short, slewable outer wing sections are not loadable in any of the FITTER swing-wing versions.



Su-22(?)/FITTER K of the EGAF/AD

The inboard and outboard pylons visible on the photograph underneath the left wing are fitted with one each multirocket launch pod UB-32/57 (32 air-to-ground rockets, caliber 57mm). The smaller missile pylon in the center carries the AA-8/APHID air-to-air missile for self-defense.

The two stations located side by side underneath the fuselage, typical of all Sukhoi models, are likewise equipped with one each UB-32/57 pod. Taking into account the identical armament of the right wing, 192 unguided air-to-ground rockets and two air-to-air missiles can be fired. The two pylons under the fuselage can also be fitted with one each 800 liter supplementary fuel tank, and those under the wings with free-fall bombs. A total payload of up to 3500 kg on all eight stations is possible.

The aircraft's weapons equipment includes two 30mm NR-30 automatic [machine] cannons located in each of the wing roots close to the fuselage, each with 70 rounds of ammunition. One of the cannons can be missing, especially in the two-seater versions.

Other aircraft participating in the ground, flight and aerial combat demonstrations of the EGAF/AD included the following:

--Light multipurpose helicopter Mi-2/HOPLITE as an airborne command post and liaison helicopter;

--Transport helicopter Mi-8/HIP, carrying motorized rifle troops;

--Assault helicopter [gunship] Mi-24/HIND, rapid fitting of pylons with guided missiles and unguided rockets. The inclusion of four "scouts" in this gunship, to be dropped off behind the enemy, was highlighted in the GDR press;

--Multipurpose transport Let L-40 UVP, carrying wounded personnel;

--Medium-range transport An-26/CURL, carrying 30 parachutists who were dropped, as well as a cargo drop from an altitude of 5 m;

--School and combat trainer Let L-39 Albatros, fighter aircraft MiG-21/FISHBED and fighter aircraft MiG-23/FLOGGER B and G with flight demonstrations taken from the training program.

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MILITARY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PROBLEMS IN CARE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT ADMITTED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 6 1985 (signed to press 9 Sep 85) pp 281-282

[Article by Col H. Mehlberg: "Responsible Attitude Toward Military Equipment--A Prerequisite for Increasing Combat Effectiveness and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The current developmental status of our military equipment puts much higher demands than before on the behavior of the members of the army, on their awareness, their intellect and state of training, their work discipline, and also on their emctional stability and physical preparedness. The result is also higher standards for the training of the members of the army so that they will have a responsible attitude toward military equipment.

We can reach our goal of a greater combat effectiveness and combat readiness when military equipment is perfectly mastered and is maintained and serviced in accordance with regulations. But that depends decisively upon the attitude of the members of the army. It is a command variable that is influenced by many factors and that can be measured by the results. The deputy commanders for equipment and armament should constantly keep this in mind in the analysis of the results of utilization.

A responsible attitude toward military equipment is expressed in the dependability of each individual and the team in the obsrvance of the parameters and regulations established for the utilization of equipment as well as in carrying out maintenance and repair work in accordance with regulations. But it can also be seen in the economical use of physical resources made available for utilization and includes such factors as economical driving techniques, the achievement of utilization performance parameters, and the prevention of breakdowns and accidents.

Such attitudes and positions do not develop by themselves. Despite higher training levels and the increased social maturity of soldiers, it is necessary to develop them patiently through ideological work, education and training. Neither can one assume that that applies only to young soldiers. On the contrary, the results of utilization show that it is also necessary to make the superiors at all levels constantly aware of their responsibility relative to their military equipment.

1. Combining Military Training With Convincing Political Work

In the training of soldiers, we assume that their responsible behavior toward equipment depends to a large extent upon their political attitude and their political preparedness and morale. We therefore see a fundamental preconditon to be convincing political work that helps one to understand the meaning of being a soldier in socialism and to strengthen the conviction that the defense of socialism is justified.

It is thereby clear that the development of an attitude toward military equipment is a complex task whose resolution cannot be assigned to the deputy commanders for equipment and armament alone. It puts a high demand on command activity that can be performed only collectively by the commanders of all levels, the political workers, the party and FDJ organizations, and all other superiors. At times, it is by no means easy to be convincing in having all those involved understand the mutuality of this task and to develop a common awareness of responsibility for this.

It is necessary above all to carry on political work continuously for the further clarification and formation of the man-equipment relationship. Any campaign that is introduced in practice with the appearance of negative utilizaton results or frequent occurrences and failures with and on military equipment will be largely ineffective from the outset if it does not follow up on preceding continuous work.

It has been our experience that a qualitative leap to a responsible attitude toward equipment did not occur until we politically evaluated and showed all of the negative phenomena in the utilization, maintenance and repair of equipment that prevent us from fulfilling the military class mission.

Although we are still far from having reached the status for which we are striving, more thought is now going into what sort of specific political work must be done to ensure the success of the educational process.

We put the following questions at the core of our considerations:

--What are the attitudes and positions with which the soldiers approach the resolution of all of the tasks connected with military equipment and how can we identify and influence them?

--How can we best reveal the ideological problems of the man-equipment relationship and convincingly explain them most simply in daily instruction and training?

--How, in the daily process of training and utilizaton, can we establish the conditions that meet the higher mental and physical requirements placed upon us by the use of military equipment in combat?

We have established the basis for further progress in that we have, in our opinion, been sucessful in shifting these questions from the realm of

theoretical considerations on the man-equipment relationship to tasks for political and military education and training. Experience shows that that is a complicated process than can lead to success only in interaction with purposeful military training.

2. Education of Superiors is the Key to the Education of All Soldiers

The developmental status of military equipment as well as the high degree of specialization also affect the relationships between superiors and subordinates. Officers, warrant officers and career noncommissioned officers are increasingly being integrated into garrisons, crews and maintenance units. The operation, maintenance and repair of military equipment require that they have both high technical military skills and well-defined capabilities for the training of the soldiers subordinate to them.

There are difficulties especially for young and still inexperienced superiors in the formation of an exact superior-subordinate relationship. They must first learn to teach their subordinates in joint work with and on equipment to take a responsible attitude.

The charisma of the superior, his exemplariness in the consistent implementation of all regulations established for military equipment, and especially his attitude toward all questions involving combat equipment have a substantial influence on the attitude of the soldiers.

It is important that superiors, with their firm political standpoints and their experiences in the service and in life, privide effecive support to the young officers and noncommissioned officers in the training of soldiers. We are striving to implement this requirement in daily work.

But the superior's sense of responsibility toward military equipment does not develop by itself. Checks of the utilization of equipment show that the technical military knowledge and skills gained are not always put into practice. We have made some progress here as well since we began to evaluate periodically and thoroughly how each superior resolves the tasks relating to his military equipment. For this, we especially make use of the following measures:

--periodic evaluations of the utilization of military equipment,

--quality controls of military equipment after preparation for a utilization period and prior to permission for operational firing or other measures in combat training,

--surprise checks or systematic partial and overall checks,

--control inspections, inspections of military equipment or systematic checks of infantry armament.

The more specifically we evaluate the results and elaborate the status of each individual result, the more we contribute to the deepening of the sense

of responsibility of the superiors. This educational work must be part of the command activity of the commanders of all levels and must always be seen and carried out in connection with the tasks of combat readiness. Here as well, we had to acknowledge that short-term successes through campaignlike work do not last long.

3. Utilizing Socialist Competition

Socialist competition is suited above all to the teaching of a responsible attitude toward equipment. A focal point in our work is the goal-oriented management of the initiatives and activities established in the directive for the utilization of military equipment. We still have reserves here and these tasks can be resolved only when deputy commanders for equipment and armament at all levels, motor sergeants, tank mechanics and others apply all of their energies for this purpose. The management of these initiatives was delegated to the technical services and they are part of the periodic evaluation of the utilization of equipment at all levels. The soldiers are striving for the best performance in the following initiatives:

--"Vehicle/Armament of Outstanding Quality,"

--"I Drive the Most Economical Kilometer,"

--"Best Driver/Driver Instructor,"

--"Best Maintenance and Repair Group."

For this purpose, we worked out the applicable criteria for our conditions. The following criteria considered by the commander in distinguishing the best units are most effective in training:

--maintenance status of the infantry armament in the training half year (scheduled and surprise checks by the command entity),

--breakdowns or failure of military equipment caused by negligence,

--traffic accidents with service or private motor vehicles caused by negligence,

--mark achieved in the quality control of military equipment after preparaton for a utilization period,

--results of the preventive maintenance of military equipment in the training half year.

The assessment is made monthly by the deputy commanders for equipment and armament or the company commanders of the maintenance and repair installations. This direct evaluation with the drivers/driver instructors and specialists has a great educational effect.

In addition, we are conducting special competition between the units and technical specialities. It thereby involves the following criteria:

--compliance with the order of parking based upon the military regulations in the training half year,

--results of the checks of the state of equipment in the training half year,

--quality and implementation of the course of maintenance,

--number and severity of special occurences with equipment caused by negligence,

--quality of the planning and verification of utilization.

The fact that the commander gives a differentiated evaluation of both this special competition at the end of the training half year and the quality controls of military equipment after preparation for the utilization period contributes substantially to the training of the subordinate officers.

4. Technical Discipline Puts High Demands on the Soldiers

Important preconditions for ensuring the continuous operational readiness of military equipment are the exact observance of utilization regulations and all maintenance intervals, constant adherence to adjustment parameters, preparation of equipment for operation in accordance with regulations, and the application and observance of utilization requirements in the course of operation. That requires a high degree of military discipline.

In Soviet literature, one has for years been encountering the term "technical disicipline for this. It is part of military discipline and includes the conscious strict observance of all of the provisions of the utilization regulations. We view the training of a high technical discipline as a primary task. It puts high demands on the soldiers and heightens their sense of reponsibility for equipment.

The results of the utilization of military equipment indicate how serious the effects of the slightest violations of technical discipline can often be and how simple it would have been to prevent such occurrences. In our educational work, therefore, we proceed from the following basic questions:

--Everything that trainees experience in their daily duty in dealing with military equipment must correspond precisely to our service regulations and must set an example for their remaining period of service.

--The superiors and instructors must set an example in the observance of technical discipline so that the soldiers become accustomed to these forms of behavior.

--The meaning of the military provisions on the utilization of military equipment must be explained in their possible practical effects. Errors in utilization are to be evaluated continually.

--Intentional violations of provisions on the utilization of military equipment are punished through disciplinary action and the extent of possible secondary damage is explained.

It is our experience that the conscious attitude of a soldier toward military equipment is formed most effectively in the first weeks and months of his period of service. Hence follows the special responsibility both of the training installations of the National People's Army as well as of the units in which the soldiers are trained in their official function.

We too have problems in the implementation of our conceptions and training goals. But these problems are caused mainly by the superiors and instructors and less by the young soldiers being trained. In our understanding, therefore, the utilization of military equipment will be organized and carried out in an exemplary manner only when we are successful in continually including all superiors in this process and in demanding that they show high technical discipline.

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MILITARY POLAND

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF NAVY COMMEMORATED

Speech by Commander

Gdynia PREZEGLAD MORSKI in Polish No 10, Oct 85, pp 4-15

[Speech delivered by the Commander of the Navy, Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, at the commemorative observances of the 40th anniversary of Poland's Navy]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, honorable guests, veterans and reservists, comrades in arms!

It will soon be 40 years since the order by the commander-in-chief of the Polish Army established the Navy as an independent branch of the Polish People's Republic Armed Forces. The creation of the Navy, less than 2 months after the victorious conclusion of the war with the Nazi Third Reich, had deep political meaning and grave military significance. Thanks to the farsighted political and military strategy of Poland's Left camp, with the Polish People's Republic at the forefront, and the Berlin victory in May 1945, Poland based itself on the more-than-500-kilometer Baltic Coast, from the Vistula Sandbar to the Szczecin territories of the Piast dynasty. That, too, is how the sea boundary of the newly formed socialist Polish state was finally settled and the decisions of the historical July Manifesto were implemented.

In opening today's celebration, dedicated to honoring the 40th anniversary of the Navy, I am proud on behalf of its command, cadre, seamen, military employees and myself, to welcome those who came to honor it with us, the representatives of the highest political, state and military authorities: PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Comrade Stanislaw Kalkus; Minister and Head of the Office of Maritime Economy Comrade Jerzy Korzonek; and Chief of the Main Political Administration, Deputy Minister of National Defense, Comrade General of Arms Jozef Baryla.

I sincerely welcome the secretaries of the PZPR provincial committees, the chairmen of the provincial people's councils, the province governors, the chairmen of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) provincial councils, and the chiefs of the provincial internal affairs offices of the Gdansk, Szczecin, Koszalin, Slupsk and Elblag territories.

I sincerely welcome the generals and officers who are representing the central institutions of the Ministery of National Defense, branches of the armed forces and the military districts.

I warmly welcome the combatants from all of the fields of battles, the seas and the Atlantic Ocean, the veterans and reservists of the Navy, the representatives of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Union of Former Professional Soldiers, the National Defense League and the Maritime League, the residents of the city of Gdynia, and the representatives of the workplaces, colleges and schools of the Tri-Cities, who collaborate with the Navy.

In the name of all of those present I am privileged to welcome our close friends: the commander of the USSR Baltic Fleet, which has been twice decorated with the Order of the Red Flag, Comrade Admiral Konstantin Walentynowicz Makarov; member of the Military Council fleet, Comrade Vice-Admiral Ivan Fiodorowicz Alikov; deputy commander of the GDR People's Navy for behind-the-lines matters, Comrade Rear Admiral Hans Hoffman; and head of the GDR LM political board, Rear Admiral Han Hes.

I welcome the consuls general in Gdansk: USSR, Minister Plenipotentiary Comrade Ivan Tkaczenko, and GDR, Comrade Gerhard Kaiser.

I wish also to welcome the representatives of the cadre, seamen, military employees, military families, and the Trade Union of Military Employees of our branch of the armed forces, and all of those assembled in this hall who came here to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Poland's Navy with us.

Among the first to reach the liberated regions of the Coast were the soldiers of the First Separate Marine Reserve Battalion. Although they were not able to take part in a direct battle with the hated fascist foe, despite their fierce willingness and determination, nevertheless they played a significant part in the pioneering work of restoring Polish life in almost totally destroyed Gdansk and badly damaged Gdynia.

On the 40th anniversary of the Navy we express our deep respect and gratitude to that great champion of maritime matters in general and the Navy in particular, Marshall of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski, who was chiefly responsible for the establishment, on a liberated scrap of land in the Lublin territories way back in October 1944, of the nucleus of a Navy, and this was at a time when the sea was still far away, and not everyone could believe that we would soon reach it. With great respect we remember the first battalion commander, Capt Karol Kopiec. We also mention with respect the noble cadre soldiers of this unit, whom we knew and whose representatives are with us today. Your pioneering labor, dear comrades, in creating the beginnings of the defenses of the Polish People's Republic on its northern, open border, did not go for naught. I direct these words to you: Captains Henryk Malinowski, Robert Mietelic, Eugeniusz Jereczek, Wladyslaw Trzcinski, Marian Iwankiewicz, Janusz Kunde, and Leon Doroszewski; Ensign Roman Radziejewski; and also your former subordinates. We wish you further productive activity for the country and for the Coast, with which you have cast your fate. We wish you long years of good health and all possible good fortune in your personal life.

We address words of deep respect to the heroic defenders of Westerplatte, Hel and Gdynia, who in the tragic days of September 1939 were subjected to the most tragic and most severe test for a soldier--they had to yield to the

enemy's brute force, but never did they doubt our return to the Baltic lands stolen from Poland.

We bow our heads and our colors before all fighters for a free and independent Fatherland, for its favorable geopolitical postwar form. In paying deep homage today to the fallen, who remained faithful to the slogan "for your freedom and ours" to the end of their lives, we send greetings to all former soldiers who in various military units, on land, sea and air, extolled our national red and white colors.

Forever in our grateful memory will remain the first commanders and educators, the creators of the people's Navy . We will always remember those who in leaving for their eternal vigil left us a great legacy. Permit me to name only those of senior rank: Vice Admiral Zdzislaw Studzinski; Rear Admirals Wlodzimierz Steyer, Jozef Sobiesiak, Gereon Grzenia-Romanowski, Wladyslaw Szczerkowski, and Witold Glinski; General Tadeusz Dziekan; Captains: Boleslaw Romanowski, Stanislaw Leszczynski, Adam Rychla, Mieczyslaw Miernik, Stanislaw Lewandowski, Czeslaw Witczak, Maciej Morys, Wienczyslaw Piotrowski, Henryk Wasowicz, Jozef Porydzaj, Tadeusz Orzecki, Kazimierz Laskarzewski, Ludwik Szmidt, Michal Ejsmontt, Ireneusz Grajewski, Zdzislaw Glowienka, and Ludwik Swinkianski; Commander Lieutenant Franciszek Dabrowski; and Commander Pilot Aleksander Majewski.

We are deeply grateful to those who for a number of years have performed responsible functions in the ranks of the Navy, making their personal contribution to the achievements which have now been ascertained. I am referring primarily to Gens of Arms Jozef Urbanowski and Czeslaw Kiszczak, Gens Div: Mieczyslaw Grudzien, Sebastian Strzalkowski and Edward Poradka; Gens Bde: Wieslaw Lasinski, Mieczyslaw Cygan, Ryszard Mielczarek, Jozef Szewczyk, Kazimierz Lipinski and Marian Wroblewski; Colonels Tadeusz Makarewicz, Jan Rapacewicz, Franciszek Piwowar; Captains Adam Kuzma, Ireneusz Krupa, Henryk Uba, Walerian Magon, Ignacy Blasiak, Zdzislaw Misztal, Stanislaw Kocyk, and many others.

We send words of gratitude and best wishes to the admirals and officers of the USSR Navy who gave us a tremendous amount of assistance in the organizing and training of our Navy, sharing their knowledge and wealth of combat experience. We wish to specifically single out Vice Admiral Wiktor Czerokow; Rear Admirals Iwan Szylingowski and Mikolaj Truchnin; Captains Mikolaj Sztankowski, Pawel Ipolitow, Wiktor Rukiewicz, Wlodzimierz Polakov, Anisim Szelest, Wiktor Mironow, Iwan Smirnow, Michail Skorochodow, and Kiryl Szyszlakow; Colonels Walenty Sidorkin, Michail Griba, Mikolaj Turkow, and many others.

We sincerely thank the officers, ensigns, noncommissioned officers and seamen who are retired or in the reserves for their contribution to the development and improvement of the Navy over its entire 40 years, and particularly Rear Admirals Henryk Pietraszkiewicz and Zygmunt Rudomin; Captains Stanislaw Kankowski, Edward Skora, Heliodor Tekiel, Jerzy Pawlowski, and Zdzislaw Smyk; Ensign Marcin Marusinski; and Chief Petty Officer Kazimierz Mierzwiak.

We sincerely greet the Navy reservists who upon leaving the ranks of our units went on to build socialism, often becoming leaders in vocational and

social work. They include Captains Jan Slusarz, Bogdan Rojcewicz and Stefan Wisla and Navy Captain Bogdan Kryspin.

I give high praise to the professional cadre and the seaman in the regular military service who are fulfilling, with integrity, their military duties in the posts assigned to them, thus faithfully executing the testament of many generations of defenders of the Polish sea. Allow me, comrades, to name Captains Jan Fursewicz, Marian Moneta, Ludwik Siwek, Stanislaw Lalak, Jan Przybylski, Boleslaw Hydzik, Zdzislaw Frankowicz, and Waldemar Raczkowski; Chief Staff Warrant Officer Franciszek Szarek; Chief Warrant Officers Tadeusz Iwanski and Marek Mincer; Warrant Officers Slawomir Reymer and Marian Schmidt; and our best efficiency experts,Commander Lieutenant Mieczyslaw Bielawski and Navy Ensign Jan Sobkowski.

I thank our civilian employees for their dedicated labor,and for their social and vocational activeness. Among them are Reserve Captains Jozef Wegrzyn, Bronislaw Marciow, and Bronislaw Szulow; Reserve WarrantOfficer Bernard Wladacz; Dr Tadeusz Struniewski,and Monika Janik. I also thank our shipyard workers for their ship construction, for their efficient and dependable repair of of ships and auxiliary sailing vessels.

The sacrifice of those who died in the battle for People's Poland and the country's socialist future, the combat effort of those who are no longer with us and those who survived, was not in vain. The Navy which was formed 40 years ago is today a reliable component of the Armed Forces of thePolish People's Republic. Its soldiers are the sons and grandsons of the cadre and seamen of those days, those battle struggles on land, sea and in air. In serving on ships, planes and in coastal units, they vigilantly guard the country's security, following the proud Navy traditions of the Polish nation.

We have--and we look upon this as an achevement of the entire 40 years--a highly qualified cadre and good Navy youth, patriotic and deeply dedicated to the ideals of socialism. We have all kinds of combat capability, by ship, air and other means of battle. We owe our combat equipment, mainly our ships, to the great help of the Soviet Union, to the efforts of our own defense industries, to the creative ideas of our scientists and engineers, and to the productive work of our shipyard workers. It is due precisely to the deliveries, licenses and technical cooperation, the good collaboration with the USSR Navy, that ships of various classes and designations have been added to our fleet. Most recently, they were ships of the newest generation, named "Gornik" [Miner] and "Hutnik" [Metalworker]. In the near future other ships will be put into service, including a modern submarine, destroyer escorts and minesweepers, to meet operational needs and requirements in the sea theater of combat operations.

Our principal ally, the Navy of the Soviet Union, has supported us in all of our many operations and ventures throughout our entire 40 years of existence. We therefore express our deep gratitude to our Soviet friends for their internationalist assistance, for their friendliness and understanding of our needs, for confirming Poland's sense of security in the Baltic Sea area.

Based as it is on Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Polish-Soviet sea alliance is uninfringeable. Therefore, the ties of fellowship between the allied armies and navies, and mainly the ties between the Polish Navy and Baltic Fleet, twice-decorated with the Order of the Red Star USSR, and the GDR People's Navy, are very strong. During the 30-years' existence of the Warsaw Pact, the ties between our navies have proven themselves in many critical moments. Internationalism in navy ranks is very strongly and extensively entrenched--it has become universal and natural. We feel this most geniunely and concretely during our joint drills, during our visits of friendship and all kinds of contacts between the cadre and seamen of the three friendly fleets on the Baltic Sea: the navies of the USSR, GDR and Poland.

The 40-year history of the Navy is the constant vigilance in defense of the sea borders of the Polish People's Republic, the dedicate service to the Polish nation and its leading force, the PZPR. It is the raising of young Poles into upright citizens dedicated to socialism. On the occasion of our Navy anniversary we stand before the nation, the party and the people's governsment and report on what we have accomplished. In making this report, in summing up the achievements of 40 years, we stress that one of the most valuable qualities is the advancement--social and professional--of the officer cadre. Its dedication to ideology, to service, to the obtainment of ever-higher skills, has paved the way for the entire Navy. We are proud that almost 90 percent of the officers in the Navy are graduates of higher military and civilian schools. It is our hope that the future officer cadre will meet the professional, scientific, intellectual and cultural needs of the day, the requirements of the scientific-engineering revolution, and the criteria of modern operational and tactical ideas. As you know, 40 years ago we began not only with a limited sea combat potential, but above all, with a shortage of qualified officer cadre. To correct these problems, a Navy Officers School was established as early as 1946, and 10 years later, the Heroes of Westerplatte Higher Naval School was formed. The faculties of our colleges, who are performing their training and educating assignments better and better, can be proud of their many theoretical works on the art of war at sea. An entire series of innovative solutions has been developed and executed in the laboratories of the Higher Naval School. They include contactless ignition equipment in naval armament, a power supply for minesweeping armament, principles of operation and utilization of a road minesweeper, and a navigational and weapons converter. The principles for hydrographic navigation protection of combat actions, qualitative evaluation of the enemy's naval forces, and assessment of the Navy's reconnaissance forces and means have been developed. A model has been made of a device for setting dummy thermic or dipolar targets and regulations pertaining to studies of the impact resistance of ship constructions to underwater explosions have been drawn up. The Higher Naval School faculty has submitted 256 applications to the patent office, and patents have been awarded in 128 cases.

In speaking about the great social and professional progress made by our officer cadre, we should also say that standard courses of study have been introduced at the Higher Naval School by which graduates can obtain a master's degree in engineering in applicable specialties. The establishment of study courses to train future political officers and command-and-staff specialists in technical-materials supply have also proven to be very useful. All in all,

our very worthy school has educated several thousand officers and warrant officers. We are grateful to its staff and faculty for this. We also wish them further success in their scientific research, war-at-sea teaching, and expansion of their scientific-research and study-room facilities.

Aside from the cadre training taking place in the Higher Naval School, the study courses offered by the USSR Naval Academy are of the utmost importance in improving the skills of officers selected for higher service positions. Over 15 percent of the officer corps of the Polish Navy has been trained at this Academy. We express our deep gratitude to the command and the highly qualified faculty of this Soviet naval school for their extremely valuable aid in preparing command and staff cadre for the Polish Navy. It is due to this assistance that we have been able to undertake a study of a number of complex problems in a field of operations and tactics peculiar to our branch of the armed forces. This was reflected in the plans made for the future expansion of our naval forces. Simultaneously with the training of our cadre, we began to rebuild the ravages of war. Destroyed ports, wharfs, and breakwaters, devastated warehouses and technical facilities, sunken vessels, mined harbor basins, roads and water lanes--that is what we found 40 years ago when we took over the watch at the Coast restored to Poland.

The USSR Baltic Fleet have us invaluable help in those days in clearing the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk and the larger navigational lanes of mines. This made it possible for the first ships to enter Gdynia already on 14 July 1945. After 23 ships, including 9 minesweepers, were incorporated into the Navy in April 1946, we continued the clear the northern waters of the Baltic sea ourselves, and when the submarines, destroyers and minesweepers returned from their war journeys and their combat capability was restored, we began to organize the training process. The need to organize a system of coast defenses was the top priority at that time. In order to accomplish that, the number of ships was increased and the naval aviation and coast artillery units were expanded.

In the 1950's, due to a worsening of the international situation, the process of equipping the Navy with the latest-generation ships was accelerated. Gradually destroyers, submarines, and submarine chasers, purchased in the Soviet Union, were put into service, as well as base minesweepers, landing craft, torpedo cutters, and special ships and vessels made in Poland.

The economic and scientific-technical progress in our country and the increase in trained cadre made it possible to begin a process of quality transformations in our Navy early in the 1960's. The changes were based on new doctrinal assumptions and the need to convert to new combat technologies. Of the fleets of the Baltic states, our Navy, following that of the USSR Baltic Fleet, was the next which began to develop light rocket impact forces. The entry of small rocket ships and roads minesweepers into service opened up a new stage in the development of the Navy at that time.

Naval aviation took a similar path during the past 40 years. It went from fighter, attack and piston reconnaissance planes to jets and new marine helicopters.

As the Navy developed, systematic advancement also occurred in naval operational thought, as revealed by the undertaking of new, complex problems in the field of tactics and operations. Main attention was focused on developing modern principles of troop-deployment in sea battles and automation of armaments-utilization processes. Our Navy can be proud of significant achievements on this score. We now have modern computer assemblies installed on ships, in computer centers, coast units, and scientific-research centers. The Navy has designed and has in operation computer systems which encompass almost all basic forms of command and staff operations.

Our sea defenses, insofar as tactics of deployment of various forces are concerned, are assisted by the multifaceted cooperation of our allied fleets on the Baltic Sea. One of the main forms of this cooperation are the ever more frequent joint ventures, exchange of experience in tactical-operation and combat training, and the development and application of the best methods and forms of training, including the ideological and political education of individuals. These consist primarily of joint command-and-staff and special exercises, water roads training, joint leadership training of the fleet cadre, military drills and war games, conferences, mutual consultations and demonstrations, and the preparation and application of uniform cooperation documents and principles of performing combat service.

In summing up the achievements of the Navy's 40 years, the accomplishments of its troops and services cannot be ignored. Deserving of special recognition are the engineer troops, which already in June 1947 mineswept the coast from Braniew to Szczecin, an area covering 2,324 sq km, removing and destroying thousands of tons of ammunition and grenades. They made a large contribution in the building of permanent fortifications, including command posts, coast artillery batteries, and reinforced defense areas. They had a large part in rebuilding and expanding the naval harbors. At the same time, they did a lot of work for the national economy, e.g., miner's work on the construction site of the pumped-storage power station in Zarnowiec. They also did preliminary work on the construction of a second drydock at the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia and the Northern Port in Gdansk. In addition, many bridges and gangways were built for various institutions in the Gdansk and Szczecin provinces.

In assessing the achievements of the Navy's 40 years of existence, its sea-rescue activities occupy a prominent position. In addition to its assigned tasks, it serves the national economy. The launching of many modern rescue ships permitted us to go out into the seas and oceans, as shown by its towing services, deep underwater work and rescue campaigns. Its work in crude oil and natural gas exploration in the Baltic Sea, in which to this day our sea rescue work is indispensable, deserves special mention.

The achievements of the Navy's Hydrographic Service, which has a wealth of tradition and was served the national economy well, should also be mentioned. Hydrographic surveys and oceanographic research form the basis for the publications of successive editions of sea maps and navigational aids, as well as many reports for the Navy and the national economy. Of exceptional importance to the national economy is the participation of the hydrographic service in the geophysical and geological research conducted on the sea by

scientific institutions and civilian enterprises. The sailings of the Navy's hydrographic ships in Spitztbergen and Antarctica were an equally valuable contribution to Polish scientific research. Furthermore, the Navy's Hydrographic Service takes an active part in the work of the International Hydrographic Organizations and collaborates productively with the hydrographic services of the socialist states, particularly the USSR and the GDR.

The chemical troops of the Navy achieved universal respect and recognition in the past 40 years. Their importance in safeguarding the chemical combat activities of military units and ships grew. Their creative findings in the field of contamination prevention, and identification and elimination of contamination, have been greatly appreciated by all of the armed forces. Apart from this, chemical detachments assisted the national economy greatly by participating in a campaign to decontaminate fishing vessels, wharfs, and production floors contaminated by mustard gas sunk by the Germans in the Baltic waters. A total of 17 such campaigns were conducted, estimated to value 6.5 million zlotys. Successful decontamination campaigns were also conducted on two ships of the Polish Ocean Lines in 1976, in which the holds and the containers were contaminated with toxic chemical substances. I will further add that the administration of one of the US ports in which these ships were docked demanded over $300,000 to decontaminate them.

I must also give praise to the other troops and services, and especially the Navy's communication and observations troops, the health service, the food service, the automotive service, the uniform service, and the petroleum, oil and lubricants service--all of whom have many innovative, useful findings to present, which improve service and management in the overall command system and in flow of supplies of materials to vessels and ships. The increasingly higher management efficiency of the technical and supply services and other organs of the Navy Headquarters Command should also be underscored. This is promoted by the invention-innovation movement which during the 40 years of the existence of our branch of the armed forces submitted 13,103 designs, of which 10,929 were efficiency-improvement proposals, 1.640 were innovations, 385 were inventions, and 149 were utility models. A large number of these were used in the marine sector of the national economy. Every zloty spent for this activity was repaid 27-fold. I thank all of those who are creative and who have the ambition to improve our facilities and equipment, as well as the entire command, leadership and management process. The efficiency experts and the innovators, in fulfilling their role of bearers of technical progress, have served the Navy well.

The high combat readiness of our branch of the armed forces is inseparably linked to the leadership and competition movement. We have made great strides in this area, as shown by our masterful use of equipment and armament. This movement produced a number of valuable initiatives in the fight to be named the best shilp or best detachment. At present, 68 percent of the Navy personnel has a specialist rating--from third to master inclusively. Tens of ship detachments and units are proud to be named "leading," and hundreds of combat teams carry the proud title, "Teams in the Service of Socialism."

Apart from the group leadership and competitiveness, the steadily rising number of individuals--seamen and noncommissioned officers in the regular service--who have been singled out for distinction and awards such as "Exemplary Seaman," "Exemplary Leader," or "Exemplary Warrant Officer," deserves special mention. The record shows that the Navy leads all of the branches of the armed forces in these awards. We are also happy with the fact that of those who hold the title "Exemplary Seaman," almost 62 percent are members and candidates for the PZPR and 45 percent are members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

The sportsmen and members of the "Flota" [Fleet] Military Sports Circle (MSC) and the yachtsmen from the "Kotwica" [Anchor] Navy Yacht Club, observe the Navy's 40th anniversary along with us. The representatives of Flota were pioneers in organizing physical culture activities in units and on ships immediately after the war, thus beginning the dynamic expansion of mass sports events on the Coast. All told, during these 40 years contestants from Flota MSC won 2 Olympic medals, 9 championship medals in Europe, 58 championship medals in Allied Armies' competitions, and over 1,000 championship medals in Poland. The dignified and patriotic military attitude of the Flota contestants during sports events also deserves recognition. These achievements can be attributed to training, to ideological and educational commitment, and to well organized and utilized sports-training facilities. The construction of open and covered swimming pools with complete facilities deserves particular emphasis. In all, due to the dedicated effort of the cadre and seamen, 6 swimming pools were constructed, of which 4 are under cover, and 166 physical-fitness centers, rifle-ranges, and fields for team sports.

In addition to Flota MSC, the activities of Kotwica Yacht Club were greatly expanded. The achievements of the Kotwica yachtsmen are excellent. They received 18 championship awards and 22 co-championship awards for Poland in various regattas; they obtained permanent possession of the GDR Navy commander's trophy and the king of Sweden's trophy. They participated in two-man transatlantic regattas and international competitions. They took second place in the "76-Sail Operation." I thank them for this effort in showing the Polish colors on the seas and oceans of the world. I also sincerely thank the activists and contestants of Flota for their sports wins thus far, for worthily representing the Navy here and abroad.

As the retrospective analysis of the Navy's 40 years of achievements has shown, we have many people of action in our ranks--more and more all the time--rising above the average, both among the officer groups as well as among the warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and seamen. These are peace-time heroes, soldiers performing exemplary service, dedicated to the struggle for the good name of our branch of the armed forces and thus the Polish People's Army. This is primarily the result of the educational activities conducted by the commanders, the party organizations and echelons, and the youth and social aktiv. All of our educational work in the 40 years of the Navy was conducted in the name of love for the socialist Fatherland and the infinite loyalty to the Polish red-and-white colors, in the name of friendship and comradeship in arms with our allied armies and navies, based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. The party's program, developed at the PZPR Ninth

Extraordinary Congress, is dear to us. We know that the people's government is counting on the participation of the military in executing the hard tasks connected with bringing the country out of its economic difficulties and reinforcing social stability.

The Navy considers it a matter of honor to serve in the defense of Poland's sea border, to safeguard the country's security, and to always be ready to defend socialism. The past years have proved that we have performed these duties well. The personnel in our branch of the armed forces will do everything to even further improve the combat readiness of units and ships, and to reinforce ideological cohesiveness through honest and dedicated work.

The party organization, which functions strongly and flexibly in the Navy, comprises 87 percent of the officers. Its ranks are steadily growing. This year alone, i.e., in just a few months, over 200 seamen were accepted as candidates. The party's activities are closely connected with the shaping of party member's ideological stances, with strengthening the combat readiness of ships and units, with the efficient functioning of staffs and commands. We note that the scope of influence exerted by party organizations on the work of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth has expanded.

In 40 years of educating fine citizens of the People's state, capable of effectively defending the country and its seas, the Navy has also made an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace in the world's hot spots. I am referring here to the participation of our cadres in peace missions in Korea, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Near East. Our Navy representatives received high grades for their work, professional military skills, ideological and moral attitudes, and exemplary service in the particular peace missions. This was shown by the many certificates of award and letters of commendation presented to them. Almosts 50 officers were decorated with UN "In the Service of Peace" medals.

The Navy's participation in the struggle with the counterrevolution on the Coast and the maintenance of public order is a separate chapter of our responsible service for the country and the defense of socialism. We can report that, like good citizens, in accordance with our patriotic and internationalistic duty, we performed our martial-war duties well.

We observe our Navy holiday with an action that has been going on for many months in our units and navy garrisons. Through our work to improve the appearance of our barracks and other housing, our efforts to save raw and other materials, to obtain higher specialty ratings and "Exemplary Seaman" awards, our donations of blood, and our transference of funds saved to the Polish Mother Health Center--our cadre and seamen are multiplying our national assets.

We observe our anniversary with a sense of having performed our duties to the nation, the party and the people's government, satisfactorily.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Navy, I want to sincerely thank all of those whose honest military service and dedicated work contributed to our joint achievements. I also thank them for what they are doing this year

and for what they have done in the past. On behalf of the cadre, seamen and civilian employees of the Navy, I express my highest esteem and respect to those who took part in the war against fascism and who were victorious on all fronts.

I send best wishes also to the Navy reservists, whose contribution to our overall achievements is significant and lasting.

I address words of the greatest respect also to our comrades in arms in the land and air forces of the Polish Armed Forces.

I send warm greetings to our sincere friends, the cadre and seamen of the twice-decorated with the Order of the Red Star USSR Baltic Fleet and the GDR People's Navy.

I send sincere best wishes to the working people of the Coast--the shipyard workers, the merchant mariners, the fishermen, the workers in the maritime economy, and also the activists and members of the sociopolitical organizations and the residents of the coastal areas, to whom we are bound by close ties.

Navy members and employees, I congratulate you for the good results you have achieved in your work and your service and wish you further success in accomplishing future assignments for the good of the Polish People's Republic. I also wish you and your loved once the best of health and all possible good fortune in your personal life. Long live the Navy--faithful guardian of the Polish sea!

Long live our socialist Fatherland--the Polish People's Republic!

Long live peace and socialism!

Congratulations from Dignitaries

Gdynia PRZEGLAD MORSKI in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 25-27

[Text] Greetings, best wishes, and congratulations on the occasion of the Polish Navy's 40th anniversary were sent by the following:

Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Deputy Minister of National Defense, Gen Arms Jozef Uzycki

Assistant Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic, Chief Military Prosecutor, Col Henryk Kostrzewa

President of the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court, Gen Bde Kazimierz Lipinski

Commandant of the General Staff Academy, Gen Arms Jozef Kaminski and Deputy Commandant Gen Bde Ludwik Sobieraj

Headquarters, Military Council, Party Committee and Soldiers of the Aviation Troops, Gen Div Tytus Krawczyc, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Gen Bde Jan Celek

Headquarters, Military Council and Soldiers of the National Air Defense Troops, Gen Div Longin Lozowicki, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Gen Bde Mieczyslaw Wlodarski

Headquarters, Border Guard Troops, Gen Bde Feliks Stramik, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Col Stanislaw Brodzinski

Headquarters, Military Council, Party Committee, and Soldiers of the Pomeranian Military District, Gen Div Zbigniew Blechman, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Gen Bde Henryk Kondas

Headquarters, Military Council, Party Committee, and Soldiers of the Warsaw Military District, Gen Div Jerzy Skalski, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Gen Bde Jan Socha

Headquarters, Military Council, Party Committee, and Soldiers of the Silesian Military District, Gen Bde Jan Kuriata, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Col Zdzislaw Rozbicki

Deputy National Commander of Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces for Naval Affairs, Adm N. I. Howrin

Representative of the Commander-in-Chief of the ZSZ in the Polish Army, Gen Col Siwienok

Headquarters of the USSR Baltic Fleet (twice-decorated with the Order of the Red Star), Adm K. Makarow, and member of the Military Council, Chief of the Political Board of the USSR Baltic Fleet, Vice Adm I. Alikow

Headquarters, GDR People's Navy, Adm W. Ehm, and Deputy, Rear Adm P.P. Hes

Cuba's Army, Navy and Air Force Attache in Warsaw, LtCol Hernando Hernandez

Army, Navy and Air Force Attache in Vietnam Embassy, Col Le Hun Ty

Headquarters of the Indian Navy

Gen Arms Jozef Urbanowicz

Gen Bde Jan Swiatowiec

Headquarters, Coast Defense Units, Gen Bde Henryk Szafranski, and Deputy for Political Affairs, Col Aleksander Bogowicz

Provincial Military Staff in Gdansk, Chief, Col Zenon Molczyk, and Deputy, Col Jozef Skrzypecki

PZPR Provincial Committee in Elblag, First Secretary, Jerzy Prusiecki

ZSL Provincial Committee in Gdansk, Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Boguslaw Droszcz

Governor of Szczecin Province, Stanislaw Malec

Governor of Elblag Province, Col Ryszard Urlinski

Mayor of Warsaw, Gen Div Mieczyslaw Debicki

Mayor of Gdynia, Jan Krzeczkowski

Prosecutor General's Office in Gdansk, Provincial Prosecutor, Ryszard Zegar

Internal Affairs Office of Slupsk Province, Chief, Col Zenon Marcinkowski

Regional Internal Affairs Office in Gdynia, Chief. LtCol Janusz Wydra

Warsaw University Education and Upbringing Administration Office in Gdansk, Superintendent, Wladyslaw Tuminowski

USSR Consul General in Gdansk, Iwan Tkaczenko

Libyan People's Office in Warsaw, Mohamed Saad, Attache

Main Administration of the National Defense League in Warsaw, Gen Div Zygmunt Huszcza

Provincial Administration of the National Defense League in Gdansk, Deputy Chairman, Col Feliks Janicki

Provincial Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, Chairman, Capt (Res) Henryk Romanek

Main Administration of the Union of Former Professional Soldiers, Chairman, Col (Ret) Roman Les

Polish Union of Pensioners, Annuitants and Disabled Persons, Provincial Chapter in Gdansk, Chairman, Edward Sablik

Union of Former Professional Soldiers, Provincial Administration, Chairman, Col (Ret) Tadeusz Ignaciuk

Union of Polish Disabled Veterans, Local Administration Board in Gdynia, Chairman, Edward Smyczek

Former Soldiers (Poles) in the Soviet Army Club, Administration in Gdynia, Chairman, Capt (Ret) Ludwik Borowski

Members of the Executive Committee of the Reserve Officers Club in the Gdansk Shipyards, Chairman of the Factory Commission, Maj (Res) Andrzej Zochowski

Old Gdynians Circle in Mariners and Dockworkers Trade Union Marine Club in

Gdansk, Chairman, Comdr (Res) Edward Obertynski

Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Local Chapter in Gdynia, Chairman, Elzbieta Czerniak-Gacka

Polish Tourist and Local Studies Society, Navy Chapter, "Watra" Youth Tourism Club, President, Zbigniew Zochowski, Secretary, Anna Kuznicka

Water Scouts, Katowice Troop

Museum of City of Gdynia, Director, Wojciech Zielinski

Main Mining Institute, General Director, Prof Dr Hab Jozef Maloszewski

Polish Petroleum Mining and Gas Production, Torun Geophysics, Director, E. Poleszak

Northern District State Railroads in Gdansk, Managing Director, Dominik Adamek

Silesian District State Railroads, Managing Director, Aleksander Robak

Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia, Director, Zbigniew Maciejewski

Deep-Sea Fishing and Fishing Services Enterprise in Gdynia, Managing Director, Edward Budzinski

"Schooner" Fishing and Fishing Services Enterprise, Manager, F. Kirstein

Commercial Seaport in Gdynia, Director, Tadeusz Idzkiewicz

Szczecin Maritime Office, Managing Director, Merchant Marine Capt Jozef Stebnicki

Military Trade Center, Department in Gdansk, Director, Capt Bogdan Kierzkowski

"Rawar" UNITRA Radio Factories in Warsaw, Director, Marian Migdalski

Gdansk Publishing House, Workers Cooperative, Director, Wieslaw Zieniewski

Gdansk Polytechnic, Rector, Prof Dr Hab Eugeniusz Debicki

Higher Navy School in Gdynia, Rector, Prof Dr Hab Piotr Jedrzejowicz

Citizens Militia Cadet School in Slupsk, Commandant, Col Karol Kubalica

Grammar Schools Collective No 6, Gdansk-Nowy Port, Director Franciszek Potulski

Administration, Faculty and Students of the Polish Navy Secondary School No 3 in Gdynia, Director, Roman Gadomski

Grammar School No 2 in Gdynia, youth and children

Grammar School No 23 in Gdynia

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The Navy Command, on behalf of the seamen, cadre, families of military employees, and itself, sincerely thanks the political and social organizations, institutions, workplaces, schools, private individuals and people of the Coast for their active participation in the observances of the 40th anniversary of the Navy's existence and for the greetings, good wishes and congratulations sent to us.

9295
CSO: 2600/146

POLITICS ALBANIA

DISTORTION OF WEDDING DANCE CONDEMNED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 4 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "The Dance of the Bride and 'the Orchestra Players' ..."]

[Text] Dances are the most delightful events in the life of human beings. This is how our people have valued dances in centuries and have created their rich traditions, good customs and the beautiful songs of the joyful Albanian wedding dances.

Our party has also carried out a great ideological struggle in this field in order to cleanse the wedding ceremonies of the stains of the past, of religious rites and of backward habits. Nevertheless, here and there, we observe special cases where, in one form or another, openly or secretly, the stains of the past manifest themselves and badly clash with the happy milieu of our wedding ceremonies. On the first days of September a wedding ceremony was held in one of the best establishments of the city of Korce. Everything started and was progressing in the best manner possible. The bride was dressed in white, a simple dress from the knitwear combine. The dinner was simple, not expensive, but satisfactory. Popular dances and songs were at their height. The young couple, the family and guests were are the height of their happiness. And, precisely at this moment, somewhere near the orchestra loud drumbeats were heard and, immediately after, there was the sound of a special melody; "The wedding march of the bride," someone cried.

The wedding march! How wonderful. The bride, newly arrived in the new home, is the central figure of the wedding ceremony; therefore, she deserves the most beautiful, joyful dance. And, the bride gets up and comes to lead the dance. She is beautiful, ornate, happy. The dance suits the new bride. But, what is happening? ... The clarinetist gets up and stands in front of the dancers. Someone comes and puts some paper money, 25 leks, on his forehead. And, the clarinetist, playing his clarinet at the highest tone, makes his way while twisting his body so that the dancers may see his forehead covered with paper money. The dance continues. Another dancer follows the example set by the first one and puts some paper money on the forehead of the orchestra player and places himself beside the dancing bride. Some others do the same. The dance rotates and the table of the orchestra players is covered with paper money of 5, 10 and 25 leks.... Someone else, wanting to show off and prove that he is better than the others, places some paper money, 50 leks, on the forehead of the clarinetist.

In this manner, the wedding dance diminishes the wedding ceremony of the bride instead of embellishing it. The orchestra players are not satisfied until they have collected hundreds more leks by speculating on the bride's dance, on the sick pride of some people who want to show that they are "people who keep customs."

The dance of the bride, a part of the beautiful ceremony of our wedding custom, is turned into a custom foreign to our socialist wedding. Therefore, our sound social opinion seriously condemns this action. Very few still practice this backward custom because, even in those wedding ceremonies where these activities of showing off are manifested, the mass of the participants not only do not follow them, but also laugh at them and disdain them. However, this contempt remains passive without direct action. The educational role of the Democratic Front Organizations is required in this matter so that social opinion may be effective. It is not enough to punish and disdain a backward custom; it should be combatted to the very end. A special work is needed, especially with some orchestra players, all workers from economic enterprises or agricultural co-operatives and, as a matter of fact, some also are from cultural and artistic institutions. What are their leaders and working collectives doing?

9150/12795
CSO: 2100/16

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR'S FOREIGN POLICY JUSTIFIED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Frantisek Kudrna: "The Basis of Our Policies"]

[Text] I think it would be difficult to find an opinion with which we could agree with Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. delegate to the UN and representative of the most reactionary anticommunist forces in the United States. But it has happened. She hit the nail on the head when in the Sunday issue of the WASHINGTON POST (17 Nov 85) she wrote in a commentary before the summit meeting in Geneva: "Gorbachev has to deal with the end of the arms race because his priority is a better life for the Soviet people and the development of the Soviet economy."

She is right. Naturally, it is not the personal responsibility of Gorbachev as Mrs Kirkpatrick stated. (Even though the whole world highly appreciates Gorbachev's contribution, especially at the Geneva talks--his high principles, knowledge, persistence, elan, pointedness and sense of reality.) It expresses the basis of our system, our policies. Armaments and the living standard go hand in hand in mathematical proportion, not only for Soviet workers but essentially for all the inhabitants of this planet: increased armaments mean a reduction of the living standard of the broad masses of people. Only a small group of people profits from and makes a living from them. The intent of our policies--whether domestic or foreign--always was, is and will be to improve the workers' lives, that is, to fight for arms reduction. Even such an ardent anticommunist like Mrs Kirkpatrick must, willy nilly, recognize these humane endeavors of ours.

At the very beginning of their movement the communists inscribed on their banner the welfare of the people. And even today--as is formulated in the proposed new edition of the Program of the CPSU--based on new conditions, they are striving to achieve a new level of development in the workers' standard of living.

This new level, however, can only be attained in peacetime! That is why a program of peace has also been a part of our movement from the very beginning.

It is worth mentioning that for us peace was never a matter of opportunism or tactics. For instance, in 1916, V I Lenin wrote in his work "On Caricatures

of Marxism and 'Imperialist Economics'": "In the thesis of the periodical SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT we clearly announced that our party, if the revolution brought it to power in the current war, would offer a democratic peace without delay to all the fighting nations."

And so it happened. The struggle for peace became the cornerstone of the policies of ruling communist parties. It was thus before World War II and it is so now.

Perhaps the reader will forgive me if I cite one more quotation which, in my opinion, incisively characterizes the timeless essence of our policies. It was said in 1934 at the 17th Congress of the VKS (b) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)]: "Ours is a policy of maintaining peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The Soviet Union does not want to threaten anyone and--by the same token--attack anyone. We stand for peace and advocate the idea of peace. But we do not fear threats and we are determined to return blow for blow with weapons of war. Whoever wants peace and seeks economic ties with us will always get support from us. Those, however, who try to attack our country will meet with crushing resistance so that in future they will lose their taste for sticking their pig snouts into our Soviet garden!" When we think about the essence of it we see that it has not changed today either--those principles were fully reflected in the position taken by Comrade Gorbachev at Geneva as well as at the subsequent meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Prague.

Events confirmed that there were no empty words or excessive self-confidence, not in any respect. But they also showed that some people are incorrigible.

The peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union following World War II continue. I would take up a lot of space just enumerating Soviet post-war peace initiatives, proposals for arms reduction and disarmament. The USSR also works in this direction by example. Many a time it carried out unilateral action in reducing arms in the hope that the other side would do likewise. But they always swept it off the table saying that it was only propaganda....

The USSR inscribed in the history of humanity with letters of gold a pledge that under no circumstances would it be the first to use nuclear weapons!

Vainly would we look in our lexicon for threats of force or flexing of muscle. Our strategy is not based on policies from a position of strength; it is neither one of intimidation nor deterrence but expressly defensive. To evoke fear by means of arms is contrary to our policy, our social interests and objectives.

We do not have to act out the world's image of peace lovers or make a trial run of the peace discussions (as was rumored at the White House when R. Reagan allegedly refined his role in the debate with a person acting "like Gorbachev"). For us these are basic principles of our life.

We are well aware, however, that in the capitalist world what was once written by the Englishman T.J. Dunning (who lived between 1799 and 1873) is

still true: "Capital is afraid of not making enough profit or very small profits...If capital gets enough profit then it gathers courage. It suffices to assure 10 percent and it can be used anywhere; with 20 percent it becomes spirited; with 50 percent it will risk its neck; with 100 percent it will trample on all human laws; with 300 percent there is no crime which it would not risk..."

And modern armaments bring capitalism fabulous direct profits. The arming of space--that is a heavenly dream of profits! Should we then be surprised at all those provocations that were arranged before the summit meeting--beginning with the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomat Yurchenko through to the deployment of more cruise missiles literally hours before the meeting, etc., etc.?

At the same time the world was astonished that the U.S. Secretary of Defense sent a letter to the President of the United States just before the summit meeting and--released it to the press! It was published in the NEW YORK TIMES on 13 November 1985. It contained a strong attack on the Soviet Union based on false and completely unfounded allegations and urged the President to emphasize at the meeting that the United States would not observe the signed agreements on antimissile defense and the so-called SALT 2 agreement!

We can look at this from any angle--in any case, it is an unprecedented and unconscionable matter, whether previously arranged or not. But it demonstrates, among other things, that big business, in the interests of maintaining enormous military profits, is really capable of anything--any kind of lies, baseness or violation of all standards. There was an avalanche of world reaction which should have made any road to understanding impossible. Therefore, only a fool could expect that the meeting in Geneva would be a magic wand and make any essential change in the world situation.

Limiting the nuclear threat is, however, in the interest of all humanity, not only the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Therefore it pays to have strong nerves and not allow oneself to be provoked. That is why the Soviet Union went to Geneva and tried to achieve positive results in the summit talks. The whole world sees and welcomes the deliberate, responsible but also firm procedure of the Soviet leadership which, however, also makes clear that restraint does not mean weakness. It is still true that we will not let anyone stick his snout into our socialist garden! Policies advocated from a position of strength never applied to us. And especially not today when--as is known--there is rough parity in military might.

The summit meeting in Geneva clearly demonstrated that the Soviet Union is fully prepared to go its part of the way to relax international tension and to develop cooperation among states with differing social systems. Now we will see if the words about peace and cooperation which the other side also expressed are intended only for world opinion. If they also mean action they can count on us! That resounded clearly in Geneva and in Prague!

8491/13167
CSO: 2400/87

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DISSATISFIED RENTERS COMPLAIN ABOUT 'RED TAPE'

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] "We know very well that the voluntary work shifts we organize to clean up the towns, villages or streets are necessary and useful acts. They are evidence of an active attitude of each and every individual." These are the opening words in a letter of complaint addressed to our editorial office by the collective of tenants of building No 2740/14 on Safarik Street in Trencin. We have decided to publish this letter because its content was quite different from other letters we have received in spite of the fact that the letter contains a number of shortcomings, which is natural. On reading the letter we discovered that the tenants of the abovementioned building regularly and willingly participated in the beautification program of their immediate environment. For over 6 years, they volunteered their services in the beautification brigades whenever the situation called for it.

However, we were primarily interested in that part of the letter where the tenants informed us with regret that they would not take part in future brigades to protect and improve the environment. They noted that they were aware that their decision was not a correct one but that they could not do otherwise. They had a reason for what they were doing. Moreover, they added, this is the only way how to fight the unusually outdated red tape which, compared to other forms of red tape, is absolutely stagnant. And this situation has lasted too long. The tenants, however, hoped that after reading their letter, we would understand and help them.

What is the problem?

For a long time, their work order was "buried" somewhere at the Trencin Okres Housing Construction Cooperative. This work order called for a new glass pane for the front door. For the past 3 weeks, the house stewards were calling at the maintenance office daily without any result. They only heard the same old excuses and new promises. And in the meantime, the entire building suffered from a cold draft. During heavy rains, some apartments had been flooded. "Believe us," they complained, "it is difficult to persuade people who get water in their apartment whenever there is rain to volunteer for a brigade. Or the parents of small children whose apartments became refrigerators during cold days. Why should they

volunteer when those who are paid do not do their job? After all, each and every one of us pays Kcs 96 monthly into the repair fund of the housing construction cooperative."

The tenants of the aforementioned building chose this form of complaint out of desperation. After all, this is neither the first nor the only case involving the solution of their everyday problems. The same cooperative has been "sitting" for the past 8 months on another of their work orders. That order did not call for fixing the front door but for repairing the washing machine. The machine has been uselessly sitting in the communal laundry room for some time. The tenants believe that with our help they will finally see some action to remedy the situation. They hope to join the others in the future volunteer brigade organized by the national committee and that they will do so with good feeling.

Believe us that when we read this letter we have to get angry in spite of our best intentions. And rightly so. After all, the problems the tenants of a cooperative building must face are not unique. Many other readers turn to us with similar problems.

Immediately after reading the complaint of the tenants we wrote to the Okres co Housing Construction Cooperative and waited for the answer. We received the following reply: "You wrote us a letter in which you asked for our opinion on the complaint sent to you on behalf of the tenants of building No 2740/14 on Safarik Street in Trencin by their house committee concerning the repairs of facilities in common use, namely, the glass section on the front door and the repair of the washing machine in the laundry room. The washing machine has not yet been repaired because our present contractor, the Belusa Metal Works, refused to work for our housing cooperative. The Belusa Metal Works justified its inaction by pointing to the fact that its employees have enough work to do in Central Slovak Kraj. An offer to repair the washing machines during the next Five-Year Plan was made to us by the Metal Production (Kovovyroba), Trnava Okres Enterprise of Local Economy, where we placed our order to repair the aforementioned washing machine on 8 November 1985 with a request for emergency service. Even if we had a sufficient number of our own maintenance people, we do not have the necessary spare parts. However, we believe that our new contractor will make it possible for us to avoid similar problems in the future. For securing other types of work we have sufficient personnel and capabilities."

These are the words of the cooperative's workers. What to add to their answer? We were surprised by the fact that the glass section on the front door and on the windows of the drying room, which the tenants of the building finally repaired themselves, is only mentioned casually. Also surprising is the fact that the answer concerning the repair of the washing machine is the fact that the answer concerning the repair of the washing machine is not persuasive. The tenants have no other choice but to wait for the workers of the Metal Production of the Trnava Okres Enterprise of Local Economy to answer their call.

We have solved the problem. The tenants now have their door and window fixed and the work order to repair the washing machine is now in the proper hands. All seems to be in order. However, it is not. We believe that with a bit of genuine effort and willingness, the two sides could solve the problem by themselves. On the whole, one has to agree with the attitude of the tenants because their complaint was justified. Regrettably, in each case we can apply the old proverb which says that when two parties are fighting one another, it is the third party who wins. In this case, however, the opposite is happening. It is innocent people who suffer from the fact that the tenants refused to take part in the brigade. We are talking about the children for whom the brigade could build a new playground or senior citizens who could have new benches in front of the building. And these two groups should not be penalized by the mistakes of others.

1277/9190
CSO: 2400/115

ROLE OF JOURNALISM IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Milos Marko, Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "Mobilizing Journalism"]

[Excerpts] On anniversaries of historical events, the mass information and propaganda media revive "historical memory" and draw on it in dealing with present and future progressive development. The 15th anniversary of the adoption of the "Lessons from the Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPSU Congress," served not primarily to evoke analyses and discussion of this period, even though individual sectors of our society, following deep probing, quickly overcame the disruption and embarked on a road of unprecedented progress. The "Lessons" and the resolution on "Current Problems of Party Unity" anniversary rather served as an impulse for reflection on present problems which we must master and the ways and methods of doing it.

The efforts of the antisocialist forces during the crisis period were aimed against the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, its revolutionary ideology, and was focused primarily against mass ideological education. Destruction, deformation and disinformation in this sphere reached such dimensions that the proponents of this trend were predicting a 10-year period during which the beneficial impact of press, radio, television and film would be eliminated. After the April 1969 session of the Central Committee and a differentiation process guided by the "Lessons," there was a rapid consolidation in this area. Today, the mass information and propaganda media form a firm component of the party's educational, ideological and organizational work and an effective instrument of party influence, as well as a forum for mass public opinion.

Journalism has drawn appropriate conclusions from our party congresses, among them its ideological and educational orientation, focus on our economic and social programs, notably the scientific and technological revolution, on the intermeshing of these programs, with emphasis on education, youth and workers, on the inter-dependence of environment and labor effectiveness in the achievement of a high living standard, on the intensification of socialist integration among the socialist countries, especially scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR, on

questions of incentive and dependence on concrete results, etc. Journalism presents and explains the congressional thesis and postulates on socialist policy, and alliance with the Soviet Union, the guarantor of our prosperity and security. The thesis on the growing importance of subjective factors requires presentation of articles and prgrams on the heroes of labor, as well as materials on other party and cultural personalities.

In accordance with the demands of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the press sees its primary responsibility in the mobilization of our entire society toward consistent fulfillment of the party line. The media arm the public with clear stands on fundamental problems of domestic and foreign policy, elucidate the perspectives of socialist construction, and explain truthfully and from Marxist-Leninist positions the basic developmental trends in our society. They bring the readers and listeners high-quality information and commentary, they aggressively expose and rebut the falsehoods of hostile propaganda, spread the truth on real socialism and the growing impact of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The growing role of the mass information and propaganda media derives from two factors, namely, the complicated tasks of our time and higher demands on people in terms of education, cultural quality and dedication. The content of press, radio and television must be lively, interesting, devoid of empty phrases and schemes; it must relate to real life and problems. The reconstruction in some idological sectors, notably journalism, derives from the need to make them responsive to current citizens' interests and requirements.

The party congresses have emphasized the importance of the economy, its quality, effectiveness, creative search for the new, an atmosphere of high expectations, criticism and self-criticism where appropriate. Of foremost significance is the realization that scientific and technological progress is the key to the transition of our economy to the road of intensive development, and the most important factor in higher labor productivity.

In the economic sphere, journalism not only monitors its thematic breadth but also creates an atmosphere depicting the vital importance of material and technical prerequisites for social development, it stimulates economic thinking toward fulfillment of qualitative indicators, more economic use of raw and other materials, savings in energy consumption, and the trend coward scientific and technological modernization.

High demand on the content and character of the media also assumes added importance at a time of sharpened international tension. There continue to be two basic trends in international relations, on the one hand the growing influence of the socialist community on peaceful and progressive development in the world, and on the other the growing effort by the military-industrial complex, especially in the United States, to counter this influence and development. The sharpening of the ideological struggle is also affected by the fact that the economic successes and political weight of the USSR, the other socialist countries and antiimperialist tendencies in the developing countries are growing, while the general crisis of capitalism

is becoming worse. As a result, the reactionary circles in the bourgeois countries mobilize the extreme right-wing forces, promote fresh armament, and set up a gigantic machinery for the conduct of psychological warfare. These facts must alert us against any type of manifestations of right-wing opportunism and revisionism. There is increased importance in world outlook education, even more so because the hostile diversionary centrals focus on the revival of political clericalism, the "all-redeeming" political pluralism, and the incitement of nationalism.

The sharpened class struggle in the international arena and its reflection in the domestic sphere, place demanding tasks before our ideological front. New potential conflict areas, Reagan's risky nuclear armament steps on the one hand and the disarmament and peace policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community on the other, motivate Czechoslovak journalism to devote more attention to international problems and to improve its polemic and argumentative strength. The United States strategy of world domination, the destabilizing activity of the Vatican, as well as a new wave of anticommunism, all this is appropriately reflected in our mass information and propaganda media. Proceeding from the "Lessons," journalism explains its international validity and the historical experience that progress was victorious as long as Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied, while any deviation from this turned out to be very costly.

There is a growing need to explain to the working people the essence of the party's foreign policy, the peace initiatives of the USSR and its effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The press must guide the working people toward uncompromising class consciousness, to vigilance against imperialism, while exposing the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist circles in the United States and their helpers in NATO. The attacks of the anticommunist centrals are aimed at the basic tenets of real socialism, namely, socialist democracy and the socialist economic system with all its values. Consequently, our media must expose, day after day, the fraudulent apologists of contemporary imperialism, mendacious information or disinformation, as well as denigration of real socialism, in a consistent, elastic and effective counterpropaganda drive.

Anticommunism, again and again, operates with determination and cleverness against socialism in the economic, military and ideological spheres. Among their sustained methods is the exploitation of obsolete bourgeois nationalist manifestations, especially political clericalism which played a shameful role in the times of fascism and continues to maintain it in all the reactionary social and economic systems. An integral part of the assault against real socialism is the clerical form of anticommunism waged from the Vatican which attacks our patriotic priests in Pace in Terris, under the resounding slogan of defending the faith. Our media help in countering effectively this effort to misuse religious feelings of the believers in hostile activities against our socialist fatherland. In this, the media can fully rely on our citizens' past experiences, their social interests and patriotism, as well as on the movement of patriotic priests.

The defense of socialism in individual countries has been formulated as one of the important common responsibilities of the entire socialist community as far back as the Bratislava meeting of socialist countries' representatives in July 1968, at a time when the counterrevolutionary danger in the CSSR was growing. The historical "Lessons" were confirmed in congressional resolutions and journalism must not only adhere to them verbally but must creatively apply them in the current conditions of ideological confrontation. Our historical experiences have taught us that cooperation with the Soviet Union offers a merging of national and international interests, that it is part of the fundamental principles of our socialist development.

Offensive methods of the ideological struggle remain the basic task of our propaganda and we cannot abandon its basic forms, namely, criticism of the external contradictions of our time emanating from ideological confrontation, i.e., the struggle against the exploitation character of the bourgeois system, and criticism of the growing crisis of capitalism and the aggressive practices of imperialism leading to a nuclear threat. It is also important to counter bourgeois concepts as disseminated by their ideologically diversionary centrals against real socialism. This is even more important when we realize that the CSSR is confronted with all types of ideological struggle, i.e., anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, denigration of real socialism, and other militant diversionary psychological methods. These forms are flexible and differentiated, combining classical and new methods, manufactured in dozens of "institutes" and research centers, under the common brain center of the CIA and joint subsidies from the military-industrial complex.

The fundamental requirement facing our ideological front is intensification of the class content of our ideological education, its orientation toward enhancement of the class, socialist, patriotic and internationalist consciousness of our working people. We must make sure that these ideals reach the broadest possible strata of our citizens, that they be correctly understood, and that each and every one of them realize that the current struggle to avert war and reduce the armament race is in their own, most intimate, interest.

9496/12624
CSO: 2400/126

POLITICS POLAND

SELECTIVE PUBLISHING OF EMIGRE AUTHORS SUPPORTED

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish 27 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by [WIR]: "Ennoblement? Yes, But For Whom?"]

[Text] Should we publish literary works created abroad? Should we publish emigre authors in Poland? These questions make certain sense. Writers abroad who write in Polish have a limited range of influence. Important works can and have been created abroad; perhaps we should acquaint ourselves with them and benefit both intellectually and artistically. After all, we have accepted the writings of Witold Gombrowicz because without them our literary life would have been poorer, and this is good. We have experienced the return of Marek Hlasko, post mortem to be sure, but also natural in the deepest sense; it is here that his place has been and still is. Our publishing policy has not been very deficient in this area and we do not have to "make up" for anything or to apologize for "sins" which really have not been committed. We have done more than just a "good beginning." In fact, we have developed a quantitative preference: Milosz, a Nobel prize winner, has never experienced publishing success as great as in our country. Has this experience in any way altered his political views? Unfortunately, not, even though he should have demonstrated some gratitude and loyalty... However, let us not make moral demands which are beyond his reach, may God take care of him...

Nevertheless, I believe that the opening the gates of reading Poland to obviously political emigres does not have to assume the form of universal amnesty; we do not have to allow everybody through the door. When giving a literary visa to Poland, it is important to consider each author on individual basis with political criteria carefully applied. This is not a trivial problem. Return to homeland objectively means an ennoblement of the emigre author, no doubt. Yet, we are not obligated to grant this privilege to anyone, particularly to those who feel contempt for Polish reality and wage attacks against our system and socialism. Some may object to the application of such severe a criterion, a non-literary one. But if we consider this case more carefully, we will notice a certain link between the greatness of artistic achievements and the distance of the writer from the extemporaneous demands of the "emigre" politics and from his old political sentiments. No doubt, a lot can be forgiven, but it must be done with moderation and for a price. After all, the presence of

a book on the reader's market in the homeland is nothing less than placing the writer on the threshold of immortality or at least giving him a real chance to achieve it.

The above comments notwithstanding, I do not believe that the problem is that serious. It boils down to making sure that the case of the "emigre literature" is considered not on a wholesale but on a case by case basis, and particular attention paid to the literary-artistic merits of the work in question. For it is important to bring here what really interests us; that is writings which show new horizons, represent high literary level, and can enrich our literary tastes and needs. The rest should be left for research and analyses, critical and historical essays, and perhaps for inclusion in some anthologies. We must know what happened in emigre literature, but we do not have to honor every writer only because he lives and writes abroad.

The other day I attended a discussion dealing with this problem. Some participants out of their great ignorance postulated "overcoming delays" and overriding bias against the emigre literature. It was demonstrated, however, that the plans of various Polish publishers in this area are neither narrow nor fragmentary: it is anticipated that more than 80 books will be published in the years 1984-88. The scope of these projects can be measured against those of the Wydawnictwo Poznanski [the Poznan Province Publishing House], a serious Polish publisher, whose yearly literary production amounts to just 70 titles. In other words, the plans with regard to emigre writers exceed the yearly production of a medium-size publishing house, serving domestic writers... In the era of paper shortages and printing problems, when a home writer must wait for several years and more to see his book published, the generosity and zeal of some publishers with regard to emigre writers seem to be extravagant. I repeat: there is no need to "overcome" anything or to correct "errors." Something has opened here too suddenly and too fast; was it heart or economics? I do not know. But I am positive that we are dealing with excess.

The publishing plans are huge. For example, there are projects to publish 14 books by Czeslaw Milosz--and about him--in 500,000 copies, books by Marek Hlasko in 200,000 copies, collected works by Zygmunt Nowakowski in 300,000 copies! Whatever we say on the subject thing is clear: we are dealing with a high tide which sweeps away 2 million other books--mostly by home writers. Thus, we have to deal with an unexpected problem: discrimination against home writers and favoritism toward foreign authors in difficult publishing situation. What kinds of artistic merit are to be taken into account? Again, we should not give a "wholesale" answer, but consider each case separately. And yet, the wholesale actions and plans of the publishers smack of not always justified intentions; they are a sort of exaggeration. That is why they should be synchronized with the existing capabilities and the need to publish faster the home writers, who, after all, earn their living--not always a comfortable one--this way...

There is also another aspect of this question. There are plans to publish a book by Zagajewski which creates a new problem: who should and who should

not be popularized in Poland at least based on moral considerations. No doubt, we should not be too harsh when it comes to the "old emigres," who have resided abroad since the end of the war, but there should be no compromise with yesterday's fugitives--those who passionately attack our state. Gentlemen, we must come to our senses. We cannot support and reward authentic adversaries--this would be absure! Particularly, when literary merits and offenses against the homeland cannot always be balanced...

Carelessness of some publishers and the ease with which they pick at random writers and literary works must make us think about their capacity to recognize and evaluate facts. Apparently, some of them believe that state institutions can go beyond the state interests and limits of reason...

Poland is one and our culture is one, no doubt. Our fatherland is one as well as our culture, but one must come to it in order to feel at home and among your own people. It is our moral obligation--I concede--to extend our hand to the lost ones, but to stick it into the unknown? Thanks, but no thanks.

8609/9190
CSO: 2600/136

FOOD MARKETING TRANSFERRED TO DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 73,23 Dec 85 pp 2-3

/Decree No 396 of the State Council on Transfer of Sales of Agricultural Food Products from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry to the Ministry of Domestic Trade/

/Text/ The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. As of the date of the present decree sales to the public of vegetables, fruits, potatoes, table grapes, meant and meat products, milk and milk products, and other agricultural food products is transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry to the Ministry of Domestic Trade /MAIA, MCI/.

Article 2. As of the date of the present decree the enterprises for vegetables and fruits, specified in Annex No 1, are transferred from the jurisdiction of the MAIA (General Economic Directorate of Horticulture) to that of the MCI.

The enterprises for vegetables and fruits are in Group V of the sector and have the grade of organization specified in Annex No 1.

The enterprises for vegetable and fruits have the organizational structure specified in Annex No 2 (sent to the institutions concerned).

Article 3. The enterprises for vegetables and fruits are also under the Executive Committees of the County and Bucharest Municipal People's Councils.

Article 4. The enterprises for vegetables and fruits specified in Annex No 1 are engaged in:

a. Contracting for and purchasing the output of vegetables, fruits, potatoes and table grapes from socialist agricultural units and private farms that are intended for the market reserve and their own processing, with the exception of fall potatoes, which are contracted for with the provate farms by the cooperative units for production, purchases and sales of goods;

b. Storage and ensilage of these products for the fall and winter period;

c. Semi-industrial processing of the vegetables and fruits, including manufacture of cooling drinks in the production areas arranged in the storehouses;

d. Retail sales, through their own units, of vegetables, fruits, potatoes, table grapes and other agricultural food products as well as carbonated waters and soda water;

Article 5. Centers for vegetables and fruits and offices for sales of same may be founded in the enterprises for vegetables and fruits at points other than those where those enterprises are headquartered, as units without juristic personality organized according to the approved structural standards.

Article 6. As of the date of the present decree the Enterprise for Displaying Food Products, with headquarters in Bucharest municipality and under the MAIA, is hereby disbanded.

The activity of the Bucharest Enterprise for Displaying Food Products is transferred to the Comaliment State Trade Enterprise under the MCI.

Article 7. As of the date of the present decree the Bucharest Gostat Stores Enterprise under the MAIA (Department of State Agriculture), as well as the trade centers for sales of agricultural products under the county trusts for state agricultural enterprises, specified in Annex No 3 (sent to the institutions concerned), are hereby disbanded.

The activities of the units specified in Paragraph 1 are transferred to the General Trade Directorate of Bucharest municipality and to the county trade directorates.

Article 8. As of the date of the present decree the following are transferred from the MAIA network to the MCI network according to the agreement:

a. The stores, sales outlets and public catering units of the state poultry raising enterprises under the Central for Poultry Production as well as other enterprises and centrals under the supervision of the MAIA (Department of State Agriculture);

b. The stores for display and sales and the public catering units of the industrial centrals under the MAIA;

c. The stores of the enterprises for processing and industrial processing of vegetables and fruits and the units for sales of alcoholic beverages, including bottled wine, belonging to the vineyard and wine enterprises, as well as other enterprises under the MAIA (General Economic Directorate of Horticulture).

Article 9. As of the date of the present decree supply of the retail sales network with canned vegetables, fruits, tomato paste and other industrially processed truck-garden products is transferred from the enterprises in the MAIA system to the wholesale trade enterprises for food products under the MCI.

Article 10. As of the date of the present decree the organizational structure of the MCI is supplemented with the Trade Directorate for Vegetables and Fruits according to Annex No 4 (sent to the institutions concerned), and the maximum number of personnel on the ministry's staff is modified accordingly, according to Annex No 5 (sent to the institutions concerned).

The Trade Directorate for Vegetables and Fruits operates on the basis of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration and has juristic personality.

Article 11. The Trade Directorate for Vegetables and Fruits has the following main functions:

a. It is responsible for contracting for vegetables, potatoes, fruits and table grapes, on the level of the plan for sales to the public.

b. It is responsible for drafting the sales plan and covering it with the required stock in trade according to seasons and in the planned assortments.

c. It is responsible for and regularly checks the reception and formation of the stock in trade specified for the public's supply.

d. It is responsible jointly with the suppliers for forming the necessary stockpiles of vegetables and fruits to supply the trade network regularly throughout the year, and also for stocking the reserves for the fall and winter period.

e. It is responsible jointly with the Executive Committees of the People's Councils, for organizing and developing the trade network for vegetables and fruits, with special emphais on introduction of modern marketing methods and expansion of street trade.

f. It is responsible for uniform organization of the activity of the agricultural food markets and it checks jointly with the Executive Committees of the People's Councils their supply of high-quality products according to public demand.

g. It is responsible for uniform organization of semi-industrial processing of vegetables and fruits in the production areas in the storehouses for vegetables and fruits.

Article 12. The assets and liabilities according to the balance sheet compiled as of 31 December 1985 together with the economic and financial plan indicators and the concluded contracts are transferred from the disbanded or reorganized enterprises to those founded or taking over the activities according to the present decree, on the basis of the agreement.

Personnel transferred to the founded or reorganized units are considered transferred in the interest of the service.

Article 13. Personnel transferred in the interest of the service or transferred to functions at lower pay, as well as personnel who have become surplus, because of the present decree enjoy the benefits specified in Article 21 of Decree No 162 of 1973 on Uniform Structural Standards for Economic Units.

Article 14. The provisions of Decree No 367 of 1980 on Measures for Rational Use of Personnel in Socialist Units, the validity of which was extended by Decree No 451 of 1984, do not apply to positions in the units reorganized according to the present decree, positions on the staff of the MCI, or positions in the units to and from which working personnel are transferred pursuant to the present decree.

Article 15. Equipment of the units under the MCI with special low-tonnage passenger cars specified in Annex No 6 (sent to the institutions concerned) and with a passenger car to carry persons in the interest of the service is hereby approved.

Article 16. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will present, within 45 days of the date of the present decree, suggestions to modify the plan indicators according to plan administrators, with the resulting effects and with maintenance of the budgetary balance, for 1986 for the MCI.

Article 17. Annexes Nos 1-6 are integral parts of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 20 December 1985
No 396

5186
CSO: 2700/65

POLITICS ROMANIA

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR POWER PLANTS DEFINED BY DECREE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 73, 23 Dec 85 pp 5-6

/Decree No 397 of the State Council on Improved Organization of Construction-Installation and Capital Repairs of Electric Power Plants/

/Text/ The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. The Ministry of Industrial Construction /MCI/ is the general contractor for nuclear-electric and thermoelectric power plants, performing construction and installation operations as well as capital repairs on those facilities.

The Ministry of Heavy Equipment /MIUG/ installs and makes capital repairs on the machinery and equipment for the thermoelectric, hydroelectric and nuclear-electric power plants.

The Ministry of Electric Power /MEE/ is the general contractor for hydroelectric power plants and high-voltage networks, while also performing hydraulic construction operations, constructing high-voltage networks and stations and making capital repairs on those facilities for all electric power plants.

Article 2. As of 1 January 1986 the Cernavoda Contracting Enterprise for Nuclear-Electric Constructions under the MEE will be transferred to the Bucharest General Contracting Central for Industrial Constructions under the supervision and control of the MCI.

Article 3. As of 1 January 1986 the Bucharest Energoconstructia General Contracting Trust under the MEE will be transferred to the MCI.

Article 4. As of 1 January 1986 the Bucharest Energomontaj General Contracting Trust under the MEE will be transferred to the Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment under the supervision and control of the MIUG.

The Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment will also take over developments of approved capacities in connection with installation and capital repair operations performed by the Bucharest Energomontaj General Contracting Trust.

The contracts of the Bucharest Energomontaj General Contracting Trust are under a twofold jurisdiction, since they are also coordinated by the appropriate equipment building enterprises.

Capital repairs on turbines and related installations, as well as the corresponding number of personnel, are hereby transferred from the Bucharest Energoreparatii Enterprise under the MEE to the Bucharest Energomontaj General Contracting Trust.

Article 5. Annex No 3e (Organizational Structure of the Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment) to Decree No 223 of 1985 on Measures to Improve the Performance of the Units Under the MIUG is hereby amended and replaced by Annex No 1 (sent to the institutions concerned) to the present decree. The maximum number of positions on the central's own staff is increased by 31, including three management positions and two as engineer, economist, physicist and first chief chemist, and Annexes Nos 3 and 4 to the same decree are amended accordingly.

Article 6. The organizational structures of the Bucharest Vulcan Enterprise, Resita Machine Building Enterprise, Cluj-Napoca Heavy Equipment Combine and Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise are hereby supplemented with one position each as chief engineer for installation and repairs of power equipment under the directors of the power equipment and machine building enterprises and the deputy general director for installation and capital repairs of power equipment in the Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment.

Article 7. Article 19, Paragraph 1 of Decree No 220 of 1985 on Organization and Operation of the MIUG is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The MIUG has the following organizational structure:

a. Directorate for Plan-Production and Development;

b. Directorate for Installation and Capital Repairs of Power and Technological Equipment;

c. Directorate for Technology, Investments, Mechanical-Power Engineering and Repairs;

d. Directorate for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;

e. Directorate for Supply and Contracting;

f. Directorate for Finance and Contracting;

g. Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel, Education and Wages;

h. Special Service

i. Secretariat-Administrative Service and That for Secret Documents."

Article 8. Annexes Nos 1 and 2 to Decree No 220 of 1985 on Organization and Operation of the MIUG are hereby amended and replaced by Annexes Nos 2 and 3 (sent to the institutions concerned) to the present decree.

Article 9. As of 1 January 1986 the construction equipment, transport means, maintenance and repair stations, and sections and shops serving the units in Articles 2, 3 and 4 in the Bucharest Energoutilaj Enterprise for Heavy Construction Equipment under the MEE will be transferred to the specialized units of the MCI and MIUG according to the agreement concluded by the three ministries.

Article 10. As of 1 January 1986 the Fagaras Contracting Enterprise for Nuclear-Electric Constructions, headquartered in Beclean commune, Brasov County, will change its name, headquarters and affiliation to the Victoria Contracting Enterprise for Nuclear-Electric Constructions, headquartered in Victoria city and under the Brasov General Contracting Trust for Industrial Constructions under the supervision and control of the MCI.

Article 11. The construction-installation units transferred from the MEE to the MCI and MIUG retain their approved maximum numbers of personnel and managers for their own staffs as well as the approved grades of organization.

Article 12. The assets and liabilities determined according to the balance sheet compiled as of 1 January 1986 together with the economic and financial plan indicators and the concluded contracts are hereby transferred from the units reorganized according to Articles 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 to the Bucharest General Contracting Central for Industrial Constructions, the Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment, the Brasov General Contracting Trust for Industrial Constructions, and the units for heavy construction equipment under the MCI and MIUG.

Personnel transferred to the Bucharest General Contracting Central for Industrial Constructions, to the Bucharest Industrial Central for Power Equipment, to the Brasov General Contracting Trust for Industrial Constructions, to the Bucharest Energomontaj General Contracting Trust, and to the units for heavy construction equipment under the MCI and MIUG are considered transferred in the interest of the service.

Article 13. Base pay of technical, economic, other specialized and administrative personnel in all units and subunits operating on the premises of the Cernavoda Nuclear-Electric Central is set according to Group II of the sector in compliance with the provisions of Law No 57 of 1974 on Remuneration According to Quantity and Quality of Work.

Article 14. The maximum number of personnel who can receive higher base pay for difficult working conditions and a worksite increase, approved for the MCI, MIUG and MEE, is modified according to Annex No 4 (sent to the institutions concerned).

Article 15. Personnel detached according to law to perform operations on the premises of the Cernavoda Nuclear-Electric Central benefit by detachment compensation.

Article 16. Nonlocal personnel working on the premises of the Cernavoda Nuclear-Electric Central benefit by daily transportation to and from work by public transport means or buses rented according to an agreement, for a distance of 3-60 km and for payment by personnel of 30 lei a month. The rest of the cost of transportation is paid out of the units' budgets of incomes and outlays.

Article 17. Annexes Nos 1, 9 and 10 to Decree No 277 of 1979 and Annex No VIII/I to Decree No 377 of 1979 are supplemented, for the MCI, with nine passenger cars to carry persons in the interest of the service, seven minibuses, 38 trucks with capacities under 1.5 tons, and a special truck with an isothermal body and a capacity below 1.5 tons, by means of a corresponding reduction in the number of motor vehicles for the MEE.

Annexes Nos 1, 9 and 10 to Decree No 277 of 1979 are supplements, for the MIUG, with 12 passenger cars to carry persons in the interest of the service, 10 minibuses and 42 trucks with capacities below 1.5 tons, by means of a corresponding reduction in the number of motor vehicles for the MEE.

Article 18. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will present proposals within 30 days of the date of the present decree to modify the economic and financial plan indicators in the Unified National Plan for Socio-economic Development and the 1986 State Budget that are approved for the MCI, MIUG and MEE, in pursuance of the present decree.

Article 19. The provisions of the present decree are applicable within the approved economic and financial indicators for 1986 for the MCI, MIUG and MEE.

Article 20. Personnel transferred in the interest of the service or transferred to functions in the same unit at lower pay, as well as personnel who have become surplus, because of the present decree enjoy the benefits specified in Article 21 of Decree No 162 of 1973.

Article 21. The provisions of Decree No 367 of 1980 on Measures To Make Rational Use of Personnel in Socialist Units, the validity of which was extended by Decree No 451 of 1984, are not applicable until 31 March 1986 to positions in the units to and from which personnel are transferred pursuant to the present decree.

Article 22. Annexes Nos 1-4 are integral parts of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest 21 December 1985
No 397

5186
CSO: 2700/65

POLITICS

ROMANIA

PARTY WORK SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Rodica Serban and Alexandru Pintea: "The Revolutionary Spirit of the Management Personnel Is Manifested in the Performance of Tasks, in Concrete Participation in the Activity of All Communists"]

[Text] Light industry, as one of the chief producers of goods in our country, occupies a distinct place within the national economy. In the documents of the 13th congress and in the many direct meetings of the secretary general of the party with the staffs of the units in light industry, the priority tasks that face them have been pointed out: the further reduction of consumption and of product weight, the advanced utilization of raw materials, including recoverable and reusable ones, the more marked growth of labor productivity and the reduction of manufacturing costs, and, in this way, the raising of the competitiveness of the products of our light industry on the world market.

The speech given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the November plenum of the RCP Central Committee also constitutes for those who work in the hundreds of enterprises in light industry an inspiring work program, a stimulus to fulfill well the plan for this year and the objectives of the 1st year of the 1986-1990 5-year period. In these units too, as everywhere, the Communists must be at the head of all the actions, must be examples of abnegation and self-sacrifice, showing by deeds the understanding of the great responsibilities that result from the capacity of a party member. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the November plenum of the RCP Central Committee, "The new stage of development of our homeland imposes as an objective necessity the improvement of management, the growth of the responsibility of the party and state bodies. Each party and state activist must be filled with a high revolutionary spirit, with responsibility to the party and to the whole populace."

Tasks of particular responsibility devolve, equally, upon the Communists who work in the Ministry of Light Industry. Because there, in the ministry, decisions are made and tasks are established which have a strong influence on the activity of the centrals and enterprises in this branch. Starting precisely from the complexity of the problems that confront this ministry, we proposed an investigation on the topic: How the personnel with responsible positions participate in the life of the party organizations to which they belong, in

the orientation of them towards the major tasks of the ministry, and in the growth of the efficiency of the actions undertaken.

From the very outset, a positive finding: All the general assemblies of the Communists have been centered on the most urgent problems, being situated in the "heart" of the present, of the efforts to perform as well as possible the tasks that the party leadership sets before those who work in this branch of the national economy. The topics of the general assemblies of the basic organizations are generated by the very objectives and responsibilities that devolve upon the ministry and the staffs of various departments in applying the decisions of the 13th party congress and in performing the tasks that the secretary general of the party has set, on various occasions, before the working people in light industry: the improvement of product quality, the introduction of new manufacturing technologies, the growth of labor productivity, the reduction of material and energy consumption and the growth of the percentage of recyclable materials used, and the matter of widely promoting for exportation the products achieved by this branch of the national economy. The same concern for being directly anchored in the present also characterizes the problems raised for discussion at the plenums or bureau sessions of the party committee in the ministry.

Consequently, major topics, with broad implications, whose placement on the agenda has meant, every time, an occasion for a critical analysis of the situation in one field or another, with the naming, without beating about the bush, of shortcomings, of the causes, and of those who are to blame for them. Even if they hold management positions. Or for precisely that reason, considering, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the November plenum of the RCP Central Committee, that to be a minister or to have a management position means the assumption of greater responsibility, the obligation to act firmly and strictly to implement the party decisions and the country's laws. Analyzing the progress of the activity of the basic organizations in the ministry, we can say that there is a favorable climate for the participation of all Communists, regardless of the position held, in properly carrying on party life.

How is this favorable framework used by the Communists who hold management positions in the ministry to involve themselves in the activity of the party organizations in proportion to the authority and responsibility with which the Communists are invested?

In addition to direct participation in organizational life, the practice of organizing joint analyses of the party committee and the management council of the ministry constitutes a way of directly attracting the management personnel to party work. Two such analyses, in which plan fulfillment was examined, took place this year.

In the basic organizations too, the management personnel in the ministry take an active part by presenting information on the priorities found in the forefront at a given time and by effectively contributing to the preparation of the materials presented in the general assemblies. As a rule, comrades with management jobs, along with other specialists, are also included among the party members who compose the groups preparing the reports and statements.

Thus, they make an important contribution by noting positive experiences or existing shortcomings, resulting from supervisory actions and from personal findings made on the spot, and by pointing out urgent problems in a period.

The interest that the general assemblies prepared in this way enjoy is shown both by the good attendance and especially by the number and substance of the remarks. The comments of the minister, his deputies, the directors and the other personnel with management positions often are also among them. The fact that their participation is not used as an occasion to outline new tasks for subordinates is positive. The personal involvement in performing the tasks that go to the basic organization to which they belong, to the Communists and to the ministry's staff is felt in these comments. Observations, criticism to the point, and concrete proposals that have enriched and are enriching the decisions adopted, the solutions for rectifying things, are not absent.

However, some shortcomings, to the elimination of which the Communists with responsible positions could have contributed more efficiently and more promptly, are also making themselves felt in the activity of the party committee and of the basic organizations in the ministry. The fact that well-planned actions and well-thought-out decisions of the general assemblies have not had the anticipated effect is also explained by the inconsistency of these personnel regarding the fulfillment of responsibilities that devolved upon them from the plans of measures of the party organizations. Not by chance, one finds that, periodically, the very same problems are raised again in certain discussions, either in the plenums of the party committee or in the general assemblies of the basic organizations--which, at first sight, can be interpreted as continuity, as persistence in solving a problem. On a deeper analysis, however, one finds that, in fact, this is a repetition of the same findings and shortcomings, which indicates both the poor effectiveness of the discussions and the insufficient concern for pursuing and implementing the decisions adopted. In the April general assembly of basic organization no 3, for instance, someone expressed openly the opinion that the deficiencies that were the object of the respective discussion had also been discussed at other times and even years ago. In the very same assembly, another speaker formulated an explanation: "Much time is still lost in preparing new plans and programs of measures; in contrast, much less is allocated for putting them into effect, for pursuing the fulfillment of the measures established. So it is that good measures, whose application would have helped to improve the party activity, the work of the Communists in the ministry, remain only on paper."

Clearly, the party committee and its secretary bear the chief responsibility for this deficiency. But to stop the responsibility just at this level would mean to view things simplistically. Through the positions that they hold, through the political capacity that they have, the personnel with responsible jobs have the ability to spot such deficiencies in time, knowing from the party documents and from the speeches of the secretary general of the party how much concern is devoted to consistently implementing the party's decisions and their own decisions. However, the fact that such inconsistencies are manifested, that they put their imprint on the activity of the basic organizations, of the Communists, shows that even the personnel with responsible

positions, including the secretary of the party committee, have not always acted decisively to eliminate such deficiencies.

Consulting the minutes of the general assemblies of the basic organizations, we did not find written on the agenda any analysis of the way in which a decision or a plan of measures involving the improvement of the work in a sector of activity was implemented. The failure to systematically pursue the precise implementation of all decisions adopted by the Communists, by those who had the task of carrying them out, has led in the activity of some Communists to the establishment of the practice of limiting themselves to findings and of criticizing shortcomings, without really involving themselves in resolving them. Some management personnel of the directorates in the ministry (the Technical Directorate, the Directorate for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation), as was noted in a party assembly, have become a sort of "collectors" of unsolved problems. In addition, there is manifested in some party members--and even in the category of those who hold certain responsible positions (department heads, directors)--the tendency to exculpate themselves for not performing tasks by means of the shortcomings in the work of others, in other departments, instead of saying openly that they did not do their duty as they should, stating what they intend to do in order to no longer resort to such flimsy "arguments" in the future. For example, production for exportation has constituted, in one form or another, the topic at several general assemblies of basic organization no 3, to which the Communists in the Directorate for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation also belong. But many problems discussed in these assemblies have still remained unsolved because, as the deputy minister who is responsible for this area, referring to the activity of some management personnel in the foreign trade and technical directorates, stated in such a general assembly, "Too many questions that involve others, in other sectors of the economy, are still raised, instead of mobilizing our own forces and utilizing our experience and skill to create new, original products that would attract the interest of foreign partners." Or another example. "We must recognize," it was said during a general assembly of basic organization no 1 in the Directorate for Organization, Control, Pay and Education, which analyzed the deficiencies existing in the attainment of the targets for growth in labor productivity, "that there is an erroneous mentality that we have not managed to eliminate. In some centrals and enterprises, instead of seeking concrete solutions for growth in labor productivity, 'justifications' that we accept too easily, without opposing them and taking steps to improve the situation, are 'produced' in series." An isolated mentality? Unfortunately not, as long as the Communists in the managements of some directorates in the ministry--the directorates for technical matters, the plan, organization, supply, and exportation--found under the same roof, have not made time to collaborate effectively to find and apply the most efficient methods of attaining the productivity set by means of the program. Although these methods exist, are applied in many enterprises and need only be expanded and generalized, precisely through the collaboration of the Communists in these directorates and through the more direct and effective involvement of the management personnel of the ministry in solving such a vital problem.

To the party committee within the Ministry of Light Industry also goes the chief responsibility for not fulfilling an obligation that each Communist has,

stipulated in the party statute, that of reporting periodically to the general assembly about the performance of political and professional tasks. In organization no 2, for example, in the course of a year, only four Communists presented individual reports. In the other basic organizations too, the number of those who described their activity is not suitable. Among those who nevertheless reported, there is not one director or deputy director, not one deputy minister, Communists who actually bear the responsibility, along with the party committee and the bureaus of the basic organizations, for the nonfulfillment of tasks, of plan provisions and of their own programs of measures, otherwise sensibly drawn up with well-defined responsibilities. Inexplicably, the management personnel have also been excepted from the individual talks, which constitute, for each party member, an occasion for self-analysis and reflection on what he has achieved and on his own shortcomings. The use of this statutory provision, which is not optional, but mandatory, even in the case of the Communists who hold management positions, would have undoubtedly helped to strengthen the activity and the prestige of the basic organizations and to increase the spirit of responsibility and discipline of each Communist and, all the more, of those who hold management positions. As a matter of fact, the strengthening of the responsibility, order and discipline in all areas of activity of the ministry must represent a constant, everyday concern of the bureaus of the basic organizations and of the party committee there. The personal example of the personnel with responsible jobs, starting with the members of the party committee, has an important role in this regard, because you cannot have the necessary moral authority to ask others to obey the work rules as long as you personally do not always heed them and do not militate for the strict observance of them.

Tasks of the greatest significance go to the Ministry of Light Industry in 1986 and in the new 5-year period. The exemplary implementation of the decisions of the 13th party congress by the staffs in this strong industrial branch depends to a considerable extent on the way in which the ministry fulfills the role of an organizer and coordinator of a complex activity, of the effort to continually make changes and adapt to the ever growing exigencies on the domestic market and, especially, of the competition on the foreign market. Consequently, the party organization in this ministry must also substantially improve its style and methods of work. A more systematic character must be imparted to the actions undertaken, to the initiation and accomplishment of which all party members, without exception, and especially the personnel with responsible jobs, must contribute, participating, through the prerogatives that devolve upon them, in all decisions that are made for improving the activity in this field. The technical potential of light industry, the high qualifications of the worker personnel, and the talent and creative thought of the workers and specialists are the premises for a fruitful activity. It is the foremost duty of the Communists in the Ministry of Light Industry to help, with all their might, to harness this potential, so that the entire activity may be raised to a qualitatively higher level, as was also pointed out at the plenum of the RCP Central Committee on 13-14 November.

12105
CSO: 2700/70

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

ZAGREB WEEKLY DISCUSSES MCFARLANE RESIGNATION

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 85 pp 36-37

[Article by Zivko Gruden: Change in the White House; Why Did the Dove Fly Away]

[Text] McFarlane is Reagan's third National Security Advisor to leave that position. Is this a reflection of the rivalries and conflicts that are smoldering at the top in Washington?

New York (from the permanent correspondent of DANAS)-- In leaving, McFarlane was "the same" as he was when he filled the office of the President's National Security Advisor: restrained, disreet, and somehow apart. During the quick, ten minute-long announcement of the change that took place in the White House press conference room -- McFarlane on the right of Present Reagan and his successor Poindexter on the President's left -- there was not even the most subtle allusion to the reasons for McFarlane's departure. McFarlane responded to a journalist's question regarding misunderstandings and conflicts with the White House Chief of Staff with a single word: Nonsense.

By virtue of his office, he had been a member of the President's "inner circle" -- he briefed the President every morning, and there had been days when he had entered the Oval office three or four times but somehow he was an outsider: President's assistant but not friend, a well-informed and expert advisor who, however, had no taste for anecdotal interpretations of serious political issues, a devoted and loyal staffer to whom the "old boys" were as foreign and distant as he was to them.

When he was appointed National Security Advisor in October of 1983, Robert McFarlane was felt to be a "compromise choice." He was already the second shift in that office during Reagan's first term (McFarlane's predecessors were Richard Allen and William Clark). Ever since Eisenhower instituted the job of the National Security Advisor, presidents have frequently filled it with "independent thinkers" who were outside the political framework. In that regard, McFarlane was not typical, and the centers of power in the administration greeted him with relief: no one viewed McFarlane as a threat to his own power and influence.

During Reagan's second term, however, Robert McFarlane's influence on the formulation of foreign policy and the policy of national security -- including defense, armaments, the so-called regional problems, the struggle against terrorism, etc. -- grew steadily and surprisingly quickly. While McFarlane was not able to ameliorate the disagreements and conflicts between the "doves" in the State Department led by Secretary of State George Shultz and the "hawks" in the Defense Department headed by Caspar Weinberger regarding the key issues dealing with relations with the Soviet Union and arms control, it is likely that his power grew also thanks to his frequent role as mediator in these disputes.

Analysts feel that McFarlane supported "the Schultz line" in at least 80 percent of the cases which, in view of the position of the National Security Advisor, was frequently the deciding weight on the scale. Such relations between the head of the State Department and the National Security Advisor will be noted as something of a rarity, because in the past decades conflicts between the two offices have grown more and more acrimonious as the power of the National Security Advisor grew (Kissinger-Rogers, Brzezinski-Vance, Allen-Haig). Up until a short time ago, those best informed regarding the relations in the administration have felt that the Schultz-McFarlane axis was the dominant force in the administration. It was maintained that, when two come to an agreement, they were able to break down any opposition to their positions.

The office of the National Security Advisor has grown from the President's need in recent times to have quick answers to specific everyday political questions. Unwiedly institutions like the State Department and the Defense Department, which are busy with their own interests and are entrenched in their own positions, are not always willing to provide such answers. At the same time, almost every president -- some more, some less -- has structured the organization and functioning of the White House to suit him. Eisenhower introduced elements of a military chain of command, Kennedy reduced staff as much as possible in an attempt to communicate directly with the heads of the various ministries and make independent decisions on the basis of information thus gathered, while Nixon organized it as a pyramid and maintained contact with only a handful of assistants who provided him with information that had already gone through quite a selection process.

Even though, in the words of Lincoln, "the president's is the only voice that counts," huge differences in the process of decision-making are evident from president to president. Admittedly, Reagan has chaired an average of 50 sessions of the National Security Council per year, and Carter approximately 10. Still, totally informal meetings, such as working breakfasts for example, have frequently been at least an equally important "mechanism" for airing positions and formulating policies. Under such conditions, and in accordance with their own styles, National Security Advisors have interpreted their offices quite differently.

In view of McFarlane's very intensive involvement in the last two hostage crises -- the passengers on the hijacked TWA airliner and the ship "Achille Lauro" -- and especially in view of his involvement in the preparations for

the Geneva summit meeting, the outcome of which the administration feels was unequivocally successful, his resignation came as a surprise. McFarlane was an advocate of having disputes with the Soviet Union resolved through diplomatic channels, and of adhering to the practice of holding regular summit meetings. Ever since Reagan's trip to Europe last year, he regularly purged the President's speeches of inflamatory anti-Soviet rhetoric with which the writer of those speeches, Patrick Buchanan, richly adorned them.

The explanation that there was constant friction with the White House Chief of Staff, Donald Regan, an allegedly autocratic figure who could not endure having anyone go past him, "the number two man in the White House," into Oval Office, does not seem to satisfy anyone. It is surprising, however, that no one is able to find a more convincing explanation, just like no one is willing to predict the political implications of the change. It is true that Donald Regan, a former Treasury Secretary, belongs to the circle of President Reagan's close assistants and long-term friends, but is it true, as some maintain, that Donald Regan has cleared for himself a way to become involved -- on the side of the "hawks," of course -- in the area of foreign policy? This is being countered by the idea that Schultz had uefintely consolidated his position -- the proof being that Weinberger was left out of the team that went to Geneva -- and that McFarlane's departure will not significantly affect the balance of forces in the administration. Many emphasize that it all depends on how the new National Security Advisor, McFarlane's former deputy John Poindexter, a vice-admiral and a PhD in nuclear physics, turns out. He was selected by Reagan from among five candidates, reportedly at McFarlane's recommendation.

If it is true that the 49-year old vice-admiral is "completely apolitical," as is these days being maintained by the authors of his brief biographies, then any prognosis regarding his future influence would indeed be difficult to make. If it is true that he has received assurances that he will have open access to the President that will bypass any intervention on the part of the White House Chief of Staff, it means that Donald Regan either was unable to do anything or else he does not see in Poindexter the kind of danger he saw in McFarlane. The authors of Poindexter's biographies emphasize his intelligence, diligence, enormous ability to work, and extremely pragmatic approach to problems. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1958 at the head of his class, and in 1964 he defended a doctoral dissertation in nuclear physics at California Institute of Technology under Nobel Prize winner Rudolph Mossbauer. He served in the Indian Ocean and in western sand southern Pacific and, in 1981, as part of the navy command, he was assigned to the National Security Council. For the most part, he dealt with the so-called regional problems and "the resolution of crises" (hostages), and only recently with arms control. It has been claimed that he had played a key role in the interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the ship "Achille Lauro." At the same time, it has been noted that, practically speaking, he is still totally untested in regard to key foreign policy issues and that, even though he gives the impression of being a calm and cautious person, he has acquired the reputation of being an advocate of the utilization of military force as a diplomatic tool.

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TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COOPERATION WITH CEMA URGED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 85 p 1

/Text/ At the 16th meeting of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, comrade Lubomir Stougal made a report on the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the CSSR and of the plan for 1986. It was emphasized again that the transfer of technological research into production is of utmost importance for our further economic development. A virtually vital struggle is being put forth in this domain. And, in this particular connection, it was stated that "in spite of our considerable efforts, the economic and technological potential of our country is unable to ensure in required time, the appropriate acquisition of that broad spectrum of science and technology, of the present and future heights of human knowledge."

The above-mentioned formulation is neither a manifestation of lack of faith, nor an expression of economic weakness; it is an objective and thoughtful evaluation of reality.

We are spending considerable capital for the R&D progress, approximately 4 percent of our national income, which is more than other industrially developed countries do. Our scientific research base already comprises almost 190,000 workers which, in the ratio to number of inhabitants, ranks us again prominently in the world.

Why then, despite such great effort, are we unable to master in the time required all the inventions offered by science and technology?

It is well known that most of the long-range projects require great concentration of forces and means. With our resources however, we have to cover more than 300,000 kinds of products we are making and 20 to 25,000 objectives of R&D progress to be solved every year. As a consequence, all the resources and capacities of our scientific research base instead of being concentrated on and geared to one principal task, are too dispersed and intolerably atomized. In one technology development project for instance, essentially only two creative workers of the scientific research base are engaged. Elsewhere in the world, this concentration is up to ten times larger. The dispersion of research leads to our falling behind the rest of the world in many branches or to attaining only an average technology level.

It is however understandable that we cannot lower our R&D requirements. How could we then multiply our efforts in order to have at our disposal the most up-to-date knowledge in the required time and on the required level?

It is obvious that it has to be achieved by narrowing the products selection. But this alone would not be sufficient. Our priority is to participate more closely in R&D cooperation with the sister CEMA countries, i.e., with countries close to us not only in the political, social and economic sense, but equally interested in accelerating their social and economic development on the base of mutually advantageous cooperation, specialization and R&D collaboration.

A lot has been done in this respect. In the past years, in the framework of the association of socialist countries and on bilateral and multilateral bases, more than 18,000 theoretical and research studies have been accomplished and 1,500 technologies were either improved or created; participate over 3,000 research organizations and universities in this mutual cooperation.

We are profiting from and actively contributing to this enormous potential. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our programs of R&D cooperation with the CEMA member countries include over 600 new projects. Their up-to-date result was the introduction of 227 new types of machinery and equipment, over 100 new technologies were applied in practice. In 1985 for instance, we have transferred to other countries altogether 3,622 complete R&D documentations and received 2,933 from them.

Since the adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, we concluded over 220 international agreements on R&D cooperation on the level of central agencies. Unfortunately, not all of them brought the expected results. Although Czechoslovak research organizations conclude with their foreign partners approximately 150 to 200 contracts in an overall value of over 150 million crowns, this contractual R&D cooperation covers presently in the CSSR less than one percent of R&D work. What are the consequences? An unequivocal reality that all possibilities, offered by the R&D cooperation of socialist countries, are not yet fully exploited.

It is often the consequence of the fact that closer contacts, efforts to achieve closer inter-connections and activity coordination, do not start already at the very beginning, when a new and hopeful sphere of new technology development appears.

For instance in automation, each socialist country tried at the onset to show what it can do and thus parallel robots appeared in several different places. With time it became apparent that nobody is able to master the launched long-range trend on his own. The effort to unify development and production, to create a whole line of complementary robots met with difficulties making the existing results of development in the particular country unusable.

On the other hand, automation showed what can be gained by cooperation. Some years ago, three contracts on cooperation in the development of industrial robots were concluded between the Research Institute of Metallurgy Presov and R&D institutes in the SSSR. It resulted in models with development time shortened by two years, with considerably increased parameters and all this was achieved while saving almost 25,000 hours of development capacities. These results encouraged both partners to search for new ways and lead to the creation of the joint R&D organizational association ROBOT, representing at present one of the highest organizational form of mutual relations between our country and the SSSR.

But why are there not more such examples between the two countries?

It is true that our system of management is still not sufficiently influencing the relevant organizations to search on their own initiative a way to solve their problems in a closer cooperation with organizations in the partner countries. Dealings are often made difficult by many differences in legal regulations, by diverse outlooks on the effectiveness of work in the R&D workshops. It is obviously necessary to project all these experiences into appropriate rules and regulations changes. This applies not only to the relevant CEMA agencies, but to our respective central institutions as well.

At present, the elaboration of the Comprehensive Program for Research and Development Progress in the CEMA countries till the year 2000 is nearing completion; it will be discussed at the extraordinary CEMA meeting held on the level of heads of governments and will converse in Moscow tomorrow. This fundamental document gives to the cooperation of socialist countries not only a new content, but it looks as well for new forms of efficient realization. The conditions of a closer cooperation would thus be considerably improved.

The device "to join the advantages of socialism with the results of R&D revolution" is really the order of the day; we profess to fulfill it in compliance with the interests of all CEMA member countries.

As it was emphasized at the 16th meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, it is imperative that, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and all other CEMA member countries, we do everything possible to secure our industrial and technology invulnerability, to fall in step with the most developed countries in per capita production, to penetrate more successfully the world markets and to satisfy better and with higher quality our own requirements, including the safeguard of the defense potential of the socialist community.

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GROWING PUBLIC CONCERN OVER ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Vincent Wolski]

[Text] In Poland, pollution is assuming the proportions of a national catastrophe. There is no money to attenuate the effects of a hasty and careless industrialization. Opposition voices, the Solidarity in particular, have sounded the alarm for some time, and some official sources are beginning to express concern, even if others are still issuing pacifying statements.

Each morning, before opening their windows, the residents of Wyzyny, a neighborhood in the city of Bydgoszcz, have learned to scrutinize the 60 smokestacks of the nearby Zamech chemical plant. They have been doing this ever since the day they were surprised to find, stuck to their front doors and in the elevators of their buildings, a notice signed by the general who for the past few years has served as their mayor: "Toxic products are manufactured in our city. Unforeseeable breakdowns can give rise to serious pollution situations, dangerous to the life of the population. Under these conditions, a chemical alert could be sounded even in peacetime."

In ten years, "unforeseeable breakdowns" occurred on 11 occasions, the most significant one in 1977, when a tank lost six tons of chlorine right in the center of the neighborhood.

The battle plan, a small masterpiece of military art, is ready: "Emergency services will alert the population through speakers mounted on cars. The population will be evacuated by moving about 500 meters in a direction perpendicular to that of the wind. Individual pads impregnated with a sodium carbonate solution must be provided for the population. The administration will be responsible for evacuating hospitals, schools, and day-care centers."

The Zamech plants produce chlorine, phenol, and aniline; their 60 smokestacks emit 50 polluting substances. In the center of the town, the concentration of nitrobenzene reaches 100 micrograms per cubic meter, while the acceptable level is of 5 micrograms; the level of acidity exceeds the maximum allowable level by a factor of eight. The plant estimates that it would have to invest 10 billion zlotys to stop pollution; its annual environmental protection budget of 600 million, will thus allow it to stop pollution in 14 years.

"Catastrophic Situation"

In the meantime, the residents of Wyzyny carefully close their windows.

Bydgoszcz is in 12th position on a list rating the magnitude of pollution of 49 regions in Poland. The city of Plock, some 100 kilometers to the southeast, is in eighth position on this list.

The danger which threatens Plock, a petrochemical center with 100,000 inhabitants, is called benzopyrene, a carcinogenic substance.

Its discovery in Plock's air, soil, and water is due to "pure chance," since the routine analyses stipulated for pollution control do not include its detection. "We were so concerned with sulfur dioxide" (exceeded by a factor of three) "and carbon dioxide" (factor of five), "that we forgot benzopyrene. Actually, its presence is inexplicable ..." states the local official in charge of the environment. Indeed, after one year, the specialists have not yet found the source of this pollution. "The situation is totally catastrophic, because the institutes which we have consulted know of no neutralization method. The plant should be closed, but that is impossible."

The concentration of benzopyrene in the water of the Vistula and of Plock faucets varies from 164 to 1000 nanograms per liter, depending on the day, while the standard accepted by WHO (World Health Organization) is 10 nanograms. Benzopyrene has also been detected in the Plock soil: 540 micrograms fall per square meter in a radius of six kilometers from the petrochemical plant.

Some Plock residents go to neighboring villages to fetch water, "at least for the children." "If there is still no panic in Plock," the authorities state, "it's because on some days the standard is exceeded by only very little."

Alas, the nearest center capable of detecting benzopyrene is in Lodz, more than 100 kilometers away, which means that analysis results are often a little late. They tell the residents of Plock that they should not have opened their faucets yesterday.

Water Shortage in Krakow

The old royal capital of Poland, in the south of the country, is a simpler matter. The city of 700,000 inhabitants is regularly short of water. In some neighborhoods, water is distributed by tanker trucks, in others it comes only at night, and in summer, the population is forbidden to water their gardens and wash their cars.

The water shortage in Krakow, estimated at 100,000 cubic meters per day, is caused mainly by saline pollution from the Silesia coal mines, which daily pour 5400 tons of salt (with 8500 tons expected in five years) in the waters of the Vistula, as well as by drought (the water table has dropped by one meter in three years).

Krakow is second on the list of polluted regions; its carbon dioxide gas emissions are the highest of all Polish cities.

Upper Silesia is struck by all the misfortunes at the same time: polluted air, tainted water, dead forests, and acid soil, are accumulated in this region, which has the highest concentration of heavy industry, coal mines, and thermal power plants. The annual atmospheric pollution averages exceed standards by a factor of six, carbon dioxide by 21-fold, and lead compounds 196-fold! The acidity ratio, which has not been announced since 1975, is one of the country's best guarded secrets. The Academy of Sciences has disclosed that the local administration has purely and simply barred its access to the data.

Frightening Puzzles

From this partial information, the ecologists are putting together veritable puzzles whose results are so frightening that they don't even dare believe them: "If in the Poznan region, whose area is 8151 square kilometers, the concentration of sulfur dioxide is 82.3 micrograms per cubic meter of air" (a figure covertly "stolen" by Solidarnosc from the city's offices), "what is it in the Katowice region, whose area is less than 1500 square kilometers, and where the emissions are 60 times greater?"

This means that the "Sokolov black triangle" in Czechoslovakia, considered as the region with the highest concentration of sulfur dioxide in Europe, is an enchanted garden compared to the Upper Silesia region, inhabited by more than one million people.

"To see a lunar landscape," writes the weekly PRZEGLADTYGODNIOWY, which in a long article on pollution in Silesia does not cite a single figure, "I advise you to travel the road between two Silesian towns, Zabrze and Ruda Slaska. Not one tree, bush, or blade of grass. In the distance you will see something that looks like a forest and a field. But only in appearance, because the field is a marsh more acid than lemon juice, and the forest has neither leaves nor bark. On the other side of the road you will see mountains, as well as smoldering and stinking slag heaps. Flowing at the foot of these mountains are sewer streams which, no one knows why, change their beds every month."

Official statements, far from being as specific nevertheless confirm the extent of the catastrophe.

"Ten million Poles live in regions where all pollution standards are regularly exceeded," admitted last spring one of the most official organizations, the Patriotic Movement for National Revival.

The Academy of Sciences is even more explicit: "In five years there will be no more water in Poland," and "20 percent of the flora and 15 percent of the fauna will perish." "Twenty-seven regions" (of the 49 in Poland) "are strongly threatened by the effects of pollution, and four are on the threshold of a true ecological catastrophe."

But the environmental protection committee of the communist party, chaired by a member of the political bureau, Stanislaw Opalko, is much more optimistic: "Our law on environmental protection, passed by the Diet" (Parliament) "in 1980, has no equal in any country in the world." The law maybe, but how about the reality?

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SALES OF ALCOHOL TO ADOLESCENTS NOTED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 23 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Jiri Janouskovec: "Ah, Yes, Alcohol!"]

[Text] There remained only a sigh, since the problems with serving alcohol to the young are still with us. What good is a law prohibiting this when the managment of "Restaurants and Cafeterias," or whatever all these enterprises of the state or cooperative type are called, takes an approach, especially with respect to control, which allows these things. Yes, let us face it, the law is broken in this manner. There is much evidence of this, which occasionally even appears in the press. I have personally met young people who either have already committed or were getting ready to commit a crime under the influence of alcohol. There were among them even those who were planning to leave the country illegally or to rob someone using violence. In the reeducation institute I met girls who, at the age of 13, had become regular users of alcohol, and young men who, since the age of 14, have regularly patronized restaurants where they "put away" as many as ten beers.

My phrasing of the above introduction has a purpose, for now we follow with a letter from Ivan Barta, director of "Prague Restaurants," in which he reacts to a short item we published in our No 42, under the title "Vokalize". For the elucidation of those who might not know what this is all about, we explain. For 5 years now, Vocaliza has been the meeting place of both amateur and professional musicians and singers. Here one can hear jazz, folk music, rock and roll, and many other types of light music. In the above-mentioned item, we critized the fact that, during concerts lasting 3 nights, alcoholic beverages were served there, not only wine but also hard liquor. Moreover, the organizers and ushers did not live up to our expectations, especially as regards the young in the audience. Secretly or openly, many of them were sipping wine or vodka right in the hall, not to mention smoking while the concert was going on.

Now, let us get back to the letter from Ivan Barta, director of "Prague Restaurants:" "The event at Vokaliza was organized by the Prague House of Culture. One of our enterprises, Lucerna Barrandov, negotiated with the organizers and a contract, properly signed by both parties, was drawn up on 7 March 1985. In paragraph three of this document, the Cultural House

pledges to ensure all appropriate sponsor services and assumes full responsibility for adherence to all valid regulations. Checking the attendance records and income from refreshments sales at the Lucerna site, revealed that drinks at the Vocaliza evening were served in accordance with law no. 120/1962 and under licence to serve "long drinks," approved by the department for commerce and tourist traffic of the Prague National Committee on 23 July 1983."

So much for the letter. Two weeks ago, in TRIBUNA No. 50, however, we published a statement of Karel Klima, deputy director of the Prague House of Culture, in which he says, among other things, the following: "We have no way of influencing the restaurant or organizational services, even though we know they can seriously infringe on our carefully prepared cultural program." The question of which of the two directors is or is not right, we leave to the Prague National Committee. We will now return to the problem of alcohol, since its sales at Lucerna have been frequent subjects of criticism.

Alcohol is served during all concerts, but also at discotheque affairs attended primarily by young people under 18 years of age. The question of why may be answered very easily, namely, business is business, law or no law. I have visited Lucerna frequently on various occasions. I never saw anyone ask a young person for his or her age, much less to check it on the citizen identity card.

I am against serving alcohol at events patronized mainly by adolescents. I don't even care whether or not some national committee had issued a licence for it. Simple logic tells us that making it easy for young people to obtain alcoholic beverages is not a good way to prepare the young generations for the future. I hasten to add that Lucerna in Prague is not the only culprit.

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SOCIOLOGY ROMANIA

'MYTHS, REALITIES' OF HUMAN RIGHTS EXAMINED

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 13 Dec 85 p 16

[Article by Ion Margineanu: "Human Rights--Between Myth and Reality"]

[Text] It may be that more than half of the inhabitants of the planet earth had not been born when the General Assembly of the United Nations, impelled by a noble goal, 37 years ago adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. And it may be that even today a good part of the world's population may not know that, in the spirit of that declaration, there is a day dedicated to their rights. That is not due simply to ignorance but rather to the fact that we live in a world still dominated, unfortunately, by profound social inequality where societies founded on oppression and exploitation deliberately do not assure the majority of their citizens the basic right to earn their daily bread through labor, to have free access to education, to the treasures of culture and science, to be able to participate directly in managing different sectors and to have decision making power over their own lives. The road of international life has lately been a path of rearming, in particular, nuclear rearming, an existence of many conflicts and states of tension, of brutal intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, a world economic crisis that has further enriched the wealthy and has reduced the poor to even greater penury. In such circumstances, the fundamental problem of the contemporary epoch is how to stop the rearmament spiral, especially of nuclear weapons, the protection of the basic rights of mankind, to existence, life, liberty and peace.

That is the reality and in the light of that truth we must look to struggle and take the urgent action necessary to assure human rights de facto and not by twists and turns of propaganda. The provisions of that document of profound, ethical and political significance elaborated by the international forum 37 years ago cannot be carried out by shifting attention to marginal, formal aspects, not infrequently provocative, as is done by the apologists for capitalism by trying to draw attention away from the grave social, economic and moral problems in their own house. Nor is it carried out by a cascade of words about democracy and liberty, nor by attempts at brutal intervention into the internal affairs of others, nor by campaigns to instigate citizens of to the countries through slogans and illusions over "a world without borders, a world without fatherlands".

The proponents of such "negatives" seek to realize the ancient aphorism of Caesar: "Greater glory accrues to a state when it makes its borders a vast desert". A desert in which, of course, one would find a hotbed of regressive, antihumanist concepts and political deeds of unjust societies. It is as clear as the light of day that true democracy and true humanism are incompatible with the exploitation of one man by another, with the maintenance and intensification of grave social, economic and political inequalities, with national, social and racial discrimination. Not long ago the West German publication HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE, referring to the harsh situation of immigrant workers forced to seek work far from home and family, noted that they "were treated like slaves, even worse", being degraded and humiliated, suffering from racism, indifference and scorn. The existence of these more than 12 million emigrants to Common Market countries raises serious problems of family life which have not been solved by any of the West European countries.

One of the most dramatic pictures of the pseudo-liberties of the individual in capitalist societies is that presented by the hordes of unemployed, among whom the vast majority are young people.

A recent study by the International Labor Organization showed that the total number of unemployed in developed capitalist countries currently exceeds 30 million people. Under the umbrella of empty words about liberty, we see a proliferation, like mushrooms after the rain, of the terrible scourge of drugs, a forced apology for violence, diverse forms of fascism and revanchism. Anticommunist crusaders, dressed in all kinds of clothes, employ errand boys who have chosen the path of stateless "liberties" to heat up the cold war. A French jurist, according to Marc Lemaury, wrote: "In relations between East and West, the utilization of human rights is an ideal method for intervention. The dissident thus becomes a pawn at western disposal, a vector of information and litigation". We Romanians have also had bitter experience with so-called bourgeois democracy, its concomitant suffering for the people and the enslavement of the country. Having become free and the master of its own fate, the Romanian people is now the architect of its own history, rejoicing in the full measure of rights and liberties that only the socialist system could guarantee it. The constitution and laws of the country assure full equality in work, education and culture, as well as the material conditions for the full exercise of those rights: the organs of our revolutionary workers democracy create the conditions for active participation by all citizens without discrimination by nationality in the management of all sectors of activity. The new concept of social and moral justice that exists in Romania emphasizes man as the deciding factor in all economic and social transformations, in implementing a rich civilization of equality and rights that preclude inequalities among classes and individuals. The spirit of humanity, the defining characteristic of the Romanian people, was raised to power in the years of socialism and, in particular, in the 2 decades since the 9th Party Congress. Thus, as comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasizes: "In our country we strongly affirm the principles of socialist humanism, the essence of which is liberation from exploitation, the liquidation of social inequalities and, on that basis, the multilateral flowering of man's personality, the advance, in the social realm, toward the benefits of

collectivization; the development of the capabilities and talents of each member of society to his full human potential for the motherland".

In the sphere of international relations, socialist Romania and its president are acting tirelessly to build a better more righteous world, without arms and without wars, for constant cooperation among peoples so that men can build in peace and compose their own present and future. Life and reality brilliantly demonstrate the full influence of our country in translating into fact the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

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- END -